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Founded in 1924

HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, Editor

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JAN 8 1947

NEWSPAPER

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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January 7, 1948

WATERED RADIO LIQUOR AD BAN SEEN EVEN IF CAPPER DEFEATED

Apparently whether or not Senator Arthur Capper (R), 82 years old, of Kansas, is defeated for re-election, some kind of a curb is almost certain to be applied to newspaper, magazine and radio liquor advertising. It may even be put on during the session of Congress which has just convened and before Senator Capper's term expires at the end of this session.

The bill which Mr. Capper has been introducing into the Senate for the past 20 years to bar interstate advertising of alcoholic beverages by press or radio was shelved last session by a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee and a softer measure substituted which, however, still leaves the distillers unhappy.

The proposed new bill would enumerate types of copy which would not be permitted to be sent over State lines, or, in the limited circumstances where the offense could be committed orally, to be broadcast.

The new approach, distillers say, would limit them to little more than publication of a business card, rob copy of its vitality, and by making the appeal relatively unproductive render advertising almost useless.

It was suggested by the Interstate Commerce subcommittee that it is impractical to offer the Capper measure with its outright bar against liquor advertising but some confidence was expressed that Congress might enact a less stringent bill embodying proposals of the committee members - Senators Clyde M. Reed and Edwin C. Johnson. Senators Capper and Reed are Kansas newspaper publishers and Republicans; Senator Johnson, a Democrat, is a Colorado rancher.

Hearings on the Capper Bill were held last May. "We find", the subcommittee said in summation, "that an extensive campaign on the part of the liquor interests is being carried on especially through periodicals using colors in their advertising pages, undoubtedly with a view of conveying the idea especially to young people that the consumption of liquor is 'smart'."

Two suggested drafts of a bill were submitted. Each would add Federal Trade Commission supervision to the surveillance practiced for many years by the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Treasury Department - an overlapping which distillers say would further tend to reduce the amount of copy to be placed by adding the uncertainties of dual jurisdiction.

The essential part of the first draft states:

"In the case of all alcoholic beverage an advertisement shall be deemed misleading in a material respect if in such advertisement representations are made or suggested by statement, word,

design, device, sound, or any combination thereof, that the use of such alcoholic beverage (A) is beneficial to health or contributes to physical upbuilding, (B) will increase social or business standing or prestige, or (C) is traditional in American family life or is or should be a part of the atmosphere of the American Home."

The companion draft would declare advertising misleading, if -

"(A) such advertisement includes the likeness or caricature of a woman, child, or family scene, or of any person serving or preparing drinks, or holding a bottle, glass or other container in a manner indicating the consumption of liquor; or contains any illustration or representation primarily appealing to children, such as comic strips or children's pets; or depicts athletes or athletic events; or refers to any religious holiday or festival, or makes use of any symbol, sign or other character associated with such festivals; or

"(B) in such advertisement representations are made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound, or any combination thereof, that the use of such alcoholic beverages is beneficial to health or contributes to physical upbuilding; will increase social or business standing or prestige; or is traditional in American family life or should be a part of the atmosphere of the American home."

The term "alcoholic beverage" is defined to include any spiritous, vinous, malt or other fermented liquor which may be used for beverage purposes, containing more than four per cent of alcohol by volume.

That a storm is brewing not only in Kansas but in other States in the Middle West against press and radio liquor advertising may be gathered from an address made by Judge Fred G. Johnson, of Hastings, Nebraska, recently before the Nebraska State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Judge Johnson said, in part:

"Those of us who are still possessed of a reasonable degree of common sense, decency, and the virtues of sobriety know from observation, without further presentation of evidence, that the glowing distinctive, misleading, and intriguing advertisements of beer, liquors, and wines in our magazines, newspapers and on the radio are not conducive to temperance. But, the object and purpose of the whole program is to encourage drinking by adults and minors.

"I notice that you are especially interested in Senator Capper's bill, which was introduced in our last session of Congress. * * * Perhaps you have noticed a letter, which Senator Capper received, from the Capital District Liquor Stores, Inc., Albany, N.Y. In this letter they say, 'Although we are engaged in the direct sale of bottled wines and liquors to the consuming public, we are also pledged to the principle of moderation, and after approximately 14 years of repeal, we are completely satisfied that the high-pressure press and radio advertising of today is not conducive to temperance. We are further convinced that such advertising is detrimental to the interest of young people whom the law makes every effort to protect

by restrictions against the tavern keeper and package store proprietor. * * * We sincerely trust that you will be successful in obtaining passage of this commendable piece of legislation.' * * *

"As long as we are going to permit the selling of liquor at all, I think it would be a smart thing to enact a Federal law to the effect that whosoever sells intoxicating drinks to anyone causing death, injury, or damages to another person shall reimburse the one damaged in property or injured, and shall contribute a sum of \$10,000 to the heirs of each deceased person. Provided that, if the individual seller cannot be apprehended and identified within 10 days from the date of the accident, then, and in that event, all retail and wholesale vendors of liquor, together with the newspaper or papers carrying liquor advertisements published in the city, town, or village nearest to the scene of the accident shall be liable for their equal proportionate share of said damages, for property and injuries to the person or persons and the \$10,000 to the heirs of each and every deceased person killed in the accident or died subsequent thereto from fatal injuries received therefrom. Then put enough teeth in the law to make it effective and enforceable."

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CAPPER - PUBLISHER, RADIO DEAN - NOW 82, PLANS NEXT 25 YEARS

United States Senator Arthur Capper, the world's largest publisher of farm journals, operator of two highly prosperous broadcasting stations, and owner of two successful daily newspapers, having recently reached the age of 82 is still the life of any party he attends in Washington and is now making plans for the next twenty-five years of his busy life.

For instance, Senator Capper has applied for FM for his Station WIBW and his other radio outlet KCKN at Kansas City, Kansas. Capper, who has now been in the Senate for more than a quarter of a century, even at his present advanced age continues to keep in touch from Washington with his constituents by conducting a column in his newspapers and by radio transactions. One of the first members of Congress to adopt the technique of the latter of keeping himself before his people, Senator Capper makes speech recordings in the Capital which are sent airmail and later broadcast by his stations in Kansas. Senator Capper declares this to be a modern and highly successful method of campaigning. His term expires in 1948 and the chances are if he still desires to serve, he will be returned as usual. Without having served in elective public office, Mr. Capper was chosen Governor of Kansas in 1914, the first native-born Kansan to attain this position. He was elected to the Senate in 1918 and has been returned to office ever since.

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ARMY DEVELOPS RADIO INTERFERENCE MEASUREMENT METHOD

A new method of measuring radio noise interference has been developed by the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories at Fort Monmouth, N. J. Signal Corps radio engineers believe that this step may lead to the solution of major noise measurement problems now encountered in industry and government as it provides for accurate evaluation by comparison with an established standard and all but removes the fallible personal factor.

In spite of the limitations of the interim method, approximately 50,000 engines, 100,000 engine-driven generators and 3,000,000 vehicles were suppressed in mass production during hostilities, with some degree of assurance that they would not interfere with communications and other electronic systems.

In the last year of the war development of an equipment more suitable for military use was initiated and the new principle of measurement, which uses a stable radio noise generator as an interference reference standard, was evolved.

Work on models for demonstrating this principle of measurement is nearing completion. This equipment (known as Test Set AN/URM-3 in Signal Corps nomenclature) is capable of measuring radio interference within the frequency range of 150 kc to 40 mc.

The Signal Corps is coordinating its interference reduction program with other agencies of the government, and with industry, through such well established groups as the American Standards Association Committee on Interference Measurement and the Society of Automotive Engineers Committee on Vehicular Radio Interference.

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MINIATURE WALKIE-NO-BACK-TALKIE RADIO DELIGHTS TRUMAN

President Truman had the time of his life playing with what was said to be the world's smallest radio transmitter which was presented to him by Dr. Edward V. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon described the radio as a "walkie-talkie-no-back-talkie". It is strictly a one-way gadget. President Truman will be able to talk to his staff. They may listen on any commercial receiver but they will be denied the pleasure of saying, "Yes, Mr. President." It precludes absolutely the possibility of a reply beginning, "But, Mr. President * * * *"

The transmitter was made out of wartime secret electronic components designed for the famous proximity (variable time) fuse, regarded as perhaps second only to the atomic bomb as a war invention. Its range was deliberately held down to about 200 feet, the only way some privacy could be assured the President. An eavesdropper would have to get within the White House grounds to tune in. Consequently its power is under twenty milliwatts, induced by a couple of tiny electronics batteries.

The unit, made by Dr. Clelio Brunetti and his staff in their spare time at the Standards Bureau, is housed in transparent plastics. Dr. Condon said it was the size of a pint whisky flask, then corrected himself to say the size of a cigarette case. It weighs six ounces.

Dr. Condon said the FBI and other police agencies are interested in the new transmitter.

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"CODE TOO LONG DELAYED" - TRAMMELL; "1948 TV'S YEAR" - MULLEN

Calling attention to the fact that the coming year will be one of grave decision for the country faced as it is by the Marshall plan, recurring crises arising from the policies of Russia and so on, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, has this to say regarding his own industry:

"Broadcasting, and its rapidly expanding sister act - television - will provide the widest possible coverage in the history of the political conventions and campaigns of the elections. The most extensive facilities ever devised will be utilized by broadcasting and television for this purpose. By the time of the actual elections next November, television will be available to homes in almost half the States of the Union. What effect the use of television on such a wide scale will have on the elections is, of course incalculable, but it can safely be said that the American voter with free press, radio and television at his command, will be the best informed in the world.

"As the nation faces the necessity of achieving unity to resolve its problems, so does the broadcaster. The broadcaster has before him the problem of establishing an industry-wide code of improved commercial and program policies. Action on such a code has already too long been delayed. It is my hope that in 1948 the broadcasters will be able to take this forward step to improve radio broadcasting as a service both to listeners and advertisers."

Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice-President of the NBC said:

"In the coming twelve months, television will appear as a new force in the United States. It will far outdistance the progress made by sound broadcasting in its early days. By the end of next year, television will reach the Midwest, and by 1950 or perhaps earlier, the West Coast. The income figures for television will overshadow those for radio in a similar period. In 1948, NBC will pass the \$1,000,000 mark in income from television - and the television broadcasting industry will expend for facilities and programs at least \$10,000,000."

The NBC this week is carrying page advertisements in the newspapers captioned "1948 Television's Year". It read in part:

"Television becomes a widening reality in 1948. NBC's new eastern television network - WNBT, New York; WNBW, Washington; WPTZ,

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Philadelphia; WRGB, Schenectady; WBAL-TV, Baltimore and soon WBZ-TV, Boston, is only the beginning. But it is the beginning of a working reality. 1947 marks the end of television's interim period. 1948 signifies the appearance of television as a new force in the United States. The greatest means of mass communication in the world is with us."

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COY APPARENTLY UNWORRIED OVER CONFIRMATION; TAFT COOL

If Wayne Coy, who following the President's direction that he begin serving immediately, lost no time taking over the Chairmanship of the Federal Communications Commission, is apprehensive as to whether or not he will be confirmed by the Republican Senate, he has shown no signs of it. The only discordant note heard thus far has been from Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, who said that the Senate Republican Policy Committee would study the qualifications of Mr. Coy, a disciple of FDR and Paul McNutt, before deciding whether or not to oppose the nomination. Senator Taft said he personally was "not very favorably disposed" toward the appointment. When Mr. Coy's name was first mentioned for the chairmanship, Carroll Reece, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sounded off saying it was disturbing that the President was considering the appointment of a man who had been "so closely associated with the left wing of the Democratic administration" and "a graduate of the Indiana Democratic machine in the days of the notorious 2-percent Club."

On the other hand, an Indiana Republican Senator who ordinarily would have quite a finger in the pie and, in fact, could block Coy's nomination, Senator Homer Capehart, said just before the appointment was made that he would not oppose the nomination. Furthermore, Capehart revealed the fact that he had conferred with Senator William E. Jenner, the other Republican Senator from the Hoosier State, and "they couldn't see why they should attempt to block the nomination just because Coy had been a New Dealer."

It being campaign year, anything might happen, of course. Mr. Sterling, a Republican, with Senator Wallace White from his native State behind him, will most certainly be confirmed.

In the meantime, Mr. Coy has lost no time getting things going again at the Commission. George E. Sterling, formerly Chief Engineer of the Commission, was later sworn in. Following this, Chairman Coy and Commissioner Sterling paid their respects to the President at the White House.

Retiring Commissioner E. K. Jett had previously received the following letter from Mr. Truman:

"It is with genuine regret that I accept your resignation as a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, effective at the close of business on December 31, 1947. Yours has been a long and distinguished service to the Government, first in the Navy and

then with the predecessor agencies of the Federal Communications Commission and with the Commission itself. In view of the personal problems which you have outlined to me, I cannot insist upon your continued service.

"I should like to express specifically my commendation of the fine work you have done as the United States representative at many international communications conferences and on interdepartmental committees coordinating governmental activities in the communications field.

"You carry with you as you return to private life my best wishes for your success."

Mr. Jett is immediately taking up his new duties in Baltimore, his native city, as Vice President and Director of the Radio Division of the Baltimore Sun.

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BUSINESS SEEN ALMOST AS USUAL DESPITE CABLE, RADIO STRIKES

Although now going into its second week, the strikes of the employees of the four international communications companies had apparently interfered very little with the regular service.

The companies, against which strikes were called last Friday, January 2nd, by the American Communications Association, CIO, and the All-America Cable Employees Association, independent, include the cables department of Western Union and three units of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company - Mackay Radio, Commercial Cables and All-America Cables.

Forest L. Henderson, Executive Vice-President in charge of the I. T. & T. units, said they had handled 15,232 messages on Saturday, or more than the normal Saturday figure. A Western Union spokesman said his company was having no difficulty maintaining normal service.

RCA Communications, Inc., which is not involved in the strike, reported there had been a small increase in the amount of traffic as a result of the strike but nothing to compare, for instance, with the increase in the number of messages just before Christmas.

Contending that the mere threat of refusing to handle "hot copy" constituted a secondary boycott, three of the four international communications companies struck on Friday by the American Communications Association, Tuesday asked the National Labor Relations Board to seek a court injunction against refusal of copy by a non-striking ACA local.

Mr. Henderson, discussing the strike, said:

"The principal points of disagreement are the unions' demands for a 30 per cent increase in pay and other demands involving

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heavy increases which, in the aggregate, would call for an overall increase in annual operating expenses of approximately \$4,000,000, and the unions' request for the insertion in the contract of provisions which would, in effect, continue in force the existing closed shop.

"The consolidated loss from operations during the first nine months of 1947 totaled \$1,925,661, or more than double the loss from operations of \$853,753 for the same period in 1946. These losses were reduced somewhat but only by the application in each year of certain tax and other non-recurrent credits. Mr. Henderson stated that the companies could not consider another round of wage increases in the face of such losses, but on the contrary, were engaged in a program of reducing their operating expenses in every way possible in order to maintain and protect the present weekly salaries of their employees."

In explaining that world-wide radiotelegraph services of RCA Communications, Inc., are not affected by the strike, H. C. Ingles, President, said:

"Under its existing labor contract", Mr. Ingles said, "RCA Communications, Inc. has assurance from the union that the company will receive full cooperation in the handling of its traffic. The union - the American Communications Association, C.I.O. - has stated this publicly.

"RCA's world-wide mechanized and modernized radiotelegraph system is capable of handling, without strain, any increased volume of traffic due to strike conditions in other companies."

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KENNALLY AND CARMINE MOVE UPSTAIRS AT PHILCO

Thomas A. Kennally, who has been Vice President in Charge of Sales, has been appointed Vice President and Assistant to the President of Philco Corporation to assist in the over-all direction of the Corporation's activities. At the same time, James H. Carmine, who has been Vice President in Charge of Merchandising, was named Vice-President in Charge of Distribution for the Corporation and in this newly-created position will be responsible for all Philco sales, merchandising and advertising activities.

Mr. Kennally joined Philco in 1924. In 1941, he was named Vice President in Charge of Sales and he has been a member of the Corporation's Board of Directors since 1940.

Mr. Carmine has been connected with Philco since 1923, when he became District Representative in Pittsburgh. He later was manager of the Syracuse office handling Philco distribution in New York State. In 1939 he was transferred to the home office of Philco in Philadelphia to become Assistant General Sales Manager and in 1941 he was made General Sales Manager. For the past five years he has been Vice President in Charge of Merchandising and a Director of Philco.

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PETRILLO TAFT-HARTLEY HEARING SET FOR NEXT TUESDAY

As one of the first moves in the new session of Congress, Chairman Fred A. Hartley (R), of New Jersey, has ordered hearings next Tuesday, January 13, on "the bans issued and threatened to be issued" by James Caesar Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians.

In the meantime, it is understood a bill is being framed aimed at breaking Petrillo's strangle-hold on musical recordings. The measure, it was reported, would subject the union to anti-trust prosecution. The union could be charged with putting "an undue burden" on interstate commerce by its refusal to make records.

The Committee made a preliminary investigation of the union in anticipation of Mr. Petrillo's action. Legislation was withheld, however, in the hope that the labor leader would not carry out his threat to end recordings.

But he went ahead, and the committee has reserved the large House caucus room through this entire month for full-scale hearings on the measure.

The appearance of Mr. Petrillo at the House hearing might be prevented for the time being at least until a verdict has been reached in his trial in Federal Court in Chicago for violation of the Lea Act has been reached. This has to do with the clause which bars the union from requiring radio stations to hire "stand-by" musicians while amateurs perform or records are played.

Mr. Petrillo could not be called before the committee while actually before the court. Judge Walter J. LaBuy presiding in the case has said, however, that he expects to give his decision Wednesday, January 14th. Whether or not he does, Petrillo has already testified at length before a subcommittee headed by Representative Carroll D. Kearns of Pennsylvania, a member of the union.

The House Committee's new measure may be similar to a section of one of the early versions of the Taft-Hartley bill, which defined certain union activities as "monopolistic practices" and made them subject to anti-trust prosecution.

The section was deleted by the Senate before the Taft-Hartley bill became law. However, members of the House committee feel they may be able to obtain its passage now by restricting its scope to the musician's union.

Mr. Petrillo is scheduled to confer in New York on Tuesday, the 13th, the same day the House hearings open, with the four major networks. At this time negotiations will be resumed on a new contract. The old one expires on January 31st. There seems to be a growing belief that a strike may be averted.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that the [redacted] is involved in the [redacted] activities.

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SURVEY SHOWS TV AUDIENCE RECEPTIVE TO "PAY AS YOU SEE"

That television set owners in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago would welcome a pay-as-you-see system that will telecast first run movies, Broadway, plays, and other costly entertainment features unavailable on free television, was the conclusions reached as the result of a survey made by William Bethke, General Educational Director of LaSalle Extension University in Chicago.

Mr. Bethke said that the survey covered 9,341 television set owners in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and adjacent areas, and that it was suggested to him by Zenith Radio Corporation. Last Summer Zenith announced and demonstrated Phonevision, a system of charging "admission fees" for home showing of entertainment, features too costly for presentation by advertising sponsorship. Phonevision subscribers would receive free all standard television programs, but would pay for their special showing of new movies, plays, etc. in their monthly telephone bill. Mr. Bethke explained that letters were sent to television set owners with return postcards for answering two questions: First, was the set owner satisfied with the television programs he now receives. Second, in addition to free programs would he be willing to pay a reasonable fee for home viewing of first run movies, Broadway plays, newsreels, and championship sport events not available on free television.

The returns showed that only 45% of the set owners were satisfied with present programs, but there was considerable variation between areas. Dissatisfactions was greatest in Connecticut, where only 40% expressed approval, as compared to 42% in New York, 51% in New Jersey, 52% in Chicago; and 43% in the Philadelphia area.

However, 62% of the set owners said they would be willing to pay for extra programs. Broken down, these figures show that 76% in Connecticut, 64% in New York, 52% in New Jersey, 70% in Chicago, and 49% in Philadelphia want pay-as-you-see programs.

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COLONIAL RADIO SALES 130% OVER 1946

About 900,000 home and auto radios, valued at more than \$30,000,000, were produced by the Colonial Radio Corporation during 1947, it was announced this week by Don G. Mitchell, President, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., of which Colonial is a wholly owned subsidiary.

He said that this represents an increase of 130 per cent over 1946 sales, which totaled \$13,000,000 and that Colonial expects 1948 production to exceed even that of last year. He attributed the favorable outlook to increasing demand for auto, FM and television sets in addition to firm demand for standard broadcast receivers.

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RIGHT OF PRIVACY TESTED IN ALABAMA RADIO BROADCAST SUIT

The first ruling by an Appellate Court of Alabama as regards a citizen's right of privacy so far as broadcasting of events involving his name are concerned may be made in a case argued recently in the Circuit Court in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Two Tuscaloosa residents are seeking \$50,000 damages from James R. Doss, operator of Station WJRD, in connection with a broadcast which purported to sketch and describe the partial history of their father, the late John Lindgren, who disappeared mysteriously in 1906.

The complaint alleged that the broadcast served to bring the family into public ridicule by reviewing "certain long forgotten events".

Defense Attorney Frank Bruce based his case on decisions involving right of privacy as handed down in other States, contending that "willingly or not, the plaintiffs are daughters of the man who created a situation of general public interest".

In a preliminary ruling, Judge W. C. Warren recognized "there could be an action regarding the right of privacy under common law in Alabama but the facts in the complaint are insufficient to make out a cause of action." He said the case under question "involved news of historical events" and "is hard to decide".

Plaintiffs' Attorney Jack McGuire told the court that "the problems involved in this case have never been before an appellate court in the State of Alabama.

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FCC TO NUMBER ITS DOCUMENTS ACCORDING TO YEAR

As of January 1 of this year, all orders, opinions, letters and other documents which are approved by the Federal Communications Commission, or orders approved by a motions Commissioner, are being numbered serially as FCC 48-1, FCC 48-2, FCC 48-3, etc. Beginning January 1, 1949, such documents will be numbered FCC 49-1, FCC 49-2, FCC 49-3, etc., and so on for succeeding years.

This means of identification will also be used in reference to such documents in the Commission's minutes and may be used as a means of identifying documents in any petitions, correspondence, briefs, or other matters filed with the Commission.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The following is a summary of the work done by the General Land Office during the year 1900.

The work of the General Land Office during the year 1900 was divided into three main branches: the Survey, the Sale, and the Management of the Public Lands.

The Survey branch was the largest, and was divided into two main divisions: the Survey of the Public Lands, and the Survey of the Private Lands.

The Survey of the Public Lands was the largest of the two, and was divided into three main divisions: the Survey of the Public Lands, the Survey of the Private Lands, and the Survey of the National Forests.

The Survey of the Private Lands was the second largest, and was divided into two main divisions: the Survey of the Private Lands, and the Survey of the National Forests.

The Survey of the National Forests was the smallest of the three, and was divided into two main divisions: the Survey of the National Forests, and the Survey of the Private Lands.

The Sale branch was the second largest, and was divided into two main divisions: the Sale of the Public Lands, and the Sale of the Private Lands.

The Management of the Public Lands was the smallest of the three, and was divided into two main divisions: the Management of the Public Lands, and the Management of the Private Lands.

The work of the General Land Office during the year 1900 was very successful, and the results of the work are shown in the following table.

The work of the General Land Office during the year 1900 was very successful, and the results of the work are shown in the following table.

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS ASSN. MERGED INTO ARMED FORCES GROUP

With the unification of the Armed Forces now an accomplished fact, the Army Signal Association has been reconstituted as the "Armed Forces Communications Association". Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff will continue as president of the new organization. He explained that when World War II broke, telephone, telegraph and radiooperating companies and firms manufacturing or which could manufacture communication or photographic equipment and supplies were, in many instances, caught with little or no knowledge of the demands and requirements of the Armed Forces. Delay was inevitable and the fighting forces were handicapped because of insufficient equipment of the latest type.

Americans engaged in any way in the fields of communication or photography - or interested in them - can contribute toward military preparedness by joining the Association whose principal mission is "to ensure that the Armed Forces - Army, Navy, Air Force - shall have communications superior to those of the military establishment of any other nation."

Among the national officers, in addition to General Sarnoff is Darryl F. Zanuck, Vice Pres., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.; Dr. Lee DeForest, pioneer radio scientist and inventor; Paul Galvin, President, Galvin Manufacturing Corp.; Leslie F. Muter, President, The Muter Company, Chicago; A. W. Marriner, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., New York; Carroll O. Bickelhaupt, Vice-President, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Dr. Frank B. Jewett, of A. T. & T., New York.

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A.C. & R. RADIO TELEGRAPH BUSINESS PICKED UP IN 9 MONTHS

Despite a consolidated net loss before special credits, of \$1,835,751 for the first nine months of 1947, the gross cable revenues of the American Cable and Radio Corporation during that time amounted to \$9,914,756, as compared with \$8,918,467 in 1946. Radiotelegraph transmission revenues amounted to \$4,993,031 in 1947 as compared with \$3,957,821 in the corresponding period of 1946. Total transmission revenues amounted to \$14,907,787 in 1947 as against \$12,876,288 in 1946.

"As it became obvious almost immediately that increasing costs would more than eliminate all advantages obtained from the rate increases made effective by the Federal Communications Commission in August", Wolcott H. Pitkin, Chairman, stated, "petitions were filed by several of the affected carriers pointing out the urgent need for further rate relief. Hearings on these petitions are scheduled to re-convene this month in Washington."

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Invasion of Television by Film Companies Foreseen
 ("Variety")

A full-scale invasion of television's domain by major film companies is nearing, according to persistent reports in trade circles. The movement, in all likelihood, will take its initial shape in the formation of television newsreel companies by a number of the big companies. That action's been bruited for some time. It's now taken a terrific stimulation from the tremendous video audience that watched Joe Louis-Jersey Joe Walcott boxing match, estimated at between 750,000-1,000,000.

Growth of tele has now upped the value of newsreels as broadcast fodder terrifically. Indicating their current value, understood that Paramount was recently offered a total of \$1,500,000 for the tele rights to its newsreels for a three-year stretch. Proposal was made by a national sponsor who wanted to put on a two-per-week program over a number of stations. Under the terms of the offer Par would have been paid \$250,000 the first year; \$500,000, the second; and \$750,000 the third.

Video audiences have the advantage of those at ringside because the cameras are elevated and nobody can jump up and obstruct the view. When Walcott floored the champ in the first and again in the fourth round, the blows were clearly seen to be right handers. As a contest it was no thriller but the element of surprise was the factor that resulted in the most argued-about fistic encounter within memory.

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Is Petrillo On The Way Out?
 (Bob Brumby in "Look" for January)

Is James Caesar Petrillo through as czar of American music? The answer is probably yes.

Although this chunky, volatile man has ruled America's musical enjoyment for 25 years, and come through scrapes before, he now seems to be on the way out - for these reasons:

1. Public opinion is near the bursting point, especially over his edict banning all recordings after January 1.
2. His American Federation of Musicians faces wholesale desertion by key performers. They are ready to go over to the rival CIO union if they can't work in the AFM, an affiliate of the AFL. And, for the first time, Petrillo can do little about it. The Taft-Hartley act gives them legal protection from reprisals. It also protects their employers.
3. The powerful radio chains have been squaring off against Petrillo with determination. They have long been fed up with him. His demands have crippled television and frequency modulation broadcasts. Until last November, his say-so also kept live music off most of the co-operative programs.

These attitudes of Petrillo led the networks to take their firmest stand in years when they recently entered negotiations with AFM over network contracts. They resolved that unless a satisfactory contract were written during the negotiation period they would have nothing further to do with AFM - unless Petrillo were out.

4. America's music master has also been trying to keep clear of Uncle Sam. He has been brought into court on charges of violating the Lea Act, also known as the anti-Petrillo law, which forbids Petrillo's long-favorite feather-bedding practices. The law provides jail sentences for violations - the first time the labor boss has faced a judicial ruling with more than a fine at stake.

Recently, signs of doubt and fear have begun to cloud the ruddy countenance of the AFM President. He has had plenty more to think about, for instance, than his famous sartorial elegance.

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Ex-Con Hits \$20,000 MBS "Mediation Bd." Jackpot
("Variety")

A L. Alexander and Mutual network execs were as surprised as anyone else at the pull of "Alexander's Mediation Board" as evidenced by phenomenal listener response to the stanza's Dec. 21 sequence. An ex-convict living in New York City with a wife and three children told on the show of losing five jobs in succession when his employers found out about his prison record. He didn't think he was going to be able to keep his home altogether, he said.

Following day a flood of parcels and letters descended upon Mutual, all addressed simply to "Keep a Family Together". By the second day, network officials became alarmed. Two full truckloads of parcels containing groceries and clothing had been hauled to the ex-convict's tenement home. The Mutual Board room had been turned into a receiving depot and was filling up again with packages. Letters containing checks and cash were so numerous that a guard was posted on the web's mailroom; later the letters were forwarded straight to the Manufacturers Trust Co. for safekeeping. The ex-convict meantime received more than 60 job offers.

By last Monday (29), the cash donations had swelled past the \$15,000 mark and clothing and food received totalled an estimated \$5,000 in value.

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Estimates Each Big Chain Reaches Billion Persons Each
(From the "Wayward Pressman", a book by A. J. Liebling,
published by Doubleday & Co., N. Y.)

The Associated Press claims to "fill the needs of 800 million people, INS 225 million, UP 55 million, the Chicago Tribune syndicate 110 million and Time-Life 22 million. Together with the major radio chains, which reach a good billion people each, these press associations and syndicates served about twice the population of the world.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry must be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies. It states that any inconsistencies found during a review should be immediately reported to the relevant authority. The document also provides a list of common errors and how to avoid them, such as double-counting or misreading figures. Finally, it concludes by reiterating the need for diligence and attention to detail in all financial reporting.

Financial Statement Review and Approval

This section details the process for reviewing and approving financial statements. It begins by stating that all statements must be prepared in accordance with the established accounting standards. The review process involves a thorough examination of the data, including a check for completeness and accuracy. Once the review is complete, the relevant authority must sign off on the statements, indicating their approval. The document also includes a section on the responsibilities of the individuals involved in the process, such as the preparer, reviewer, and approver. It further outlines the consequences of failing to follow the proper procedures, which may include disciplinary action. The section concludes with a reminder that the integrity of the financial reporting system is paramount and must be maintained at all times.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the document stresses the critical role of accurate financial reporting in the success of any organization. It recommends that all employees involved in the process should receive regular training to stay up-to-date on the latest standards and procedures. Additionally, it suggests implementing a system of internal controls to help prevent errors and fraud. The document ends by expressing confidence that these measures will ensure the highest quality of financial reporting and uphold the organization's reputation.

TRADE NOTES

John Cowles, President of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Star and Tribune, and Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, recently was awarded a medal of merit by President Truman for his war-time services in the Lend-Lease administration. Mr. Cowles served in Washington, North Africa and England in 1943 as a Special Assistant to E. R. Stettinius, Jr., then Lend-Lease Administrator. The Medal of Merit is the highest United States governmental decoration for civilians for war service.

The annual cross-section survey made by Editor & Publisher of the publishers' statements to the Audit Bureau of Circulations for the six-month period ending Sept. 30, 1947, as compared to 1946, shows daily and Sunday newspaper circulations are at new record highs. The annual increases continue uninterrupted.

Morning and evening circulations are ahead of last year more than 2% and Sundays are up almost 5%. What the increases might have been if the newsprint supply had been able to meet the growing demand no one knows.

Louis deBottari, Commercial Manager of RCA Communications, Inc., has been promoted to General South American Representative of the firm, according to H. C. Ingles, President. Mr. deBottari will leave New York shortly and establish temporary headquarters in Caracas, Venezuela. His home is at Baldwin, N. Y.

Mr. deBottari was promoted to Assistant Commercial Manager of RCA Communications in 1939, and to Manager two years later. Soon after the start of World War II, he published a book on censorship regulations which was widely used in the communications industry.

A good definition for FM may be found in the "Who's Who in America" sketch of Major Edwin H. Armstrong, FM's inventor who describes it as "a method for eliminating static in radio by means of frequency modulation". Major Armstrong came across his great discovery in 1939.

The Federal Communications Commission has designated John A. Willoughby Acting Chief Engineer to fill the vacancy caused by the advancement of George E. Sterling from Chief Engineer to Commissioner.

Statistically, the estimated 10 per cent average increase in 1948 budgets would raise the dollar total for the six major media - national newspaper advertising, magazine and farm publications, network and spot radio and national outdoor advertising - to a new high of \$1,333,200,000 during the coming year, the New York Times states. Taking into consideration a like increase in a dozen or more minor media, such as local newspapers and classified, direct and television advertising, an "informed guess" by advertising men adds up to an amount one-and-one-half times that for the major media, or a grand

total of $3\frac{1}{4}$ billion dollars.

The 1948 advertising budgets will show a substantial increase over 1947 - an estimated average of 10%.

Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, entered Bethesda (Washington) Naval Hospital last Saturday for a rest and checkup. An aide said the 70-year-old Senator majority leader and Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Radio) Committee, has a slight cold, but also has been troubled recently with a digestive disturbance.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator and part-time Maryland farmer, filed a petition in Richmond Chancery Court last week for a writ of mandamus against Southern States Co-Operatives, Inc., to compel the co-op to recognize him as a member. The petition was made returnable January 15 at 10 A.M.

Mr. Lewis was ousted from membership in Southern States at the annual stockholders meeting last November. The stockholders voted by some 2000 to 7 to ratify a previous resolution of the Board of Directors removing him from membership for conduct regarded as detrimental to the organization's best interests.

The time by which notices of appearance and briefs and written statements may be filed with the Federal Communications Commission with reference to the Commission hearing on Editorialization by Broadcast Licensees to be held on March 1, 1948, is hereby extended until February 1, 1948. No change in the date for the hearing is made by this notice.

Miss Betty Ferro, Chief of the Experimental, Common Carrier and Miscellaneous Units of the Commercial License Section of the FCC, has been invited to attend the American Taxicab Association's sixth annual convention at Chicago, January 12th to explain licensing processes and procedures.

Up nearly \$20,000,000 over 1946 and reflecting radio's increasingly local character, radio stations' gross revenue from local retail advertising in 1947 will exceed national network revenue for the first time in 20 years of recorded industry figures, a survey just completed by the National Association of Broadcasters' Research Department shows.

Based on replies from a projectable sample of the broadcasting industry, the NAB survey shows over \$10,000,000 more in local retail revenue than in national network revenue. The 1947 gross revenue from local retail advertising is shown as \$136,000,000, and revenue of national networks as \$125,796,000.

Ma Khin Myint, a 36-year-old Burmese teacher who is the first scholarship winner to travel here under the Fulbright Act that allows the interchange of scholarships between the United States and other countries, arrived in New York Monday. He said he would study educational broadcasting at New York University and would make use of the knowledge over Rangoon's radio station.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that the [redacted] is involved in the [redacted] activities.

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8. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that the [redacted] is involved in the [redacted] activities.



HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, *Editor*

Founded in 1924

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January 14, 1948

"RADIO IN STRAITJACKET; SHOULD EDITORIALIZE" - GOV. THURMOND

That there may be strong arguments in favor of broadcasting stations being allowed to editorialize the same as newspapers when the Federal Communications Commission reconsiders its ban on this, Monday, March 1st, was indicated by Gov. J. Strom Thurmond (D), of South Carolina, who said at the dedication of WSPA-FM, Spartanburg:

"I believe our radio stations have been placed in too much of a strait-jacket with reference to taking a stand on public questions which affect the people they serve. Certainly, radio stations must be fair and impartial in presenting controversial questions. But I do feel that radio stations could and should have programs for the social and economic betterment for the communities and sections they serve. Radio stations should be free to editorialize in promoting these programs designed to improve the community life and promote good government.

"I have had much experience with radio and I have come to the conclusion that it is a tremendous force for good."

Undoubtedly with practically a new FCC to re-try the case including a new Chairman Wayne Coy, himself an ex-radio man, there will be a big turnout of radio representatives when the question of whether or not a station should be allowed to editorialize is again taken up.

Discussion will be confined to these issues:

1. To determine whether the expression of editorial opinion by broadcast station licensees on matters of public interest and controversy is consistent with their obligation to operate their stations in the public interest.

2. To determine the relationship between any such editorial expression and the affirmative obligation of the licensees to insure that a fair and equal presentation of all sides of controversial issues is made over the facilities.

"The pro-editorial faction is directing its criticism at the FCC's so-called 'Mayflower decision'", Jack Gould writes in the New York Times, "the decision which the Commission promises to re-examine in two months. In this decision in 1941 the Commission condemned a Boston broadcaster for using his station to promote the cause of one political candidate as against another. In essence, the Commission decreed that a broadcaster should not be 'ad advocate'.

"For all the current furor over the broadcaster's 'freedom', the basic reasoning behind the Mayflower decision still seems eminently sound, particularly if the more valid criterion - the freedom of the listener - is considered.

"The main weakness in the case advanced for radio editorials is that it overlooks completely the fundamental difference between a newspaper and a radio station. That distinction lies in the fact that a radio station must operate under a license issued by the Federal Government while a newspaper does not operate under such a license. * * * * *

"The requirement that a radio station secure a Federal license automatically imposes different conditions than those prevailing in the case of the Fourth Estate. In the first place, the wave length on which a station makes itself heard is not the property of the broadcaster who uses it but is the property of the people as a whole. In the second place, there always have been more applicants for those wave lengths than the air could accommodate; the competition for the few available FM channels in New York City being a current example. * * * * *

"If the property of the public is to be used in the interest of all who own it, as certainly is implied in the acceptance of a Federal radio license, strict impartiality in the presentation of opinion is the only sound policy. Once an attempt is made to decide which of two opinions is the proper one to be voiced over a medium belonging to all the people, then the first step away from democratic radio would appear to have been taken.

"But the issue of a radio station editorializing in its own name raises an even graver question. If, for example, there were 'Republican stations' and 'Democratic stations' by what standard should the FCC approve the new applicant anxious to obtain a license? Would the Commission in the 'public interest' be expected to maintain a 'political balance' in a given community? Would not the government bureau sooner or later find itself investigating a man's political beliefs as a condition of issuing a license?

"The proponents of editorials in the name of greater 'freedom of the air' indeed may be jeopardizing that very freedom far more than they realize at the moment."

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SALES OF RECEIVING TUBES 183 MILLION IN 11 MONTHS

Sales of receiving tubes in November totalled 17,137,891 and brought the number of tubes sold in eleven months of 1947 to 183,022,419, the Radio Manufacturers' Association has announced. This latter figure compares with 180,743,639 tubes sold by member-companies in the same eleven months of 1946.

Of the November total, 12,232,082 tubes were sold for new sets; 3,405,427 for replacements; 1,410,535 for export, and 89,847 to government agencies.

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The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to the Congress at the beginning of his first term. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in American history.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ZENITH RETAINS ADDITIONAL COUNSEL IN RCA PATENT FIGHT

Since the death of Samuel E. Darby, Jr. last December, who was chief patent counsel for the Zenith Radio Corporation in its suit against the Radio Corporation of America, Zenith has retained two additional groups of patent counsel.

The complete list of Zenith attorneys in the case is now as follows:

Irving Herriott of Chicago, General Counsel of Zenith Radio Corp.; former Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Washington counsel in charge of the anti-trust section of the suit; Darby & Darby; Pennie, Edmonds, Morton & Barrows; and Kolisch & Kolisch, all of New York, representing the patent end of the Zenith suit; and Arthur G. Connolly of Wilmington, Delaware.

Zenith filed suit in the U. S. District Court at Wilmington a year ago last December charging that 103 of RCA's pool of radio patents do not apply to Zenith sets, as claimed. Potentially, the suit involves millions of dollars in license fees and would affect every manufacturer of home receivers.

Zenith's suit asks declaratory judgment that RCA's patents are involved plus an injunction restraining RCA from suing Zenith or any supplier, distributor or user of the sets.

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FULL STEAM AHEAD FOR WSB'S NEW TV STATION IN ATLANTA

J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of WSB, the Atlanta Journal's station, and radio adviser to President Truman, didn't allow any grass to grow under his feet after being notified that the Federal Communications Commission had granted WSB a license for a new television station in Atlanta.

Construction will be started immediately on a 20 acre site on famous Peachtree Street. Complete RCA equipment has already been ordered. WSB-TV has been assigned to Channel #8.

John M. Outler will be General Manager of WSB-TV; Harry Daugherty, Chief Engineer; Marcus Bartlett, Program Manager, and Frank Gaither, Sales Manager.

WSB is operating on an interim basis with FM. Facsimile will be introduced to Atlanta by WSB as soon as delivery is made of General Electric equipment. WSB is a member of the newspaper owned stations developing Hogan Faximile.

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BURKLAND HEADS CBS RADIO SALES; MITCHELL NEW WTOP SKIPPER

Although everyone apparently was delighted when the royal command came for Carl J. Burkland, General Manager at WTOP, Washington, to climb the golden stairs to become General Sales Manager of SBC Radio Sales in New York, there wasn't any cheering at the thought of losing Mr. Burkland, who has proved so popular. Great regret was expressed at his leaving.

However, there was a silver lining to the cloud Tuesday when the flash came that Earl H. Gammons, CBS Vice President in charge of Washington operations, had appointed Maurice B. Mitchell, former Sales Manager of WTOP, General Manager of WTOP to succeed Mr. Burkland. It was hard to see "Burk" go but if this had to be, Mr. Gammons, who originally brought Burkland with him from Minneapolis to Washington, had again evidently used his unexcelled batting eye to good advantage in naming Mitchell, one of the most popular executives at WTOP to succeed Mr. Burkland.

As a result of Mr. Burkland's administration, WTOP is now said to be the most-listened to station in Washington during the daytime, and leads all other stations in the share of audience for daytime local programs.

Mr. Burkland joined CBS at WCCO in Minneapolis in 1929 when he was working his way through the University of Minneapolis. He has been with CBS ever since.

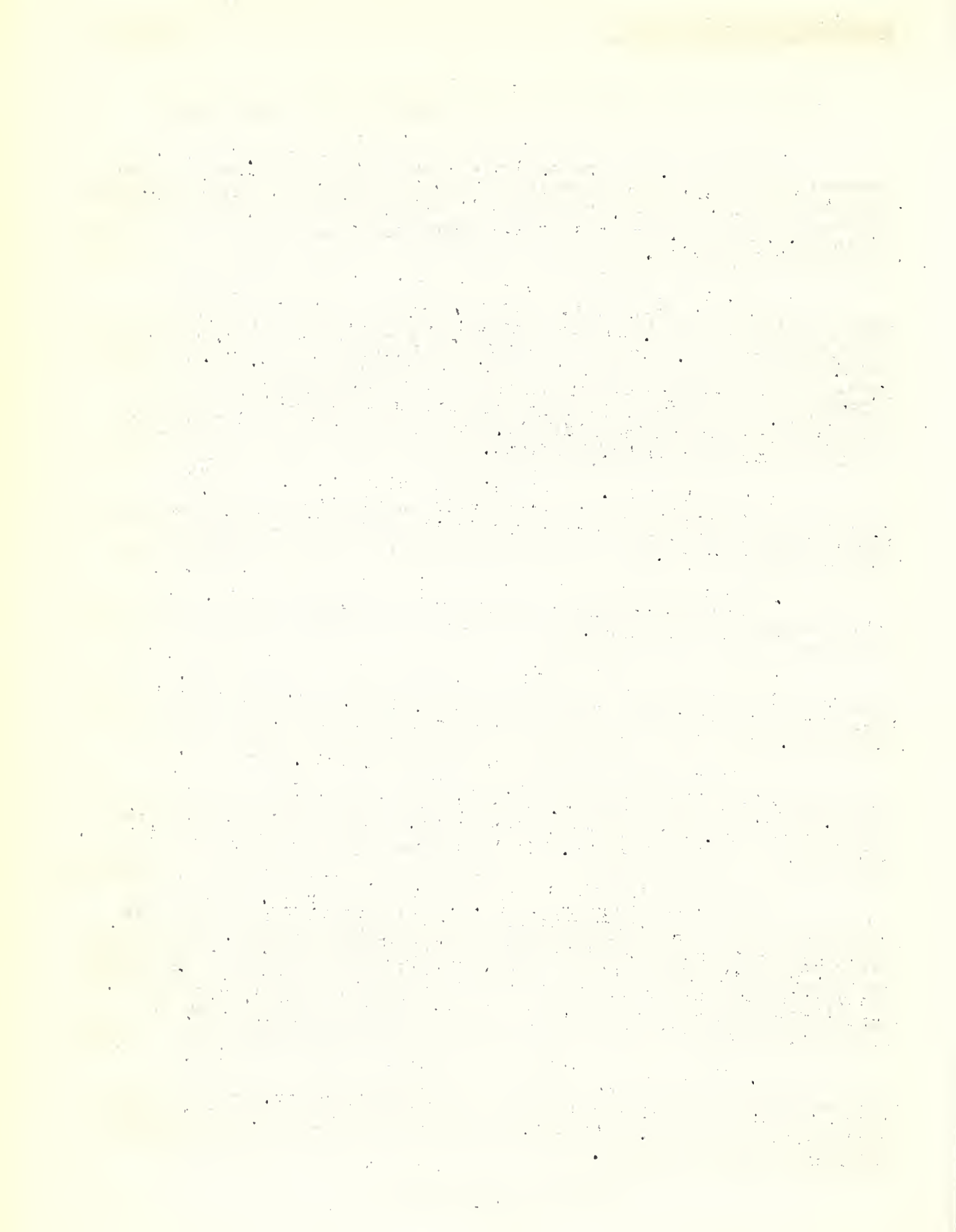
After service as writer, producer, Mr. Burkland joined the sales staff in 1932 and was made Sales Manager of WCCO in 1938. The network brought him to New York in October, 1941. After a year in Radio Sales, he became General Manager of WTOP in 1942.

Mr. Mitchell joined WTOP in February, 1945, as Director of Press Information and Sales Promotion. He became Sales Manager in January, 1946. Last week (Jan. 9) he joined the staff of Radio Sales in New York, but the promotion of Mr. Burkland and the resulting vacancy at WTOP brings Mr. Mitchell back to Washington immediately.

Before entering the radio field, Mr. Mitchell served 2½ years as editor of the Gouverneur (N.Y.) Tribune Press, where he won a New York Press Association award for the best written weekly newspaper and a national NEA award for advertising excellence. He spent one year with the New York Times advertising department and six years as advertising manager and national advertising manager with the Gannett Newspapers in Albany, Rochester, and Ogdensburg, N.Y. During the war he served with the Armored Command of the U. S. Army.

Mr. Mitchell is active in Washington civic affairs, and is well known as a speaker on business and radio subjects. He is an instructor in commercial radio at American University, and a member of the National Press, Optimist, and Advertising clubs, and the Washington Board of Trade.

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PULLIAM NOTES ABSENCE OF RADIOS IN EUROPE AND NEAR EAST

Eugene Pulliam, Indianapolis, publisher and broadcaster, upon returning from overseas said:

"The contrast between living conditions in America and almost every country of Europe and all those of the Near East is sharp and stark. The average industrial worker or the average farmer of America lives in Utopia as compared to the lot of the workers and farmers of Europe and the Near East. Industrial workers of America have automobiles, electric lights, radios, refrigerators, a variety of good food and warm clothing. On the continent the workers struggle to remain alive. They know nothing whatever of modern conveniences or simple luxuries. For the most part they live in one- or two-room hovels or in crowded flats.

"Not one in 50,000 owns an automobile; very few have radios. There are electric lights in some of the flats, but no electric refrigerators. Their one absorbing interest is to get enough food and clothing to keep alive and warm."

A summary of Mr. Pulliam's conclusions on the entire trip was inserted in the Congressional Record of January 6, Page A3, by Louis Ludlow (D), of Indiana.

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RADIO SERVICING BECOMING BIG BUSINESS

The business of radio servicing is growing rapidly with the increase in radio set ownership, the rapid progress of FM and television broadcasting, and the expanding uses of radio equipment, Max F. Balcom, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, said in Philadelphia last Sunday night at the opening session of the Town Meeting of Radio Technicians.

"The radio technician of today is somewhat in the same position as the automobile mechanic of twenty years ago", Mr. Balcom said. "With the widespread increase in radio sets in the home, in the car, and outdoors, plus the growing use of mobile radio communication equipment by taxicabs, buses, et cetera, radio servicing is rapidly becoming a big business. Tomorrow it will be even bigger and with bigness will come greater stability and adequate profits."

Mr. Balcom said that the Philadelphia Town Meeting of Radio Technicians is "an encouraging sign that the radio servicing trade is vitally interested in doing something about a problem that has bothered the entire industry, particularly during periods of wartime and postwar shortages. RMA and the radio manufacturers who comprise it, he added, also are seriously concerned with the problem and hope to present an industry plan following a Mid-Winter Conference in Chicago January 20-22.

"While the radio service trade often has been the victim of unjust attacks and exaggerated complaints", he continued, "we must admit that abuses do exist in varying degrees in a number of communities. These abuses are of three general types: (1) incompetent workmanship; (2) unnecessary replacement of receiver parts still in good working order, and (3) charging for work not done.

"Of course, these abuses are confined to a small minority of radio technicians and service shops. But, just as a rotten apple may make a whole barrel of good apples suspect, so one unscrupulous radio service shop can impair public confidence in the entire profession of a community."

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A. E. JOHNSON, NBC WASHINGTON CHIEF ENGINEER, IS DEAD

Funeral services for Albert Emmitt Johnson, 46, Chief Engineer of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington will be held tomorrow (Thursday, Jan. 15) at 1:45 P.M. Burial will be in Arlington Cemetery.

Mr. Johnson was found early Monday in his exhaust-fume-filled car near Bethesda, Md. Attempts of the Chevy Chase First Aid Squad to revive him with oxygen were unsuccessful.

A native of Manatee, Fla., Mr. Johnson served five years as a radio operator with the Merchant Marine before coming to Washington as an NBC radio operator in 1924. Since 1928 he had been Chief Engineer of NBC in Washington.

During World War II he served as a radio specialist in the Navy with rank of Lieutenant Commander. Mr. Johnson was an expert on television and frequency modulation and handled many of NBC's major installation jobs.

He is survived by his wife, who was formerly the telephone operator at WRC-NBC, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rollo H. Johnson, and a brother, Harold, all of Bradenton, Fla.

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EMERSON AIMS TO MAKE 500 TELEVISION SETS A DAY

Dorman Israel, Executive Vice President of the Emerson Radio and Television Company, said in New York Tuesday that Emerson expects to produce 500 television sets daily. This is one-quarter of the total rate of the industry at present.

Mr. Abrams, President of the company, telling of a 10-inch direct view table model television his company will list at \$269.50, said that Emerson is aiming at a minimum billing volume of \$50,000,000 for all its products this year.

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PETRILLO WANTED JUSTIN MILLER TO GET TRUMAN TO VETO LEA ACT

Testifying before the House Labor Committee, of which Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R), of New Jersey is Chairman, Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, yesterday (Tuesday, Jan. 13) revealed the fact that his own efforts to reach agreement with James C. Petrillo, the AFM leader, broke down when he refused to attempt to persuade President Truman to veto the Lea Act.

"If your Association or the recording industry were to monopolize as Petrillo does", Rep. Graham A. Barden (D), of North Carolina, asked, "how long do you think you could stay out of jail?"

"Only long enough for a good prosecutor to get busy and put us there", the NAB President replied.

"Despite his (Petrillo's) statement that he is 'helping the boys'", Judge Miller stated, "there is plenty of evidence that he is hurting the real professional musicians and is likely to hurt them a great deal more although, while so doing, he will try to convince them that economic forces are against them."

Judge Miller explained that the AFM leader would continue negotiations with the four national networks - the American Broadcasting Co., Columbia Broadcasting System, Mutual Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Company - Thursday. The network contracts with the AFM expire January 31st.

"Perhaps by the time Mr. Petrillo appears before you, next week", the NAB head told the Committee, "we will know whether - at long last - he will bargain collectively and whether, finally, he will abide by the law of the land."

"I think we have a little stiffer backbone this time", Mr. Miller said. "We have been encouraged by the work of this Committee."

Representative Arthur G. Klein of New York, and Ray J. Madden of Indiana, both Democrats, made the inference that perhaps Mr. Miller's organization and other employers' associations were counseling their members not to be in a hurry with their collective bargaining, in the hope the Taft-Hartley Act would supply them with new ammunition. Mr. Miller disclaimed any such meaning, and Mr. Hartley undertook a heated defense of the measure he helped to sponsor.

As the hearing began, Committee Chairman Hartley recalled that a subcommittee investigated Petrillo in Los Angeles last year. He said the group reported that Petrillo and his union "exercise monopolistic control over all commercial phases of musical production, including recordings, radio, movies and television, and have used their great power to block the technological development of frequency modulation (FM) radio and of television."

Mr. Petrillo is expected to testify at these hearings next Monday.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's environmental development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's environmental development.

The seventh part of the report deals with the international situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's international development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's international development.

The eighth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's future development.

RADIO INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT THREATENED BY AFM BANS, SAYS GEDDES

American Federation of Music restrictions have retarded the development of both FM and television broadcasting, while the ban on music recordings threatens disaster to the radio industry and to the huge public investment in record playing apparatus, Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, today told the House Education and Labor Committee.

Testifying as chief spokesman of the radio manufacturing industry in the inquiry called by Representative Hartley (R), of New Jersey, as Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. Geddes said that the American public has an investment of more than \$1.25 billion in radio-phonographs, record players, and phonographs which will be impaired if the AFM ban on recordings becomes permanent.

"The arbitrary AFM order ending all production - 'forever' - of all phonograph records and also radio transcriptions on December 31, last, would be of tremendous disastrous damage to our industry in the future", Mr. Geddes told the committee.

"Over 40 percent of our industry volume is in combination radio-phonograph receivers and apparatus for playing records, and such a loss would cause wide unemployment, bankruptcies, and would put many manufacturing companies out of business, if the AFM ban, stopping 'forever' the production of phonograph records, should become permanent and effective. And the mammoth investment of the public in record-playing radios and phonographs would cause great loss to the public owners."

Mr. Geddes said that prior AFM restrictions against duplication of music on standard AM stations by FM broadcasting stations has greatly retarded the development of this new service and consequently the manufacturing of FM receivers.

Mr. Geddes also recalled an industry survey made by RMA which indicated set manufacturers planned to produce 2,666,000 FM receivers in 1947.

AFM restrictions on music for television "unquestionably" have "reduced the value and public interest of television programs", Mr. Geddes said, and continuance of this ban "will retard what many in the industry believe will be an even greater new American service and industry than radio."

The welfare and continued employment of about 500,000 workers are dependent upon radio broadcasting service, including FM and television, plus the public demand for phonograph records, Mr. Geddes said. Factory workers in the industry number about 300,000, but in addition there are 1,500 distributors and wholesalers, 35,000 to 50,000 radio dealers with an employment of about 125,000, and between 40 and 50,000 radio servicemen.

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OHIO, MD., OKLA., MONTANA WIN "VOICE OF DEMOCRACY" PRIZES

Four national winners of \$500 scholarships in the "Voice of Democracy" contest for high school students have just been named by the sponsors of the competition - the National Association of Broadcasters, the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The winners, selected as having written and voiced the best five-minute broadcasts on the subject, "I Speak for Democracy", are:

Miss Janet Geister, Cuyahoga Falls High School, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Miss Laura Shatto, Hagerstown High School, Hagerstown, Md.; Miss Alice Wade Tyree, Lawton High School, Lawton, Okla., and Miss Rose Ellen Mudd, Sacred Heart Academy, Missoula, Mont.

The four successful contestants will be awarded their prizes Wednesday, Jan. 28 at 12:30 P.M. in Washington.

The final national judging, just completed, brought to its climax the contest which began as a feature of National Radio Week last October, supervised by the three co-sponsors and endorsed by the U. S. Office of Education and Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education.

Contests were first conducted in schools, then in communities, and afterward by States, by means of transcriptions made by the contestants. Local radio dealers gave prizes of radios to winning schools and students. Approximately 20,000 High School students in about 500 communities were represented.

The panel of national judges was made up of:

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs; Attorney General Tom C. Clark; Father Edward J. Flanagan, founder and director of Boys Town; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Executive Vice-President of the Houston Texas, Post, operator of Station KPRC, and wartime director of the WAC; U. S. Senator Warren S. Magnuson (D), of Washington State; Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Chief of Naval Operations; and James Stewart, motion picture star.

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RADIO TAXICABS ARE ALSO CATCHING ON IN ENGLAND

A Bristol, England, taxicab company, Streamline Black and White Taxis Associated, is considering a plan to equip its 130 cabs in Bristol, Bath, and Clevedon with two-way radio sets and direct them from a control center covering a radius of 14 miles, thus dispensing with telephones on stands. The system is in operation in Cambridge, England, where a private hire firm is reported to be directing its cars by radio.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

2. It is essential to ensure that all data is properly documented and stored for future reference.

3. The second section outlines the procedures for data collection and analysis.

4. This part describes the various methods used to gather information and the tools employed for processing it.

5. The third section details the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the data.

6. It provides a comprehensive overview of the findings and discusses their implications for the field.

7. The fourth section addresses the limitations of the study and suggests areas for further research.

8. This part highlights the challenges encountered during the research process and offers potential solutions.

9. The final section provides a summary of the key points and reiterates the significance of the work.

APPENDIX A

10. This appendix contains supplementary information that supports the main text.

11. It includes detailed data tables, charts, and additional figures that provide a more in-depth look at the research.

ESTIMATE 6,600 TELEVISION SETS IN GREATER WASHINGTON

A committee representing the three operating television stations in the District of Columbia has reported that there are 6,600 television receiving sets now privately owned and in use in the Greater Washington area. The stations' committee, consisting of James Seiler for WNBW, Sam Cooke Digges for WMAL-TV and Gordon Williamson for WTTG, stated at a meeting Tuesday that the estimate of 6,600 sets in private hands here as of January 1, 1948, represents the minimum number operating in this locality. The figures are based on the monthly estimates compiled by the Electric Institute of Washington and other sources.

For the last three months of 1947, retail television dealers in Washington sold sets at a rate slightly under one thousand per month. The Stations' Committee will issue the next estimate on February 1st.

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RMA MID-WINTER CONFERENCE SET FOR CHICAGO, JAN. 20

Industry promotion in 1948, especially of television and FM, and many other projects will be considered at the three-day RMA Mid-Winter Conference at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, on Jan. 20-22. More than 100 industry leaders are expected to attend the series of meetings which will include those of the Board of Directors, the various Division Executive Committees, and several sections and committees.

President Max F. Balcom will preside at a meeting of the Board of Directors on Thursday, Jan. 22, which will receive many recommendations for industry projects to be drafted at prior meetings of all five RMA division executive committees and major standing committees.

Among the major industry programs to be considered is continuance of the "Radio-in-Every Room" campaign under the direction of the RMA Advertising Committee of which Stanley H. Manson, of Rochester, N. Y., is Chairman; Renewal of National Radio Week in the Fall of 1948, under joint sponsorship of RMA and the National Association of Broadcasters, and RMA participation in the joint industry action against music restrictions imposed by President James C. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians, also will be considered.

Mutual problems in the development of television, FM and other broadcasting services, discussed at recent RMA committee conferences with National Association of Broadcasters and FM Association, will be discussed during the three-day sessions.

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RADIO WOMEN WILL BE FETED BY MRS. TRUMAN

Mrs. Truman will be hostess to the delegates of the Association of Women Broadcasters, National Association of Broadcasters, at a tea from 4:30 to 5:30 Friday, January 30, at the White House, according to Ruth Crane, WMAL, Washington, Acting National President.

The fifth annual convention of AWB will be held in Washington from January 29 through February 1. This will be the first national convention of the Association to be held in Washington.

National officers of the Association are: Miss Crane, Dorothy Lewis of the National Association of Broadcasters, New York, Second Vice President; Eleanor Handson, Cleveland, Ohio, Third Vice-President; Ann Holden, San Francisco, Calif., Fourth Vice President; Nell Daugherty, Stanford, Conn., Secretary; and Norma Richards, Toledo, Ohio, Treasurer.

The Washington Planning and Program Committee includes Elinor Lee, WTOP; Nancy Osgood, WRC; Esther Van Wagoner Tufty, WWDC; Meredith Young, WOL; Jessie Stearns, WEAM; Ruth Crane, WMAL, and Hazel Markel, WTOP.

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GARMENT WORKERS TO SPEND \$1,000,000 ON 6 FM STATIONS

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union purchased from the Massachusetts General Hospital last week an eight-story building in the heart of the garment district in Boston. Officials of the union said the structure would house a health center, and a frequency-modulation radio station. The purchase price was announced as \$315,000.

The FM station, which will share with the union's New England home offices, is expected to be on the air within eight months. It will be one of six stations being established throughout the country by the ILGWU.

The union, it was said, had been forced "to go into the business of producing AM-FM receiving sets for its members." The hope was expressed that these could be sold to union members "somewhere under \$50."

It was estimated the Boston station would reach 25,000 members in that area. The New York station would reach another 200,000 of the total membership of 400,000. Total cost of the six stations would represent an investment of more than \$1,000,000.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

2. The second part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a detailed account of the work done in each department and a statement of the results achieved.

3. The third part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a detailed account of the work done in each department and a statement of the results achieved.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a detailed account of the work done in each department and a statement of the results achieved.

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7. The seventh part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a detailed account of the work done in each department and a statement of the results achieved.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a detailed account of the work done in each department and a statement of the results achieved.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a detailed account of the work done in each department and a statement of the results achieved.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a detailed account of the work done in each department and a statement of the results achieved.

PETRILLO IS ACQUITTED IN SECOND TRIAL UNDER LAW TO CURB HIM

James C. Petrillo today (Wednesday, Jan. 14) was acquitted on a charge of violating the Lea Act, which Congress passed to curb his broad union powers, according to an Associated Press report from Chicago.

Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy in his written opinion of eight pages, said "there is no evidence whatever in the record to show that the defendant had knowledge of or was informed of the lack of additional employees prior to the trial of this case."

The Government alleged in its criminal case that Mr. Petrillo, head of the AFL American Federation of Musicians, had violated the law by calling a strike to coerce Station WAAF, Chicago, to hire extra help.

The judge added:

"Nothing contained in the letters and telegrams between the defendant and the representatives of the station disclosed to the defendant the lack of need for additional employees as a reason for rejecting the defendant's demands.

"Neither does the testimony in this case show the defendant had knowledge or or was told that the station had no need for additional employees."

Mr. Petrillo, stern-faced, was present as the verdict was read.

The Government may not appeal the acquittal because the judge did not pass on the Lea Act's constitutionality. In a previous trial Judge LaBuy held the law was unconstitutional, but the Supreme Court refused to pass on his ruling in an appeal by the Government and ordered instead that a new trial be held on the facts in the case.

In dealing with the question whether Mr. Petrillo was bargaining in good faith in an effort "to obtain honest employment for additional musicians", or if his actions established "union racketeering", or "feather-bedding", or an attempt through threats to compel the hiring of more persons than needed, the judge said:

"In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, this request (Mr. Petrillo's request for WAAF employment of three additional union musicians) can only be interpreted to mean that these additional musicians were to perform actual services. * * * *

"The demand for the employment of additional employees was unaccompanied by threats of the use of force, violence, intimidation or duress. * * * *

"The evidence further shows that in all previous negotiations between the station and the defendant, their relationship was cordial and cooperative."

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Noted Critic Wonders "If The Movies Will Muff Television"
 (Ashton Stevens in "Chicago Herald-American")

Memory poked back almost half a century as I wondered if the movies would muff television as they themselves had been muffed when the most inexpensive item in a variety show was the bit of film that made a boat sail like a boat, a locomotive puff like a locomotive, and a man walk like a man. The novelty of the photograph that moved didn't last as long as that of "living pictures" or trained Indian clubs.

When the boat began to sail and the locomotive began to puff and the man began to walk, we all walked. Managers, customers and critics alike held this flickering upstart in baser contempt than the tramp comedian or the female impersonator.

Nobody had the wit to foresee the hour when the despised celluloid peddlers would make a dishonored corpse of vaudeville and raze for parking lots the theaters they didn't buy on practically their own terms.

D. W. Griffith, an only so-so stage actor I knew in our youth, when I was an equally so-so critic of the stage, did a terrible thing to the theater he had deserted when he presented his "Birth of a Nation" in legitimate theaters and invited the opinions, not of the movie critics but of the dramatic critics.

It is on my conscience that my praiseful paragraphs about Griffith's invasion of the beat I trod may have slightly assisted in summoning the sheriff, the auctioneer, and the blackwagon to the playhouses in which I earned my nightly bread. I almost wrote myself out of my job. * * * * *

So it is with some caution and caginess that at this time of day I strike the keys in celebration of a gadget that may do me out of my job in very fact. It would be an ironical end for a dean of theatrical diehards to go to a pauper's grave remembered only as a televisionary who had dreamed himself penniless and unemployed.

But it is a certitude that my occupation's gone like poor Othello's when television enters my home, rendering no longer necessary for attendance on a show, the top hat, the white tie, the ebony stick, the Rolls-Royce and the Annie Oakley. Such slippered unease would be unbearable to an ancient firstnighter whose theater-going has yet to be halted by heat or hurricane or blizzard.

And even if I ducked the little televised quickies, with their sponsors' commercials that are known to the ulcerated as plug-uglies, there would yet be my friend Gene McDonald's Zenith Phonovision, a miraculous device which promises presently to televise an entire photoplay at my fireside when such service is requested and charged to my account with the telephone company.

Not for me, says this old die-hard - but the movie moguls are going to show red faces and red ink if they muff a sideline that should be surefire with millions of firesiders whose arteries are softer than those of this confirmed inhabitant of Row A, Seat 1.

[illegible]

The Ineffable Petrillo
("Washington Post")

You will recall that a short time ago Mr. J. Caesar Petrillo announced that at the end of this year the members of his American Federation of Musicians would cease to make any more records. The reasoning was that the phonographs and juke boxes were putting Mr. Petrillo's boys out of work. As long as the recording companies were paying royalties to the American Federation of Musicians on every record made, Mr. Petrillo tolerated the competition of canned music. However, such royalties have been made illegal under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act.

But now Mr. Petrillo by an ingenious stroke of logic, has decided that the Taft-Hartley Act is not retroactive, and does not in any way impair the validity of contracts made before the passage of the act. Therefore, the recording companies, although they will get no new records from the boys, must go on paying the royalties on all records impressed from the master records made when the contracts were in force. This would mean the continuation of an unearned revenue of approximately two million dollars a year.

It is not clear precisely what steps Mr. Petrillo intends to take to enforce the payment. One possibility, of course, is that he will forbid performances by any members of his union on any program to be broadcast over any network which includes any station which plays records on which the royalties are in default.

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Tele's Bar B.O.
("Variety")

Baseball is the best boxoffice stimulant (no pun intended) for the bars; football the poorest, because it's a longer time between drinks due to the progression of the action. Only time-outs create a slackening of interest, whereas the national pastime permits twice-an-inning hiatuses for tanking up.

On the other hand the baseball fans favor beer (the weather is the influence there); the gridcast lookers favor the harder stuff.

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Do You Get It?
(From London "Punch")

Interference in recent Alexandra Park television station broadcasts caused the picture to look like Harris tweed. Engineers tried frantically to trace the cloth.

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TRADE NOTES

Chairman Fred A. Hartley, Jr., (R), of New Jersey, co-author of the now famous Taft-Hartley Act and inquisitor of James C. Petrillo, as well as Chairman of the House Labor Committee, last week announced his "definite and final conclusion" to retire from Congress at the end of his present term.

An amount of \$1,000,000 is being asked in the President's budget for 1949 for a building for the Radio Propagation Section of the National Bureau of Standards.

Raytheon Manufacturing Company and Subsidiaries - Six months to Nov. 30: Net loss, \$65,154, after giving effect to \$44,000 tax carryback credit, contrasted with net profit of \$1,149,440 or 71 cents a share for six months to Nov. 30, 1946; net sales \$25,823,426 against \$31,801,264.

Gene Buck, former President of the American Society of Composers was among the friends of former Mayor James J. Walker, present last week when Mayor O'Dwyer officially accepted an oil painting of the late Mr. Walker which was afterwards hung in the New York City Hall rotunda.

The National Broadcasting Company spent about \$75,000 last week to advertise its television network plans in 38 newspapers in 17 cities. Copy told of NBC's development of three regional nets and mentioned some newspaper-owned stations as probable affiliates.

The Board of Directors of The Institute of Radio Engineers at its December meeting approved participation in the I.R.E.-Radio Manufacturers' Association Spring meeting on transmitters to be held in Syracuse, N.Y., on April 26, 27 and 28.

The Spring Meeting Committee will consist of: Dr. W.R.G. Baker, Vice-President of General Electric Co., 1947 President of I.R.E. and Engineering Director of RMA; E.A. LaPort, RCA International Division, acting as I.R.E. representative; M.R. Briggs, Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., acting as RMA representative; V. M. Graham, Sylvania Electric Mfg. Co., member of the Board of Directors of I.R.E. and Associate Director of Engineering of RMA, and J. J. Farrell, General Electric Co., who will handle arrangements for the technical program.

A new record of 10,581 miles for regularly scheduled direct radiophoto transmission has been established between Washington and the U. S. S. Burton Island, headquarters ship of the present Navy Antarctic Expedition off the Shackleton Ice Shelf of the Antarctic Continent, it was announced Sunday by Navy headquarters in New York. The previous record, it was said, was established in 1940 by The New York Times-Wide World Photos and Press Wireless, transmitting pictures from Little America to Baldwin, L.I., a distance of 8,952 statute miles.

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Founded in 1924

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2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, *Editor*

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January 21, 1948

MIDWEST SETTING HOT TV PACE; ALL U.S. SEEN CATCHING FEVER

So many cities throughout the country, notably in the Middle West are building television stations, or intend to do so soon, or are applying for licenses, or are expecting to apply, that it is difficult to keep track of them all. As usual, the rest of the country doesn't want New York and the East to get ahead of it and apparently is most desirous not to be caught napping on television. The entire United States seems to have become television conscious and evidently every city of any importance desires to do something about it.

Four new applications for television licenses were accepted by the Federal Communications Commission last week with a fifth just coming in. Eighteen television stations are now on the air, 7 are licensed, 67 have been granted construction permits and 88 licenses are pending. Two important news flashes come from Chicago. The first was that WGN-TV, the Chicago Tribune's station, will go on the air in about ten days - Sunday, February 1st, to be exact. The second was that NBC's television station WNBX will be on the air by September 1st, four months ahead of a previously announced schedule.

For the first few weeks WGN-TV will confine itself to test patterns but will start regular programming on or possibly before March 1 from temporary quarters in the Chicago Daily News building. The station will occupy the entire 25th and 26th floors of the Daily News quarters with additional office space on the 24th floor. This arrangement will be continued until completion of the Centennial Building adjoining Tribune Tower. A mast to be erected atop the News building will carry the antenna to 427 feet above street level.

Frank P. Schreiber, Manager of WGN, said that the investment in WGN-TV by the time it begins regular program telecasting will be about half a million dollars. It was said the test patterns in February will enable the estimated 14,000 set owners in the Chicago area to have service men check and align their sets for best reception. Present installations may need antenna adjustment. The test pattern will be merely a station identification projected on a slide but will be sufficient guide for service men.

The speeding up of NBC's schedule in Chicago is to lay the groundwork as soon as possible for a regional television network in the central part of the United States. This would include three NBC affiliates that are already on the air with television. They are WTMJ-TV (Milwaukee), KSD-TV (St. Louis) and WWJ-TV (Detroit). Other NBC affiliated television stations in the Midwest are expected to be in operation soon and will further extend the NBC Midwest television network. The Chicago Civic Opera Building will be the location of the NBC transmitter and antenna. The antenna mast will rise 610 feet above street level.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War in 1861. This period is characterized by the expansion of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the establishment of the United States as a federal republic.

The fourth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

The fifth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future, such as climate change, nuclear war, and the rise of artificial intelligence.

Another newcomer in the Middle West next month will be WLW-TV, the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation's television station in Cincinnati. The signal will emanate from a tower-plus-antenna assembly which attains a height of 571 feet above average terrain. Actual power of the transmitter unit is 5,000 watts, but the transmitter will be used in conjunction with an antenna built for Crosley for RCA. This antenna, added to its high elevation above average terrain, will give the WLW-TV signal an effective power of 50,000 watts, according to R. J. Rockwell-Vice-President in Charge of Engineering for Crosley. The antenna assembly is 85 feet in length and comprised of five turnstile bays. The unit weighs 5,500 pounds, and will be mounted atop a 500-foot steel tower.

A survey among construction permit holders for new television stations as to the date when operations are to be initiated was made recently by Martin Codel, publisher of Television Digest and FM Reports. The following was the response:

Within 30-60 Days: WATV, Newark, WCAU-TV, Philadelphia, WBAL-TV, Baltimore, WTVR, Richmond, Va. in addition to WGNA, Chicago.

During February or March: WBZ-TV, Boston; WNHC-TV, New Haven; WBEN-TV, Buffalo, KFI-TV, Los Angeles in addition to WLWT, Cincinnati.

Early Or Late Spring: WPIX, New York; WOR-TV, New York; WOIC, Washington; WTVT, Toledo; TWWT, Bloomington, Ind., and KSTP-TV, St. Paul.

Late Spring Or Summer: WNAC-TV, Boston; KNBH, Los Angeles; WWHB, Indianapolis; WAAM, Baltimore and WBAP-TV, Fort Worth.

During Summer: WJZ-TV, New York; WNBV, Chicago; WENR-TV, Chicago; KSFO-TV, San Francisco, WTCN-TV, Minneapolis, and KAOR-TV, Riverside, California.

Next Fall Or Winter: WHAS-TV, Louisville, Ky.; KECA-TV, Los Angeles, Calif.; WDLT, Detroit; WTVJ, Miami, Fla.; KCPR, San Francisco, and WJAC-TV, Johnstown, Pa.

An additional 14 CP holders replied that their starting dates were indefinite at the time of inquiry.

The four applications received by the FCC last week were from KIXL, Dallas, which figures on an initial cost of \$198,783, with monthly operating cost about \$5,000; WEAS, Decatur, Ga., WHUM, Reading, Pa., to cost \$150,000, and New England Television Co., of Providence, R. I. WGBA of Columbus, Ga. has announced it will soon file an application for a television station in that city upon which it expects to spend \$225,000.

The FCC last Monday (Jan. 19.) granted three television licenses as follows: The Jack Gross Broadcasting Co., San Diego, Calif., Stephens Broadcasting Company, New Orleans, and the Cincinnati Times-Star, Cincinnati.

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COOPER NEW NBC-WASH. CHIEF ENGINEER; TERRELL OPER.'S SUPERVISOR

Donald H. Cooper has been appointed Chief Engineer of NBC's Washington radio and television operations. Mr. Cooper, who has been with the station WRC since 1928, takes the office left vacant by the recent death of Albert E. Johnson.

Replacing Cooper as Operations Supervisor in charge of broadcast activities is Robert Terrell, a member of the WRC Engineering staff since 1926. Both Messrs. Cooper and Terrell are reassuming positions they occupied during the war while the late Mr. Johnson was on duty with the Navy.

Mr. Cooper is a native of Washington, D. C., and a graduate of the Loomis Radio School in Washington. Before joining WRC in 1928, he was employed by the Independent Wireless Company in Baltimore and the Radio Corporation of America's Marine Division in Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Terrell was born at Stony Point, Va., and also graduated from the Loomis Radio School. He went with WRC in 1926 as a field engineer and by 1930 had become Master Control Supervisor for the station.

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FORT INDUSTRY OPENS EASTERN SALES OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY

As a part of its 1948 expansion program, Fort Industry Company headed by Commander George B. Storer of Detroit and J. Harold Ryan of Toledo, has opened a headquarters office of its national sales department at 527 Lexington Avenue in New York City.

Tom Harker, National Sales Director, will be in charge of the new office, moving from Detroit where he has been located since joining the company in October 1947.

Fort Industry Co. now owns and operates WSPD, Toledo, WGBS, Miami, WTTN, Fairmont, W. Va., WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va., and WLOK, Lima, Ohio, WAGA, Atlanta, and WJBK, Detroit.

Plans for acquiring one of the largest groups of independent television stations also are underway. The company already holds construction permits for Detroit, Toledo and Atlanta, with application pending for license of a video station in Miami.

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APPENDIX

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CHICAGO CAN'T FIGURE OUT LATEST PETRILLO DECISION EITHER!

In Chicago, bailiwick of U. S. Judge Walter J. LaBuy, home of James C. Petrillo, and where WAAF, the little radio station which refused to employ three musicians it didn't need is located, they seem to be as puzzled over the latest Petrillo verdict as Washington and other parts of the country apparently are.

Calling the decision peculiar, the Chicago Tribune commented:

"There was plenty of testimony in the trial that the station's managers had no need for the three musicians whom Petrillo demanded they hire. But, said Judge LaBuy, there was no testimony to show that anyone ever told Petrillo that the station didn't need the help. In all the correspondence between the employer and the union, this claim was never made, the judge asserted.

"It would be interesting to know at precisely what time the judge reached this conclusion. He says that Petrillo must be acquitted for lack of proof that he knew that the station didn't need the additional help. That was the crux of the case. It was as essential as producing the body in a murder case. Yet Petrillo's very able counsel made the usual motion, at the conclusion of the prosecution testimony, to dismiss the case on the ground that an offense had not been proved, and Judge LaBuy then denied the motion.

"One thing seems certain. Either Judge LaBuy has arrived at a most peculiar decision, or the prosecutor was extraordinarily derelict in presenting the evidence. Both the judge and the prosecutor are New Deal appointees.

"Mr. Petrillo exults that the Lea Act is dead. In fact, it has not been established that the Act will not do what it was intended to do. If Mr. Petrillo is right, however, that merely means that Congress must take more effective measures to curb the labor czars who are trampling on the liberties of the people. The statements of various members of Congress indicate that they are prepared for such action as is shown to be needed."

Stating that it didn't side with Judge LaBuy's "application" of the law in the latest Petrillo decision, the Chicago Daily News, said:

"The fact at issue in Judge LaBuy's mind, apparently, was not that Petrillo attempted to force the station to hire three superfluous musicians. The intent of the Lea Law, as Judge LaBuy apparently construed it, was not to prevent a union agent forcing an employer to engage in featherbedding practices against his will.

"Such an action becomes a violation of the law - if we follow the judge - only if the complainant can prove that he resisted the attempted featherbedding on the specific grounds that the extra employees were unnecessary.

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"Station WAAF contended that it had resisted Petrillo's order on grounds that the extra men were unneeded and had so informed Petrillo. The judge seems to have contended that the complainants had not proved beyond reasonable doubt that they had so informed Petrillo.

"He did not consider, apparently, whether Petrillo needed to be informed.

"A year ago last December Judge LaBuy ruled - correctly we believed and so stated - that the Lea Law was unconstitutional. He pointed out that it singled out a single union and forbade it to engage in featherbedding practices rather than forbidding all unions. The U. S. Supreme Court later upheld the law, reversing Judge LaBuy.

"In this instance Petrillo was openly attempting to force the employment of more members of his union. He contended that radio stations have an obligation to provide music furnished by 'live' musicians rather than by recordings. Judge LaBuy referred to this contention in his opinion.

"But the three men Petrillo sought to foist on station WAAF would not have supplied its listeners with one second more 'live' music. They would not have lessened by one second the volume of recorded music the station broadcast. They were not to be hired to play instruments but to act as librarians in charge of the station's library of recordings.

"We believe the Lea Law, as it stands, is a bad law, for the reasons Judge LaBuy stated in December, 1946. But good or bad, a higher court than Judge LaBuy's has ruled that it is the law. We are unable to understand Judge LaBuy's application of it in the case he has just decided.

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WFMR CLAIMS FIRST OVERSEAS PROGRAM ORIGINATED BY FM STATION

Shortwave Station WRUL of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, Boston, relayed to the world last week what is believed to be the first overseas program originated by a commercial FM station. The broadcast was sent to Boston from the studios of WFMR, New Bedford, by wire recording.

The program told international listeners about America's Junior Achievement projects, in which high school students operate miniature industries and businesses along the American capitalistic plan.

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study. It is followed by a brief review of the literature on the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study. This includes a discussion of the subjects, the instruments used, and the procedures followed.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. This includes a discussion of the data collected and the conclusions drawn from the data.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the implications of the study. This includes a discussion of the theoretical and practical implications of the findings.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. This includes a summary of the findings and a statement of the author's conclusions.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. This includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. This includes a list of the tables, figures, and other materials that are included in the report.

8. The eighth part of the report is a glossary. This includes a list of the terms used in the report and their definitions.

9. The ninth part of the report is a bibliography. This includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of tables. This includes a list of the tables included in the report.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of figures. This includes a list of the figures included in the report.

OPPOSITION TO WAYNE COY FAILS TO DEVELOP AT SENATE HEARING

If the Republicans were waiting with a stuffed club for Wayne Coy, former New Dealer, and nominee for the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, it was not apparent when the Senate Interstate Foreign Commerce Committee called Mr. Coy and George E. Sterling, former FCC Chief Engineer nominated for Commissioner, for preliminary examination on Tuesday afternoon. An open hearing was held in order to give anybody who opposed either of the candidates ample opportunity to be heard. Nobody appeared to complain.

Practically all of the questions were directed at Mr. Coy as apparently there has never been any doubt about Mr. Sterling going through O.K. Presiding was Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire in the absence of Chairman Wallace White, Jr., currently in the hospital. The other Senators present were Brewster, of Maine; Moore of Oklahoma; and Reed, of Kansas, Republicans, and McFarland, of Arizona, and McMahon, of Connecticut, Democrats.

Senator McMahon asked Mr. Coy about alleged overcharges for political broadcasting. Mr. Coy replied the FCC had nothing to do with that. Senator Tobey asked the witness if he didn't think it was a good thing for the FCC Chairman to come to the Capitol every so often and tell the Congress what the Commission was doing. Mr. Coy said he always did that when he was previously in the Government service.

Mr. Coy was asked what he thought about the FCC chairmanship rotating each year. Mr. Coy replied he was against it, that one year was hardly sufficient time for a Chairman to efficiently administer the office. Troubles were mentioned that the ICC was having in that respect. "You might also add the FTC to that", someone suggested.

One of those who attended the Senate hearing Tuesday went so far as to say that he believed if there had been a quorum of Senators present, they would have approved the nomination of Coy then and there.

No date has been set for future consideration of the Coy and Sterling appointments but it is expected to be at an early date.

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WESTINGHOUSE BUYS SIX HOURS WEEKLY ON CHICAGO TRIB'S FM STATION

The largest single commercial contract for time on WGNB, Chicago, WGN's frequency modulation station, was signed Friday when Westinghouse Supply Company of Chicago contracted for a full hour nightly, six nights a week, on WGNB for 52 weeks. Westinghouse and six of its authorized dealers in Chicago will sponsor WGNB's "Symphonic Hour" from 9 to 10 P.M. Mondays through Saturdays, effective January 12. The contract was placed direct.

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"VOICE OF AMERICA" UP TO TRUMAN; BYRON PRICE FOR INFO HEAD

A bigger and better "Voice of America" bill is now on President Truman's desk with every indication that he will sign it.

The House unanimously sent to the President Monday legislation giving the full approval of Congress to strengthening of the "Voice" foreign broadcasts used to counter Soviet propaganda. It accepted without debate Senate amendments to the bill passed originally by the House last year and approved by the Senate last Friday.

The legislation merely authorizes the program and does not finance it. Funds must come from the House Appropriations Committee.

Already the name of Byron Price, former wartime censor, has been mentioned to revamp "the Voice". This was made in an address by John Cowles, of the Minneapolis Star-Tribune and Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, who recently visited Europe. Mr. Cowles said:

"Byron Price, who is now the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, should be drafted to head our United States Information Service. Price did a superb job with the Office of Censorship during the war and has the confidence of Democrats and Republicans alike. If American newspaper editors were polled as to who in America was best fitted to head the United States Information Service, I believe Price would receive more votes than all others combined.

"Congress should appropriate immediately perhaps \$50,000,000 additional for the United States Information Service, and our State Department personnel engaged in this activity should be completely overhauled and reorganized. The Voice of America should be enormously expanded. It is now little more than 'the whisper of America.' We should tell the people of Europe what we have given and are giving in food, fuel, and fertilizer. Wherever possible, our products should be marked with the American flag. Russia has claimed credit for much of the aid that we have sent, either directly or through UNRRA to Europe. Few Europeans have any idea of the volume of aid America has furnished and is furnishing."

Mr. Cowles' address "The World Problem We Face" was reprinted in the Congressional Record of January 19, by Senator Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas.

The newest "Voice of America" bill was guided through the House by Representative Karl E. Mundt, (R), of South Dakota. Senator H. Alexander Smith (R), of New Jersey, led for it in the Senate with the active support of several of his colleagues, Republican and Democratic, of the Foreign Relations Committee. It provides that the State Department, in its information program, must depend to the greatest "practicable" extent upon the private publications and news agencies of the United States and must withdraw Government operations wherever it finds that private operations are adequate to tell the story of the United States.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. The President talks about the war with Mexico, and about the situation in the South. He also talks about the economy, and about the need for more money. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is full of references to the Constitution and to the laws of the country.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 10, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Treasury at that time. The Secretary talks about the amount of money that the Treasury has, and about the amount of money that it needs. He also talks about the different ways that the Treasury can get more money, and about the different ways that it can spend money. The report is written in a very formal style, and it is full of references to the laws of the country.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 15, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Interior at that time. The Secretary talks about the land that the government owns, and about the different ways that the government can use that land. He also talks about the different ways that the government can get more money from the land, and about the different ways that it can spend money. The report is written in a very formal style, and it is full of references to the laws of the country.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 20, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the War at that time. The Secretary talks about the number of soldiers that the government has, and about the different ways that the government can get more soldiers. He also talks about the different ways that the government can get more money for the war, and about the different ways that it can spend money. The report is written in a very formal style, and it is full of references to the laws of the country.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 25, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Navy at that time. The Secretary talks about the number of ships that the government has, and about the different ways that the government can get more ships. He also talks about the different ways that the government can get more money for the navy, and about the different ways that it can spend money. The report is written in a very formal style, and it is full of references to the laws of the country.

NEW FIGHT ON MOVING FM UPSTAIRS SEEN IN PETRILLO, COY HEARINGS

Indications of a renewal of the old fight on moving FM from the 50 mc band to the 100 mc were seen when this subject was unexpectedly brought up first in the Taft-Hartley Petrillo House hearings last week and later when it again bobbed up in the Senate Interstate Commerce hearing considering the nominations of Wayne Coy for the Federal Communications Commission Chairman and George E. Sterling for FCC Commissioner.

At the House hearing Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM said that FM broadcasting received a "deadly blow" in June, 1945, when the FCC ordered the FM band moved from the area of 42 to 50 megacycles to that of 88 to 108 megacycles.

Mr. McCann, who was presiding, then brought out that this decision was made at a time when Paul Porter was Chairman of the FCC and that Mr. Porter had formerly been on the legal staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Armstrong said that Mr. Porter had appeared before the FCC on behalf of CBS in 1940 to oppose assignment of additional channels for FM broadcasting. CBS asked that most of the available channels be assigned to television instead of FM broadcasting, he added.

The FM industry was assigned five channels in 1936, the witness said. In March, 1940, when Lawrence Fly was Chairman of the FCC, the band from 42 to 50 megacycles was assigned and, according to Mr. Armstrong, FM broadcasting was put on its feet. When Mr. Porter became Chairman, after Mr. Fly's resignation late in 1944, the re-assignment, which he said set back the development of FM by two years, was made.

At the Senate hearing Tuesday, Senator Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, brought up boosting of FM upstairs to the 100 mc band. This action, however, was long before Mr. Coy was even being considered for the Commission. It served, however, to indicate the live interest Senator Tobey is taking in the matter and it is believed he will be heard from later.

In the meantime, Representative William Lemke (R), of North Dakota, has advised Dr. Armstrong, E. F. McDonald, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, and others that hearings will be held on the Lemke Resolution (H.J. Res. 78) Tuesday, January 27, to reverse the action of the FCC and return FM to the 50 mc. band. The claim is that in the 100 mc. band many farmers are deprived of FM.

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"LEA ACT NOT ON TRIAL IN CHICAGO, PETRILLO WAS" - JUSTIN MILLER

Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, today (Wednesday, Jan. 21) made the following statement on the Petrillo decision of Judge LaBuy in Chicago last week:

"I have read with interest, and some amusement, the claim attributed to an attorney for James C. Petrillo, subsequent to the latter's exoneration on a charge of violating the Lea Act, that 'the Lea Act is dead'. The childish wishful thinking implicit in such a careless statement, perhaps should place it beneath the dignity of a reply. The Lea Act was not on trial in Chicago. Mr. Petrillo was. The final lines of the Court's memorandum opinion in the Petrillo trial read: 'For the reasons above stated, the court is of the opinion that the prosecution has failed to prove the defendant guilty of the violation charged.'

"Such an opinion reminds us of Scottish Law where it is possible to have three verdicts: Guilty, Not Guilty, or Not Proven. In the latter case, the defendant - declared exonerated for the reason that the case was not proven by the prosecution - 'goes away from the bar of the court with an indelible stigma upon his name.' What the Chicago jurist has said in his memorandum opinion, is that the case was 'not proven' by the prosecution.

"This does not outlaw the Lea Act. Neither does the decision of the Chicago Court exempt Mr. Petrillo from prosecution, again, in any of several hundred American cities, if he continues to harass the broadcasters and the American people as he has done in the past. When an experienced prosecutor goes to work upon another case whose facts bring it within the meaning of the Lea Act, we will hear the singing of quite a different tune."

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MORE SPINE NEEDED IN LAW TO CONTROL PETRILLO, COMMITTEE TOLD

The House Education and Labor Committee with Representative Hartley himself presiding, was told in Washington Monday by leading network representatives that the Taft-Hartley Law they believed would need considerable strengthening to successfully cope with the activities of James C. Petrillo. At that they indicated that if their contracts with the American Federation of Musicians lapsed this month, they would use the Taft-Hartley rapier to test the union's right to restrict the use of musicians on television, FM and transcription broadcasts.

Statements to the general effect that Mr. Petrillo's policies had hurt not only the development of television and frequency modulation broadcasting, but also the musicians themselves, were presented by Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company; Joseph H. Ream, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Mark Woods, President of American

Broadcasting Company; Theodore C. Streibert, Vice President of the Board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and Harry Bannister, General Manager of Station WWJ, Detroit.

"The point is you have come to Congress for help", continued Representative Owens (R), of Illinois, speaking to Mark Woods, "and I say we have already given you a weapon in the Taft-Hartley Act. You should use it."

"We'd be delighted to", responded Mr. Woods, "as soon as the contract expires - if it does expire, and we find it necessary to do something."

In his review of difficulties with Mr. Petrillo, Mr. Ream said the networks had tried over a period of years to convince the AFM president that duplicating a standard broadcast over an FM station did not increase the size of a radio audience, that it constituted an additional service on the broadcaster's part, but not additional listeners. Also with the development of FM, he had argued that increased employment of musicians would result. Mr. Petrillo, he reported, had not agreed. Mr. Ream stated that CBS was spending for services of musicians more than \$2,000,000 per year, and CBS advertisers more than \$4,000,000 per year in addition.

Mr. Mullen made public in his testimony details of current wage rates paid under the existing contracts with Petrillo. They showed that in New York a musician covered by the contracts receives a minimum of \$191.45 for a 25-hour week of commercial and non-commercial broadcasting; \$151.80 for a 25-hour week of non-commercial broadcasting, and \$158.70 for a 20-hour week of commercial and non-commercial broadcasting. Many musicians frequently earn in excess of this amount because of overtime work.

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PETRILLO DENIES UNION AND NETWORKS PLOT TO RETARD FM GROWTH

James C. Petrillo denied today (Wednesday, Jan. 21) there is any conspiracy between his American Federation of Musicians and the long-established radio networks to hold back the growth of the fledgling FM (frequency modulation) radio.

Mr. Petrillo told the House Labor Committee that he met with representatives of the FM industry a month ago and tentatively agreed to "make a deal" with them, but said he told them: "I have got to talk to the regular (AM) networks first."

At present Mr. Petrillo has banned "live" music on FM networks and also the duplication of musical programs on AM and FM networks.

Mr. Petrillo renewed predictions of an early settlement with the four major networks in negotiations involving the union's demand for higher wages.

Representative Kearns (R), of Pennsylvania, took this to mean that the union would agree to the networks' request for removal of the bans on use of musicians, but Mr. Petrillo refused to say.

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WAY TO STOP PRESS AND RADIO "LEAKS" SOUGHT BY FORRESTAL

Defense Secretary James Forrestal plans to call a conference of top press, radio and movie executives to consider means of stopping "leaks" of military secrets.

The subject has been under study for sometime by top defense officials, and informal consultations already have been held with leaders of the major "public information media", an official said.

Capt. Robert Berry, USN, Forrestal's press relations aide, said that some suggestions for solving the security problem would be put before the conference and that the matter will be left up to them.

"If they want a voluntary peacetime security program, we can go ahead with it", he said, "otherwise we'll throw the whole thing in the wastebasket."

Berry said these suggestions would be to set up an Advisory Board made up of leaders in the magazine, radio, television and news-reel fields. This group would be told facts about military security and would decide what subjects should be kept secret.

Then a working group of full-time, paid news, radio and movie people under a topflight civilian, would be created in Forrestal's office to give advice 24 hours a day to newspaper, radio stations, etc. as to whether a story being considered for publication would be harmful to the United States. The final decision would be up to the paper or station.

Berry said that the tentative plan differed from the wartime voluntary censorship setup under Byron Price. The Advisory Board, not the Government, under the proposal, would decide what types of material should not be published, and that Forrestal's office would give "advice" as to whether a story violated rules set up by the Board. Price's office "requested" that such a story not be published, Berry said.

He stated that many newspaper, radio and magazine editors had urged that some competent agency be provided to give such advice.

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SET, TUBE, PRODUCTION STILL LIMP ALONG IN GERMAN-U.S. ZONE

During the first 9 months of 1947 the production of radio receivers in the United States Zone of Germany was 20,724 compared with 4,639 during the corresponding period of 1946. Radio receiving tube output increased to 277,000 from a 75,000 tube production during the 9-month period of 1946.

Radio sets manufactured in the United States sector of Berlin during the first 8 months of 1947 totaled 39,436. Production during the corresponding period of 1946 was slightly less - 35,834. Radio receiving tubes produced during the 1947 period under review totaled 78,176.

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IRE OPENS 3RD FLOOR TO EXHIBITORS; MOST SPACE EVER SOUGHT

Already 163 exhibitors have taken the entire available space on the first two floors of Grand Central Palace in New York City for the Radio Engineering Show and The Institute of Radio Engineers announced the opening of half of the third floor to meet the demand.

The show will be held in connection with the 1948 annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers March 22-25, and will be the largest in the history of the industry featuring the products of 170 exhibitors. Attendance at the convention and the show is expected to equal or to exceed the figure of over 12,000 who attended the 1947 gathering. The theme of the convention and show is "Radio-Electronic Frontiers", and both the program and the exhibits are being planned to fulfill this theme.

A diversified technical program consisting of 130 papers in 26 sessions has been arranged for the convention plus two special symposia with outstanding invited speakers on "Nucleonics" and "Advances Significant to Electronics".

The annual banquet of the Institute will be held the evening of Wednesday, March 24, and the President's luncheon on Tuesday noon, March 23. Both will feature national figures as principal speakers.

On the opening morning on Monday, March 22, the annual meeting of the Institute will be held. At this meeting, an innovation at I.R.E. conventions, Dr. H. B. Richmond will address the membership on "An Engineer in the Electronics Industry - Prospect, Preparation, Pay."

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FCC TO REPRINT WARNINGS IN FORMER DISTINGUISHING COLORS

The Federal Communications Commission will reinstate the use of colored paper for different types and degrees of violation warnings issued against radio stations of all classes. The form color will again indicate required action by the licensee. This, as explained by George O. Gillingham, head of the FCC Press Section, is going back to the old scheme of pink paper for immediate action, yellow for prompt action, and green for action within three days.

Revival of the colored forms is prompted by contention of licensees and others that they served a useful purpose in distinguishing the warnings from routine mail and file papers and, further, continue to remind the station until the violation is corrected. One steamship company pointed out that the system of colored notices, in effect since the days of the Federal Radio Commission and Federal Communications Commission until abandoned some 18 months ago, "greatly assisted in distinguishing the item which required immediate action, and on which we could instruct the masters that, under no circumstances, were they to proceed to sea without having this particular item corrected."

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Suspicious Of Wayne Coy's Appointment In Campaign Year
 (George E. Sokolsky in "Chicago Herald-American")

Radio in the United States is controlled by the FCC, a Commission that has built an administrative empire out of legislation and regulation from the simple policing of the air waves to a determination of who can run a radio station, what programs may appear on the networks, how much time should be given to what kind of program, etc. * * * *

Wayne Coy, a prominent New Dealer for many years, who has been appointed Chairman, is said to be favored by Clifford Durr, Paul Porter and other New Dealers.

Coy was an Indiana newspaperman before he became a government administrator. He was picked up by Harry Hopkins and became the State Administrator of the WPA.

He left government service to become assistant to Eugene Meyer, publisher of the "Washington Post" and to run his radio station. This latter job gives him some leverage for claiming he is a practical radio operator.

So far as I can discover, the spearhead of the Coy appointment is Paul Porter who, while no longer in the administration, is extremely active in Washington politics. These activities cut across party lines, which is characteristic of New Dealers who seem willing to have a hand in each party, giving nominal allegiance to Truman while at the same time building up Gen. Eisenhower as the Republican candidate.

The appointment of Coy as Chairman of the FCC in a campaign year would give the New Dealers additional leverage in the control of radio and network operations.

At any rate, it is a suspicious set-up. Coy may be a very fine man and a believer in the virtue of private enterprise. I think it would be more advantageous to the country to have appointed someone to that position who has had no association with the New Deal.

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Compares Truman Press, Radio Conferences To "Dead Telephone"
 (Roscoe Drummond, Washington correspondent for "The Christian Science Monitor" writing in "Look Magazine")

The presidential press and radio conference once was the nerve-center of the throbbing news of the capital. Today, it has reached about the same state of responsiveness as a dead telephone with its wires cut and the receiver off the hook.

This breakdown has choked off to the near-vanishing point the knowledge and insight into affairs which used to flow direct from the President to the people. And as the nation faces more critical and complex decisions than ever before, the need for presidential communication with the people becomes constantly more urgent.

True, about 100 reporters continue dutifully to file into Mr. Truman's larve, oval office whenever he has decided it is time to call a press conference. But much more often than not, Mr. Truman

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dodges their questions. His replies to the really searching questions are something like this: No. Figures not yet ready. No, there is not. I can't answer that. I have no information on that. I will announce that when it is ready. I haven't seen it. No. No comment. No, no.

The President is brisk, smiling, friendly - and unrevealing. The obvious reason is that Mr. Truman has not only burned his fingers; he has burned his hands and face almost to a crisp, by giving the wrong answer to a newspaperman's pertinent question.

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War Brand Radios Go Under As "Name" Sets Resume Stride
(Harry Adams in "Chicago Journal of Commerce")

"War babies" are falling by the wayside in the radio manufacturing field, and the mortality rate is expected to show a further increase.

In addition to these "war babies", certain leading industry executives said manufacturers of private brand radios, which did a flourishing business before the war, also are experiencing rough going.

This point was disputed, however, by officials of large merchandising companies. They said the established private brand radios will command wide markets, but that the newer private brands, which also fall in the "war baby" class, are not meeting with such widespread acceptance.

As against this rough sledding for the "war babies", manufacturers of nationally advertised radio sets were said to be enjoying a high level of business. The jobber stocks of the latter are said to average a week's supply.

While inventories of these industry leaders were reported to be exceedingly slim or non-existent, it was pointed out that there are many manufacturers with large stockpiles of radios, running into as much as four or five months' supply.

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Extending The Royal Circle
("Punch", London)

Husband reading an invitation to his wife:

"Mr. and Mrs. Robinson request the pleasure of our company at the marriage on the television set of Her Royal Highness. . ."

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TRADE NOTES

The vast possibilities of broadcasting a quarter of a century hence will be sketched by Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in a talk titled "Broadcasting: 1973", on "The Family Hour" Sunday, Jan. 25 (CBS, 6-6:30 P.M. EST).

Mr. Stanton will describe the shape of things to come in domestic and worldwide television, facsimile reproduction, direct two-way communication between homes and moving vehicles, and other developments.

Thirty-three citizens, including James L. Fly, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, protesting what they called inadequate safeguards in current loyalty tests, joined in a letter last week urging the Federal Employees Loyalty Review Board to use its influence to cut down the "danger of injustices inherent in the present wholesale check-up."

Among others besides Mr. Fly signing the letter were: The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Archibald MacLeish, former Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs; A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Men; Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Allied Radio Corp., 833 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, filed an answer with the Federal Trade Commission denying charges of misrepresenting the prices and tube capacity of radio receiving sets.

Defending its advertising claims as "true and accurate", the corporation denies that inclusion of rectifier tubes in representations as to tube capacity is misleading. Contrary to the allegations of the complaint, the answer asserts, such tubes do perform a recognized and customary function of radio tubes in the operation of a radio receiving set. It adds that the respondent's representations as to tube capacity have described rectifier tubes as such, and declares that the practice of including such devices in the tube count is general in the industry. Coupled with the denial of misrepresentation is a statement that the corporation has, however, discontinued the challenged representations.

As to the charge of price misrepresentation, the respondent avers that its "net prices" are not fictitious, as alleged in the complaint, but are the prices at which it regularly sells its radios, and that lower prices quoted for "lots of three" are "special or reduced prices for quantity purchases".

The present French standard of transmission from the Paris station (425 lines, 25 frames interlaced) will be continued for a period of 10 years. A higher definition system (probably 1,029 lines) will also be put into service in the capital within the next 2 or 3 years, and extensions to the provinces will be on this standard.

Transmissions from Paris are at present radiated 5 days a week on 46 Mc/s (vision) and 42 Mc/s (sound).



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System calls for a merging of the two radio program rating services - A. C. Nielson Company and C. E. Hooper, as one important step toward securing "better and more integrated radio research which business can use with confidence".

"We should have one industry-wide Coverage authority. I think the various methods - including "listenability" - should be used, each in its proper place, under the direction of a single organization responsible to the industry", says Mr. Kobak. "Research costs need to be cut all along the line; waste should be eliminated."

Frank Sinatra has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a standard broadcast station at Palm Springs, Calif., 1 KW power. Questions raised were (a) Should the FCC give Frank an audition and (b) should the call letters be WSIN?

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. and wholly owned subsidiaries had a net income after taxes of \$2,263,024 for the fiscal year ended last October 31, the company's annual report showed Jan. 19. This amounted to \$5.65 per share on 400,000 shares of capital stock.

The previous year, net income after taxes was \$1,340,356 or \$3.35 a share. The report said net sales for the year ended Oct. 31 amounted to a record \$32,658,122 compared with \$23,088,882 the previous year.

The wife of the British Ambassador Lady Inverchapel, as well as Mrs. Narciso Ramos, wife of the Philippine Minister to the United States, will be hostesses to tea honoring delegates to the annual national convention of the Association of Women Broadcasters. The convention is being held in Washington from January 29 through February 1.

Mrs. Truman will receive the 200 or so delegates at the White House.

In a decision restricting the right to judicial review of FCC action, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia last week held that the District Court had properly refused to issue a declaratory judgment that Station WBAL was entitled to a withdrawal of statements made about WBAL in the FCC "Blue Book".

Treating as true the WBAL claim that the statements were unwarranted misrepresentations and libelous, the court said that the publication of them was a legal wrong, but that the station was without a remedy.

The Federal Communications last week granted consent to transfer of control of WPTR, Albany, N.Y., Patroon Broadcasting Co., Inc., from H. E. Blodgett, agent for 10 stockholders, to Schine Chain Theatres, Inc., for a total consideration of \$101,500.00.

Mrs. Ralph Edwards, wife of the genial emcee of NBC's "Truth or Consequences" program, will present a check for \$670,000 to Mrs. Harry S. Truman for the March of Dimes campaign, at a White House luncheon Saturday, Jan. 31. The money was raised by the "T or C" program during the "Miss Hush" contest.

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January 28, 1948

TOBEY ON WARPATH FOR FM REDRESS; ATTACKS FCC, NBC OFFICIALS

The stinging letter from Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, to Wayne Coy, recently appointed Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, coming as it did after Mr. Coy's examination and apparent finishing up of Mr. Coy's case by the Senator when Mr. Coy appeared before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee last week, came as a complete surprise. Friends of the new Chairman were congratulating Mr. Coy on how well he had undergone his first "bath of fire" of the Committee which controls the destinies of the FCC when the following epistle from Senator Tobey almost exploded in his face:

"In view of the questions raised during the hearing before our committee on January 20, particularly with respect to the charge I made that Commission records in the FM (frequency modulation allocation) hearings and finding were altered, I am interested in knowing what, if anything, the Commission intends to do about the matter.

"I realize that you were not Chairman of the Commission when this alteration of records, or in fact the whole sorry mess of shifting frequency modulation allocations, took place. But I am concerned with what a Government agency, coming under the jurisdiction of this Committee, will do when such a misfeasance of duty is called to its attention. Therefore, I will look forward to hearing from you both with respect to what you intend to do and what finally is done to clear this matter, and to insure that similar action will not be lightly attempted again.

"Also, before the record of the hearing is closed, I would like answers to some further questions which I did not put to you yesterday (Jan. 20) because of the length of the Committee meeting and the necessity of discussing pending legislative business. I shall appreciate answers to these questions at your earliest convenience so that they may be made a part of the public record.

"1. It is a matter of common understanding in radio broadcast circles, and has been referred to in the trade press, that officials of the National Broadcasting Company have been particularly interested in your appointment and confirmation as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and more particularly that its Washington Vice President, Frank Russell, has stated on a number of occasions that Coy is his candidate. Variety, in fact, publicly complimented Russell on this accomplishment. I realize that you cannot be responsible for what others say or do, but I am sure that you must realize that when the largest corporation in the telecommunications field, having paramount interest in what the Commission does and may do about the development of FM and television, is charged with such utterances about a public official, it becomes important that such charges be publicly and vigorously disavowed and repudiated. It is my opinion that a statement from you in this respect would be desirable and healthy in restoring public confidence in the Federal Communications Commission.

"2. In connection with question No. 1, it is noted that the last Chairman, Mr. Denny, is now an influential and highly paid employee of the National Broadcasting Company. It has been stated that Mr. Denny was instrumental in your appointment as Chairman of the Commission, a matter to which you alluded briefly during yesterday's hearing. You suggested that you know Mr. Denny 'fairly well'; it has been reported to me that even since your appointment you have seen Mr. Denny with great frequency and that he is an intimate counselor of yours. In view of the fact that Mr. Denny's departure from the Commission has been followed with a number of charges, made publicly in a hearing before the Commission, it occurs to me that a new appointee to the Commission is not helping himself or public confidence in the agency by intimate conferences with a representative of the largest entity in the radio broadcast field. A discussion of this matter and your feelings about it may prove helpful.

"3. To what extent, if any, will either the counsel, advice, or friendship of Messrs. Denny or Russell affect, alter or modify any decision or actions you take as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission?

"4. I note from the Commission's last annual report that the Commission completed 315 hearings during the last fiscal year but that 734 hearing cases were still pending. At that rate it will require two years for the Commission to clear up pending hearing cases alone. In view of the fact that one of the principal complaints about the Commission is a charge that citizens are prevented from investing funds in radio enterprises and the development of the art is slowed down by Commission bottlenecks, what do you propose to do about this important matter³/₄

"f. Members of the Committee particularly concerned about radio legislation believe that the basic tenet of Title III of the Communications Act dealing with radio broadcast matters lies in the authority the Commission has exercised to review the public interest operation of a licensee. As you know, the large radio broadcast interests believe that the Commission should have no such power; thus in effect granting them a license in perpetuity. What are your views about this situation; do you believe the law should be strengthened to make certain that the people, through their Congress (whose arm you are) retain this power to see that radio stations are operated in the public interest?"

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The Streamline Black and White Taxis Association of Bristol, England, plans to equip 40 taxis with two-way radios, and ultimately to link up about 140 vehicles at an approximate cost of £20,000 (approximately US\$80,500). The equipment will be virtually the same as that used in fighter aircraft during World War II.

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The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress. It is dated January 1, 1861. The letter is addressed to the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is a very important document in the history of the United States. It is the first message of the President to the Congress. It is a very long letter. It is written in a very formal style. It is a very important document in the history of the United States. It is the first message of the President to the Congress. It is a very long letter. It is written in a very formal style.

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NEW PROBE OF MOVING FM UPSTAIRS SEEN; CAMPAIGN ISSUE HINTED

Unless Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, Acting Chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, is pacified, the belief is that the bitter old fight of moving FM from the 50 to the 100 megacycle band may be continued indefinitely. This was indicated in Senator Tobey's sharp examination of Wayne Coy, nominee for Chairman of the Federal Communications Committee, and George E. Sterling for Commissioner, and the caustic letter he wrote to Mr. Coy later.

Also by Representative William Lemke (R), of North Dakota, pressing his resolution (H.J. Res. 78) at this time which has now been broadened to include the 50-mc frequencies in addition to the 100-mc now in use. The Lemke hearing will be held before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Tuesday, February 3rd.

When they appeared before the Senate Committee both Mr. Coy and Mr. Sterling agreed with Senator Tobey that there should be a new investigation of the reallocation of FM to the 100-mc. band. There were those who believed the controversy might even creep in as a campaign issue. Senator Tobey, who is acting as Chairman of the Committee during the illness of Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, both with Chairman Coy and Commissioner Sterling hammered away at the admission of K. A. Norton, upon whose advice the much disputed reallocation was made by the FCC that he, Norton, had made a mistake in the calculations.

"Norton said he didn't have sufficient information, but the Federal Communications Commission hid behind his testimony", Senator Tobey declared, "and made this drastic move which almost crucified FM." Dr. Armstrong testified that a confidential report of a secret hearing admitted the mistake, but that someone altered the public record so that it denied that any mistake had been made.

Turning to Mr. Sterling, Senator Tobey asked, "If you were in the Commission as a member, and a situation like that arose, and you found that records has been changed to conceal something from the public when the law specifically charges that the public interest is paramount, what would you do, would you be indignant about it?"

Mr. Sterling. I certainly would; I think it would call for an investigation and I would prefer charges against the man if the investigation warranted.

Senator Tobey. I am glad to hear you say that. Dr. Armstrong, who is a man of the highest integrity --

Mr. Sterling. I know him and I hope nothing will ever come up that will dissolve the friendship and respect that I have for him.

Senator Tobey: He is one of God's noblemen. He testified that a confidential report of this secret hearing admitted that Mr.

1. The first part of the paper
deals with the general principles
of the theory of the
relativity of simultaneity.
It is shown that the
time interval between two
events is not the same for
all observers, but depends
on the relative velocity of
the observer and the events.

2. The second part of the paper
deals with the special theory
of relativity. It is shown
that the laws of physics are
the same for all observers
moving with constant velocity
relative to each other.

3. The third part of the paper
deals with the general theory
of relativity. It is shown
that the laws of physics are
the same for all observers,
even those moving with
acceleration.

4. The fourth part of the paper
deals with the applications
of the theory of relativity.
It is shown that the theory
of relativity has many
important consequences for
physics and astronomy.

Norton had made a mistake, but that someone altered the public report of the hearing so that nobody would know. Those documents have been in my office and have been examined by Dr. Armstrong and others.

Now if it is established that such a thing took place within the Commission, what steps would you, as a member, take to prevent a recurrence of such a situation?

I am speaking more particularly about altering the records and the concealment. If that were established in the future you would be righteously indignant, would you not?

Mr. Sterling. I would.

Senator Tobey. And you would cry out loud?

Mr. Sterling. I certainly would.

Addressing Mr. Coy, Senator Tobey asked: Now if it is established that such a thing took place within the Commission, what steps would you take to prevent a recurrence of such a situation?

Mr. Coy. It would seem to me that all matters relating to any allocation should be available to the public at all times.

Senator Tobey. You would be absolutely against anybody rigging these things, and you would let the public know what is going on?

Mr. Coy. I would

Senator Tobey. You would be absolutely against altering records, which is pretty near a criminal offense?

Mr. Coy. Absolutely.

Senator Tobey asked Chairman Coy what he thought of the future of frequency modulation.

Mr. Coy. I think that frequency modulation is by all odds the best of the oral broadcasting services that we have, and I believe that in the future it is going to replace in large part, very large part, what we now know as the standard broadcast band.

Senator Tobey. And of course there is a perfectly understandable reason for the prejudice of AM against it because it upset the existing tooling and machines and so forth, isn't that true?

Mr. Coy. That is right, but not all the people on the broadcast band are opposed to it. Probably one-third to one-half of the standard broadcasting stations are either operating FM stations now or have permits or applications for them.

Senator Brewster (R), of Maine, asked Mr. Coy whether he was against stations editorializing.

Mr. Coy. Against the station owner expressing his individual views on political and controversial issues. The stations are not precluded, under that decision, from presenting programs dealing with public and controversial issues; it is the individual station owner whose opinion is not permitted under that decision.

Senator Clyde Reed (R), of Missouri. I am glad you do not apply that to the owners of newspapers.

Mr. Coy. The Commission could hardly do that. We have no jurisdiction there.

The examination of Mr. Coy concluded in a lighter vein when the following exchange took place with regard to higher rates charged by some stations for political broadcasts.

Senator Brian McMahon (D), of Connecticut. The soap opera pays a certain rate, and Senator McFarland or Senator Brewster would have to pay one and a half times as much. Have you given that problem any thought or consideration as to what should be done about that?

* * * * *

Senator Brewster. Would the Chairman consider this a fair question -- as to what rates he would charge General Eisenhower for a broadcast at this time? (Date of hearing January 20th)

Mr. Coy. Are you putting that question to Senator Tobey?

Senator Tobey. Whatever you charge, it would be worth the price, I promise you that. Is there any other answer wanted?

Senator Moore. Are not all these political broadcasts worth more than soap operas?

Senator Tobey. No, I think a soap opera is not worth anything, I think it is a liability to every hearer, but that is only my opinion. Some political addresses are not much better, either, and I make some myself.

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BERKELEY NAMED A WMAL VICE-PRESIDENT

Kenneth H. Berkeley, Manager of the Washington, D. C. Evening Star stations (WMAL, WMAL-TV, WMAL-FM), has been named Vice-President of the stations. Manager of the Star radio interests since WMAL was purchased by the paper, Mr. Berkeley was formerly Manager of both WRC and WMAL under NBC ownership. The announcement of his promotion was made by Samuel H. Kauffmann, President of Evening Star Broadcasting Co., following the annual meeting of the Board held January 17.

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NEXT SUN-POWERED POCKET SETS, FACSIMILE NEWSPAPERS IN COLOR

Pocket receiving sets powered by sunlight, personal sending sets also small enough to be carried about, facsimile newspapers with pictures in full color printed before breakfast on home receivers, globe-girdling color television and major educational advances through its use --

All these and more are going to be enjoyed within the next 25 years, Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said in a talk last Sunday night on CBS' "Family Hour" program.

"Here we can begin to see the expanding role which broadcasting is expected to play in our democracy in the next 25 years", he said.

"New developments in programming, both in radio and television, will certainly stimulate and expand a greater sense of our participation in the affairs of government, and will lift to even greater heights the cultural level of the nation", he said.

For those who might consider his predictions somewhat fantastic, Dr. Stanton observed ". . . All of these ideas are already out of the fantasy stage, and well in sight . . . after all, if I could have accurately predicted 25 years ago what radio would be like today, almost nobody then would have believed it. Who could have guessed that in such a short time, more than 9 out of 10 of all families in the United States would have radio sets in their homes or foreseen the wealth of entertainment and information provided by radio today to every part of the country . . ."

Citing hospital staff plans for televising medical operations by eminent surgeons for special audiences of students and scientists, Mr. Stanton said ". . . indeed, television may well become the most eloquent of all text books right in the school room itself."

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WASHINGTON TRADE BOARD HONORS BURKLAND, CBS

Carl J. Burkland, former General Manager of WTOP, Washington, and newly appointed General Manager of CBS Radio Sales in New York, was awarded a testimonial scroll in a surprise ceremony last week at a general membership meeting of the Washington Board of Trade in a sold-out Constitution Hall. John A. Reilly, President of the Board of Trade, made the presentation.

"You have typified the devoted business and professional leadership the Board of Trade must enlist in its work for the welfare of the Nation's Capital" the scroll read. "It seems most fitting that this testimonial should be awarded to you in Constitution Hall tonight at the largest general meeting in our history, planned under your direction, and with your colleague Arthur Godfrey as the principal participant."

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PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL FOR MORE ADEQUATE "VOICE OF AMERICA"

As had been expected, President Truman signed the Mundt-Smith Bill for an up-to-date and adequate "Voice of America". This act is merely an authorization to proceed. Funds will have to be appropriated later. It is expected that the President and Secretary Marshall will advocate not only a larger range of propaganda work but will permit the radio end of it to use more time and lengthen and improve its broadcasts.

Present American expenditures under the controversial year-to-year basis on which "the Voice" has functioned through a presidential executive order are at a rate of \$12,000,000 a year.

The Act's sponsors said they expected an early request from the State Department for \$5,000,000 to carry the bigger, permanent program through the present fiscal year. For the fiscal year starting July 1 the requested appropriation was expected to be \$50,000,000, less than one-half of the current Russian outlay, the sponsors pointed out.

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CALIFORNIA TELEVISION BEAMS TRAVEL 115 MILES WITHOUT "BOOST"

"When the weather is 'right' we see television in San Diego as clearly as people see it in Los Angeles." This was the consensus of statements made to Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, who spent the last few days in San Diego checking reception and collecting experience of viewers.

"We are familiar with the phenomenon", Mr. Lubcke declared, "having investigated it scientifically because of its impact on television as a broadcasting service. Although San Diego at 115 miles away is considerably below 'line-of-sight', the television waves are gradually bent around the surface of the earth by a convenient coastal "temperature inversion". That is, warm desert air normally overlays the cool ocean air at elevations above 2,000 feet. This is in the "tropospheric region" of the atmosphere, the region which affects almost all weather; hence the correlation between weather and this long distance television transmission. A "frontal disturbance", namely a rainstorm, destroys the above stratification and the signals from Hollywood drop to an undesirably low value. San Diego lookers claim that they can predict a storm because television reception drops out a few hours before.

Mr. Lubcke found television receivers in restaurants and taverns and even in the Naval Hospital. He was told by Karl F. Kuhle, pioneer receptionist now active in the television installation and service business, that one hundred television receivers are in operation in the San Diego area. Of these, approximately 60 are of commercial manufacture, including at least one or two of each brand now on the market, but slanted toward one particular brand which is on sale in that area and which appears to give the best operation.

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RMA TO GIVE RADIO SET SERVICING A GOING OVER

Adoption of a joint industry program to improve radio set servicing, authorization to continue and expand the RMA "Radio-In-Every Room" merchandising campaign through 1948, and merger of the RMA annual convention and parts trade show in 1949 and subsequent years highlighted the three-day RMA mid-winter conference in Chicago last week.

The Board of Directors approved recommendations of the RMA Service Committee setting up a joint industry plan with combined participation of manufacturers, jobbers, dealers and servicemen, in a move to eliminate or minimize abuses and to improve radio service for the public. Set manufacturers will be urged to advise radio set owners, through advertising and other means, to patronize "authorized" franchised dealers and servicemen whenever their radios are in need of repair. The Service Committee, in its report to the Board of Directors, reiterated RMA opposition to municipal licensing, as ineffective for the public.

The Directors also approved continuation and expansion of a plan tried out in Philadelphia, Jan. 11-13, under the name of "Town Meeting of Radio Technicians", after hearing a report that the Philadelphia experiment had been highly successful. RMA will copyright the name "Town Meeting of Radio Technicians" and the Board approved a recommendation of the RMA Parts Division that similar clinics for radio servicemen be held in five major cities annually. Details of plans for the new "Town Meetings" will be worked out at a meeting of the Radio Parts Industry Coordinating Committee, which initiated and sponsored the Philadelphia experiment, at a meeting Thursday, Jan. 29, at the Lexington Hotel, New York City.

Both plans for raising the standards of radio technicians call for close cooperation with organized servicemen's associations. The "Town Meeting" program will be featured, as in Philadelphia, by the dissemination of the latest technical information on the servicing of television and FM receivers. The Philadelphia meeting indicated that increasing production and sales of television receivers are raising serious problems in some areas due to the shortage of trained technicians to service sets.

The 1949 RMA convention will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association and an elaborate program and industry banquet are planned. The Directors voted to dispense with a banquet during the 1948 convention, to be held June 14-17, in Chicago, and authorized Convention Chairman Leslie F. Muter to substitute a membership luncheon.

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LAWYERS DISPLEASED WITH WAY RADIO DEPICTS CRIME, THEMSELVES

It appears from an address by Arthur J. Freund of St. Louis, Mo., who is Chairman of the section of criminal law of the American Bar Association which has been reprinted in the Congressional Record (Jan. 13) at the request of Representative Claude I. Bakewell (R), of Missouri, that in addition to being critical of the way motion pictures, radio broadcasting and comic strips are presenting crime, the lawyers are also not happy at the way these mediums are portraying the judges and the lawyers themselves.

"The problem concerns itself, so far as we of the bar view it, (a) with the emphasis placed by the three media upon the depiction of crime and the portrayal of the manner in which crimes of violence are committed, detected, and prosecuted; and (b) the manner in which the lawyer, the judge, and the processes of law are depicted", Mr. Freund declared.

During the course of his address, he said:

"We are deeply gratified that the National Broadcasting Co. has officially recognized the problems we seek to correct. In a code formulated for its future programs, it is provided among other corrective measures, that:

"'Law, justice, and officers of the law should be portrayed without disparagement or ridicule, but with respect.'

"It gives further recognition to our position that:

"'The vivid, living portrayal of crime * * * dramas on the air, has an impact on the juvenile, adolescent or impressionable mentality that cannot be underestimated.'

"As a first corrective functional operation, the National Broadcasting Co. will broadcast its crime programs at hours when children are supposed to be in bed and fast asleep. With this explicit recognition of the harmful effects of these programs by the industry we may expect even better results." * * *

"Jack Gould, radio editor of the New York Times, wrote:

"'Radio programs heard by children again have moved to the forefront of controversial subjects in broadcasting. Several parent-teacher groups in various parts of the country have indicated the "crime shows" and the hair-raising serial "thrillers" as psychological dangers to impressionable youngsters as possible stimulants to juvenile delinquency.' * * *

"As a corollary, consideration can be given by the American Bar Association, through an appropriate group or section, acting alone in the name of the association, or in conjunction with other organizations in the public interest, to appear before the Federal Communications Commission and oppose the renewal of a license of a key radio broadcasting station on the ground that the great volume of its programs devoted to crime portrayals warrants the Commission in refusing to grant the renewal of the license.

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"While the Commission, as we understand its public views, has no desire whatever to censor the content of radio-broadcast programs, the law directs the Commission to grant licenses and renewals only if the public interest, necessity and convenience will be served thereby. Such intervention by the American Bar Association would focus national attention on the subject we are considering here today. A denial of license renewal by the Commission on such ground would produce results which no one can now foresee with any clarity or precision."

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OVERTON BILL WOULD REQUIRE YEAR AROUND STANDARD TIME

Senator John H. Overton (D), Louisiana, last week struck at daylight-saving time for Washington with a bill to require Federal agencies and officials to operate on standard time.

Senator Overton said:

"I have introduced this bill to require that the standard time now prevailing throughout the United States shall be used in connection with all business affecting commerce and also affecting all offices and departments of the United States Government, legislative, judicial, and executive. This bill is intended by me as a counterattack against the daylight savings bill for the District of Columbia which was enacted last March. It was not observed by the railroads or other common carriers. It is opposed by the National Association of Broadcasters, and most of the district committees of that association have gone on record in opposition. It has produced much confusion and much trouble.

"We should have a regular standard time prevailing throughout the United States, and that is the purpose I have in offering this bill. I wish to have it appropriately referred, and I should like to have it acted upon as soon as possible.

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For release in Afternoon Newspapers of Friday, January 30, 1948.

SONORA AGREES TO FTC STIPULATION RE NUMBER OF TUBES

The Federal Trade Commission approved a stipulation in which Sonora Radio & Television Corp., Chicago, agrees to cease and desist from representing that any radio receiving set contains designated tubes or is of a designated tube capacity when one or more of the tubes referred to are devices which do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio receiving set tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals.

The stipulation recites that advertisements disseminated by the Sonora corporation had listed in the "tube complement" of its radio receiving sets a rectifier, which serves only the auxiliary function of changing alternating current into direct current.

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The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp, biting cold that seemed to penetrate to the bone. I pulled my coat tighter around me and walked quickly towards the building. The air was filled with the scent of coal fires and the distant sound of a factory whistle. I had never before experienced such a harsh winter, and it felt like I had entered a different world.

As I walked, I noticed the people around me. They were all bundled up in heavy coats and hats, their faces pale from the cold. Some were walking in pairs, while others were alone. I felt a sense of isolation as I moved through the crowd. The ground was covered in a thin layer of snow, and the trees were bare and skeletal. It was a stark contrast to the warm, sunny days I had grown up in.

I reached the building and stood in front of the entrance. The door was made of dark wood and had a small window. I hesitated for a moment before knocking. A few seconds later, the door opened, and a woman with a stern expression looked at me. She asked me who I was and where I was from. I told her my name and that I was a student at the school. She then led me to a room and showed me where to go. The room was small and simple, with a single bed and a desk. I felt a sense of relief as I finally had a place to stay.

The next day, I went to school. The students were all dressed in their winter clothes, and the air was still cold. I sat at my desk and looked out the window. The snow had melted, but the ground was still wet and slippery. I felt a sense of anticipation as I thought about the classes I would be taking. It was a new experience, and I was excited to see what it would be like.

Over the next few days, I got used to the cold and the new environment. I met some of the other students and found out that they were all from different parts of the country. We talked about our lives and our interests. I found out that some of them had been to the same school as I had, and we shared some common experiences. I also started to like the food they were serving. It was simple but delicious. I felt like I was finally finding my place in this new world.

SENATE GROUP O.K'S COY, FCC HEAD; COY DENIES NBC INFLUENCE

Despite criticism of the Federal Communications Commission by Senator Charles W. Tobey, Acting Chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, during the hearings on the fitness of Wayne Coy to serve as FCC Chairman, and George E. Sterling, as Commissioner, the Committee on Tuesday afternoon (Jan. 27) unanimously approved their nomination. It is expected that this action will be acted upon further by the Senate within the next few days.

Prior to the Senate Committee's action, it read an exchange of letters between Senator Tobey and Chairman Coy in which the Senator asked as to future action of the Commission in certain matters and whether or not it was true that Frank E. Russell, Washington Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, had in any way been responsible for his appointment as Chairman. The Senator wrote Coy asking him to reply to charges that "NBC was particularly interested" in his appointment.

Mr. Coy replied:

"I vigorously repudiate any allegation made directly or by implication that I am the candidate of any broadcasting interest, or any communications interests."

He said that he particularly repudiated "any allegation that I am the candidate of the National Broadcasting Company, or its Washington Vice President, Mr. Frank Russell."

Mr. Coy said the public interest would be "first" in the performance of his duties as FCC Chairman. He added that any personal friendships he has with anyone in broadcasting "will in no way influence me in the exercise of my best judgment as to what is in the public interest."

Mr. Coy is FCC Chairman by interim appointment to fill out the unexpired term of Charles R. Denny, former Chairman. The term expires June 30, 1951. The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

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300-KILOWATT FM SIGNALS AIRED BY RCA DURING TEST BROADCASTS

The most powerful FM signals ever radiated in this country in the new FM channels, measured at over 300 kilowatts of effective power, were successfully employed for the first time during recent test broadcasts conducted by the RCA Engineering Products Department.

The tests were carried out over RCA's experimental FM station, W2SXR, by feeding the output of the new RCA 50-kw FM transmitter, first commercial transmitter of this power to be designed for operation in the 88-108 megacycle band, to a four-section RCA Pylon Antenna, which has an effective power gain of six. The transmitter actually fed 60 kilowatts of power into the antenna, producing a radiated signal with an effective power of 360 kilowatts.

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WHERE INTERFERENCE TO TELEVISION COMES FROM

A great many owners of television receivers are experiencing annoying difficulties with interference to their reception of programs, says the American Radio Relay League. "They have each paid some hundreds of dollars for a piece of radio receiving equipment. Naturally, they become angry when their television screens are marked with disruptive lines or drifting grille patterns, or when the picture is blotted out altogether", the League states.

"It appears to be customary and convenient to blame the amateur radio operators, or 'hams', for the interference. The facts in the matter do not indicate that the amateurs are fundamentally at fault. In the general interference situation confronting the television receiver owner, there are three major points:

"First, in approximately one-half the cases of interference, the fault has been traced to inadequate design and construction of the television receiver.

"Second, while an amateur radio operator's transmitter is indeed often the source of interference in the remaining cases, there are a number of other sources much more prevalent.

"Third, the interference to television receivers from amateurs and from some of the other sources could be materially reduced by a comparatively simple rearrangement of frequencies by the Federal Communications Commission."

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NEW RADIO EDITORS PROGRAM POLL TO BUCK HOOPER AND OTHER RATERS

Starting last week, Variety, the amusement field magazine, in cooperation with Dick Mansfield, freelance researcher, inaugurated, on a continuing basis, a poll of the nation's top radio editors. These editors are to be polled weekly in an attempt to evaluate programs on a qualitative level.

"While it's recognized that the Hoopers and the Nielsons serve their useful purpose to the advertiser", says Variety, "the agency, the network and the station, it's also felt that a Quality Rating Service, based on the choice of the nation's radio editors and critics can better reflect the genuine quality of programs."

The new rating system has a possible high of 30 points. The first week's results in the leading places were:

1. Bing Crosby, 22.1; 2. Amos 'n' Andy, 21.5; 3. Fibber and Molly, 21.0; 4. Lux Radio Theatre, 20.5; 5. Fred Allen, 20.4; 6. Godfrey's Talent Scouts, 19.3; Jack Benny, 18.9 and 8. Duffy's Tavern, 18.5.

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1. *Adaptation* – the process by which an organism becomes better suited to its environment.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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They Speak For Democracy
 ("Washington Post")

The four high school girls to whom Attorney General Clark will today present awards as winners of the "Voice of Democracy" competition are honored visitors in the Capital. They topped some 20,000 contestants in all parts of the country, boys among them although one would never suspect it from the outcome, to win trips to Washington and \$500 scholarships in a contest sponsored by the National Association of Broadcasters, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Radio Manufacturers' Association. The contest as a whole afforded reassurance as to the soundness of democracy in this country at the grass roots. Each contestant made a 5-minute speech, "I Speak For Democracy." They spoke not alone with fervor but with a maturity of outlook and a sense of the significance of their subject that went entirely beyond the conventions of patriotism. We congratulate the winners, Laura Shatto, Hagerstown, Md.; Janet Geister, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Alice Wade Tyree, Lawton, Okla.; and Rose Ellen Mudd, Missoula, Mont., on their triumph - and even more on their understanding of the richness of their heritage.

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Bigger TV Tubes And Better Pictures
 (Martin Codel's "Television Digest and FM Reports")

Next big step by pacemakers in swift march of TV will be larger direct-view screens in table models -- at prices not very much higher than present standardized 10-in. RCA has something brand new in the works, soon to be announced. Philco is reported working on 12-in. DuMont, of course, never went along with industry's 10-in. standard, has specialized in 12, 15 and 20-in. but mainly on high-cost models with very limited production. Whole problem of tube-size is due for radical overhauling soon, with something bound to be done to bridge gap between medium-priced 10-in. and high-priced projection models.

We confess we're hipped on subject of larger direct-view images -- ever since watching DuMont's 12, 15 and 20-in. screens simultaneously alongside 7 and 10-in. as well as projection. In our book, 15-in. or thereabouts, doubtless soon attainable in mass production and at lower price levels, will be to TV market what Pontiac-Buick-Chrysler are to automotive. They certainly provide vastly more satisfactory images than Ford-like 10-in.

Problem of bigger cabinets for bigger tubes, modified circuits, can easily be met. One company (Kent Woodcraft Corp., Brooklyn) is already advertising compact furniture it calls "conversion cabinets", accommodating 15-in. tube, popular with kit builders. But key problem is producing bigger tubes on mechanized basis, and that should be licked reasonably soon. Big tube blank maker Corning Glass Works produces most of the 10-in. blanks, but only hand-blown 12, 15 and 20-in. "bottles" as yet; DuMont is said to have first call on

whole output on these bigger tubes.

There's plenitude of 10-in. blanks, which factories like RCA's at Lancaster, Pa., are equipped to process on mass production basis. But 10-in. is only a preview of the TV parade. Watch for bigger things to come!

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Foresight Not So Good As Hindsight
(Bill Gold in "Washington Post")

Those Coronet radio commercials for an Eisenhower article sounded a bit hollow in the days immediately following General Ike's disclaimer of candidacy. One portion went, "Read why the author thinks that if the issue is put to General Eisenhower, he'll accept."

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Why Petrillo Fears Television
("Washington Star")

Representative Landis, Republican, of Indiana, asked Mr. Petrillo to explain why he won't allow musicians to play on television broadcasts.

Mr. Petrillo replied it was because 18,000 musicians in the movie theaters were thrown out of work "overnight" when sound movies were invented, and the union wants some guarantee that same thing will not happen to musicians employed by the radio industry. He added:

"Are we right or wrong? Frankly we don't know. We have asked the industry 'What is the future of television? They tell me, 'Jim, we don't know.' They have the opinion that television will make more work for musicians, but they will give no written guarantee"

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Opposition Seen To Venerable Sen. Capper's Re-Election
("Terre Haute Star")

For years without number Arthur Capper, 82-year-old Senator from Kansas, has been haranguing his colleagues in the national legislature. His topic: Prohibition. His most recent action was introduction of a bill which would have prohibited newspapers, radio and magazines from accepting liquor advertisements.

During most of his lengthy career in the Senate, the Kansan has periodically run for re-election without opposition in his own party. But his term is up next year, and this time it will be different. Whether they think that senility will get the old boy down for the count this time or that Kansans are tired of his ideas, politicians in Capper's state are not lining up for another term for the old prohibitionist.

Andrew Schoepfel, who retired as governor of Kansas a year ago, has entered the fray against Capper, and is attracting formidable support of political leaders. The campaign, unless Capper should withdraw, promises to be one of those historical affrays which leave permanent imprints upon politics of states."

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in the YEA medium for 24 h and then adjusted to the concentration of 1×10^8 cells/ml. The cells were then mixed with the plant protoplasts at the ratio of 1:10. The transformation efficiency was determined by the number of transformants per protoplast. The results were expressed as the mean \pm SD of three independent experiments.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Showing the growing importance of radar as an industry and the need for radar aboard commercial vessels since V-J Day, Raytheon, through its marine affiliate, Submarine Signal Co., and its agent, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., has sold more than 450 Mariners Pathfinder radars.

The "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations" (550-1600 kc), revised to October 30, 1947, are now on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for \$1.00 a copy.

Part 2 "General Rules and Regulations" revised to June 1, 1946, is also available at the Government Printing Office for 10 cents a copy.

Both of these publications are issued in size 8 x 10 inches to fit three-ring binders.

A. V. Duke has been appointed Assistant Sales Manager for Zenith Radio Corporation. Mr. Duke joined Zenith in 1928 as a member of the accounting department, and in 1931 became Manager of the Order Department for the Sales Division. From 1933 to the outbreak of war in 1941, Mr. Duke was a member of the Export Sales Department.

John H. Norton, Jr., Vice-President in Charge of Stations, of the American Broadcasting Company, stated last week that at the close of 1947, ABC had a total of 265 affiliated stations, 257 of them in actual operation. Mr. Norton said his belief is that in the coming years the number of ABC affiliates will stabilize at about the 265 figure.

The Pakistan Government has purchased from the Radio Corporation of America, broadcasting equipment to establish a radio network reaching all parts of the newly formed State, from the Capital, Karachi, to the cities of Lahore and Dacca, it was announced Tuesday by Meade Brunet, Vice President of RCA and Managing Director of the RCA International Division.

The plan calls for the building of five radio stations, according to Mr. Brunet. Two of these will employ powerful 50-kilowatt short-wave transmitters, two will have 10-kilowatt medium frequency transmitters, and one will be 7½ kilowatt short-wave. Also contracted for are associated antenna systems, power generating plants, test and measuring apparatus, and studio equipment. A novel feature of the installations will be the use of high fidelity FM equipment for relaying programs from the studios to the broadcasting transmitters. Completion date is set by July, 1948.

Crosley Broadcasting Corporation's Cincinnati television outlet changes its call-letters and experimental status Feb. 1, when the station becomes WLWT. For a period of a few weeks thereafter, WLWT will operate at the same power as its predecessor, experimental station W8XCT, and will jump to full power the latter part of Feb.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field of agriculture, the second section deals with the results of the work in the field of industry, and the third section deals with the results of the work in the field of commerce.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general financial situation and the second section deals with the financial situation of the different departments of the government.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the social situation of the country during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the general social situation, the second section deals with the social situation of the different classes of the population, and the third section deals with the social situation of the different regions of the country.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general foreign relations and the second section deals with the foreign relations of the different departments of the government.

It was standing room only (in 10 degree weather) as Washington, D.C. housewives turned out en-masse to greet WOL's new series of "Mett Your Neighbor" broadcasts that bowed in on the local scene last week 10:30 A.M. from the Neptune Room in the heart of the downtown shopping area.

All guests at the broadcasts, which are heard on a Monday through Saturday basis are served hot coffee and biscuits through the courtesy of the Washington Flour Company, sponsors of the series.

Philco Corporation has just announced that it is ready to market a new direct-view 23-tube television receiver using a seven-inch cathode ray picture tube to retail for \$199.50 plus excise tax and antenna installation, a price which is far lower than any comparable receiver, it was stated by James H. Carmine, Vice President in charge of distribution.

"This new Philco television receiver, Model 700, represents the latest developments in the television art, and at \$199.50 it is by all odds the greatest buy in the television industry", Mr. Carmine said. "It gives a picture of remarkable brightness and clarity by combining new engineering and design ideas with our highly efficient production facilities, we are able to offer this new television receiver at a far lower price than any other set of comparable quality on the market today. Production of Model 700 has already reached substantial proportions, and shipments to dealers will start in the very near future."

At the same time, Mr. Carmine announced that Philco was bringing out a new television receiver with a 10-inch picture tube. Model 1001, which is priced at \$339.50 plus excise tax and installation.

All classes of broadcast stations now total more than 3,800, having added nearly 300 since the close of the last fiscal year. For nonbroadcast stations, the figure exceeded 120,500, a gain of nearly 8,400 in the six-month period. Slightly more than 60 percent of the nonbroadcast stations were amateur; the remainder were safety, special and miscellaneous radio services.

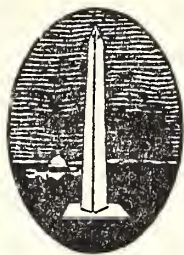
Commercial radio operators numbered 341,000 as compared with 325,000 previously reported. Another thousand amateur operators were added, swelling their ranks to 81,000.

The crowning event of the BBC's Silver Jubilee was a visit from Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Margaret. In the absence through illness of Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, the BBC's new Chairman, Their Majesties were received at Broadcasting House by the Dowager Marchioness of Reading, the Vice-Chairman.

A special program had been arranged for the evening, which listeners to the BBC's Home Service and Light Program shared with listeners overseas, and television cameras were set up in Broadcasting House.

Their Majesties and Princess Margaret visited a studio where a section of the BBC Symphony Orchestra was being conducted, watched a broadcast from the Concert Hall and spoke to others concerned with the program and listened to Stuart Hibberd reading the news. After refreshments and presentations in the Council Chamber, they watched a play being broadcast and afterwards spoke to the cast.

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Founded in 1924

HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, *Editor*

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No. 1810

February 4, 1948

SOME HOPEFUL, OTHERS SUSPICIOUS, OF PETRILLO'S "NEW LOOK"

The "new look" of James C. Petrillo in agreeing to relinquish his ban against network programs on AM and FM facilities, authorizing new "live" shows on the 29-station Continental FM network, and extending present network contracts for another 60 days, was apparently accepted at its face value and with jubilation by many broadcasters but in certain quarters high network officials still had their fingers crossed. With the standard broadcast station network wage scales of musicians, music for television, and other shaky controversial bridges still to be crossed and the same old wily Petrillo to be dealt with, finally his latest concessions were taken by some of the perspiring and badly overworked network and the radio negotiators with a large grain of salt.

Quite a few jubilant hats went up in the air when word was received, twenty-four hours after Mr. Petrillo had authorized duplication of musical programs over both AM and FM stations, authorizing the Continental FM to resume the presentation of new "live" musical programs. The appearance of musicians on new programs carried solely over an FM network had been banned by the union since last Fall,

Mr. Petrillo said that removal of the ban on new musical programs meant that the Continental network now would negotiate on wages with the Federation's local units in Washington and Rochester, N.Y., the two cities from which the chain's "live" musical shows originate.

Everett L. Dillard, head of the Continental network and President of the FM Association, said that the action by Mr. Petrillo meant that "the FM music situation is now cleaned up."

Suggesting that maybe the war is not yet entirely over, the New York Times in an editorial, "Petrillo's About Face", said:

"Thanks to James C. Petrillo's belated if none the less welcome decision to permit duplication of musical programs over both FM and standard stations, frequency modulation radio now is in a position to assume its rightful place as the superior form of sound broadcasting.

"The advantages of FM over present radio have been unanimously underscored by engineers in both industry and government. To the listener the invention of Major Edwin H. Armstrong brings a fidelity of reception and a freedom from static which truly rank among science's modern wonders. A concurrent blessing of the FM system is that it will enable many new operators to try their hand at enriching and diversifying the program fare available on the airwaves.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the agricultural sector, and the second section deals with the industrial sector. In the agricultural sector, the report discusses the state of the land, the production of crops, and the situation of the peasants. In the industrial sector, the report discusses the state of the factories, the production of goods, and the situation of the workers.

The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the political situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the internal political situation, and the second section deals with the external political situation. In the internal political situation, the report discusses the state of the government, the situation of the different political parties, and the situation of the different social classes. In the external political situation, the report discusses the state of the relations between the country and the other countries of the world.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the cultural situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the state of the education system, and the second section deals with the state of the cultural life. In the education system, the report discusses the state of the different levels of education, the situation of the teachers, and the situation of the students. In the cultural life, the report discusses the state of the different cultural activities, the situation of the cultural workers, and the situation of the cultural consumers.

The fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the social situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the state of the different social classes, and the second section deals with the state of the different social problems. In the state of the different social classes, the report discusses the situation of the different social classes, the relations between the different social classes, and the role of the different social classes in the society. In the state of the different social problems, the report discusses the state of the different social problems, the causes of the different social problems, and the solutions to the different social problems.

The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the future of the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the different possible future scenarios, and the second section deals with the different possible future actions. In the different possible future scenarios, the report discusses the different possible future scenarios, the causes of the different possible future scenarios, and the consequences of the different possible future scenarios. In the different possible future actions, the report discusses the different possible future actions, the causes of the different possible future actions, and the consequences of the different possible future actions.

The seventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the role of the different social classes in the future of the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the role of the different social classes in the different possible future scenarios, and the second section deals with the role of the different social classes in the different possible future actions. In the role of the different social classes in the different possible future scenarios, the report discusses the role of the different social classes in the different possible future scenarios, the causes of the different possible future scenarios, and the consequences of the different possible future scenarios. In the role of the different social classes in the different possible future actions, the report discusses the role of the different social classes in the different possible future actions, the causes of the different possible future actions, and the consequences of the different possible future actions.

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"But it was impossible to expect widespread acceptance of FM so long as it could not broadcast the nationally popular programs, as indeed it could not for the last two years because of Mr. Petrillo's whim. The removal of the union's arbitrary ban on the development of the FM industry rights an economic wrong which never should have occurred in the first place. FM radio well is entitled to the prosperous future which lies ahead of it.

"As is his enigmatic habit, Mr. Petrillo chose not to explain his about-face on the FM question. Similarly, he did not elaborate on his conciliatory gestures in averting a threatened network strike and in agreeing not to use the networks as a lever to force local stations to hire more members of his American Federation of Musicians. Always the realist, Mr. Petrillo apparently recognized that his practices of the last spelled only trouble under the new legislation passed by Congress.

Representative Ralph Church (R), of Illinois, extended his remarks in the Congressional Record to include an editorial captioned "Caesar" from the Chicago Tribune which asserted that Petrillo "surpassed John L. Lewis in meglomania. Quoth the Tribune:

"It can't be said that James C. Petrillo is totally indifferent to collective bargaining. He deals with the employers of his musicians on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, but he is willing to sit down across the table with parties whom he considers equal to himself in importance and power. The only party that so qualifies, in Mr. Petrillo's mind, is the United States Government. In Washington he has just offered to dicker with Congress.

"His lawyer has suggested that Petrillo will lift his ban on recordings if Congress will permit him to resume his shake-down of recording companies for a so-called union benefit fund, of which he has sole control. Contributions to such a fund are prohibited by the Taft-Hartley Act.

"As a union czar, Mr. Petrillo has taken the position that he can shut down a whole industry, furnishing employment to thousands of people and products which millions of people want to buy. Having done this, he offers to dicker on the conditions on which his criminal interference with interstate commerce will be stopped. He has even found a Member of Congress, Representative Kearns, of Pennsylvania, to write Petrillo's provisions into a bill to be introduced in the House.

"John L. Lewis never exhibited such megalomania as this. Some day very soon the ceiling is going to fall on Mr. Petrillo, and the rejoicing will be great."

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry must be supported by proper documentation and that the records should be kept up-to-date at all times. This ensures that the information is reliable and can be used for various purposes, including financial reporting and tax compliance.

In the second part, the document outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies. It states that if there is a difference between the recorded amount and the actual amount, the discrepancy should be investigated immediately. The reasons for the discrepancy should be identified, and corrective action should be taken to prevent it from recurring. This process is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the financial records.

The third part of the document describes the methods for reconciling accounts. It explains that accounts should be reconciled regularly, typically at the end of each month. This involves comparing the balance in the accounting records with the balance in the bank statement or other external records. Any differences should be explained and adjusted accordingly.

The fourth part of the document discusses the role of internal controls. It states that internal controls are essential for preventing errors and fraud. These controls include segregation of duties, authorization requirements, and regular audits. By implementing strong internal controls, the organization can ensure that its financial records are accurate and trustworthy.

The fifth part of the document provides information about the responsibilities of the accounting staff. It outlines the duties of each position, from data entry to financial reporting. It also emphasizes the importance of ongoing training and professional development for all accounting personnel to stay current in their field.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of communication in the accounting department. It states that clear communication is essential for ensuring that all transactions are recorded correctly and that any issues are resolved promptly. Regular meetings and open lines of communication are encouraged to foster a collaborative and efficient work environment.

The seventh part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, proper documentation, and strong internal controls. It also expresses confidence that the accounting department is committed to providing reliable and timely financial information to the organization.

FACSIMILE BROADCAST STANDARDS HEARING SET FOR MARCH 15

To finally thresh out the question as to whether there shall be dual sizes of the pictures and other important matters, the Federal Communications Commission will hold a hearing Monday, March 15th, for the purpose of obtaining further information regarding facsimile broadcasting. The notice reads in part:

"Facsimile broadcasting has been permitted in the FM broadcast band (88 to 108 mc.) under certain conditions specified in Section 3.266 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, adopted September 12, 1945, and in addition frequencies have been allocated for use of facsimile broadcasting in the 470 to 500 mc. band. The Commission has deferred promulgation of transmission standards and rules concerning facsimile broadcasting until such time as data should become available to permit the promulgation of standards and rules upon full and sufficient information which would enable the Commission to determine that facsimile broadcasting on a regular basis would serve the public interest. Intermittent facsimile broadcasting has been conducted recently by several stations under experimental authorizations in the FM broadcast band, and sufficient data may now be available to provide information necessary for further consideration of this matter.

Alden Products Company, Finch Telecommunications, Inc., Radio Inventions, Inc., and Faximile, Inc. have requested the Commission to promulgate, with certain exceptions, certain facsimile transmission standards proposed by the Radio Technical Planning Board. The standards proposed would provide for the use of both 8.2 inch and 4.1 inch width recorders operating at the same linear rate of 105 lines per inch. It is desirable that the Commission be fully informed as to the status of facsimile broadcasting, and more particularly as to the matters set forth below, prior to reaching a determination that transmission standards should be promulgated for this service.

Among other things the FCC will seek to obtain full information concerning existing or proposed methods or systems of facsimile broadcasting; the present and expected availability of facsimile transmitting and receiving equipment; any technical data obtained in experimental operations conducted in facsimile broadcasting; any non-technical data obtained in experimental operations conducted in facsimile broadcasting, or otherwise available, including public demand for the service, public needs and desires in facsimile programs, appropriate uses for the service, commercial feasibility of the service, and public preference with regard to recorder widths, speed of transmission and degree of definition; the plans or proposals of interested persons which look toward the establishment of facsimile broadcasting on a commercial basis, and the development and status of multiplex facsimile with aural FM broadcasting.

Also to obtain full information concerning experimental facsimile development, conducted or planned, in the 470 to 500 mc. band; transmission standards for facsimile broadcasting proposed by

any interested persons; to determine what effect, if any, the authorization of facsimile broadcasting on a simplex basis in the 88 to 108 mc. band would have upon the development of aural FM broadcasting; to determine whether transmission standards for facsimile broadcasting should be proposed at the present time, and, if so, whether such standards should provide for use of a single width recorder, or more than one width recorders, and what width or widths should be used, and to determine, in the light of the evidence adduced on the foregoing issues, what rules, if any, should be promulgated concerning facsimile broadcasting.

Notice of appearance at the hearing must be filed before March 1.

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TESTS BEGIN ON DON LEE'S NEW \$2,500,000 HOLLYWOOD STUDIOS

As walls and ceilings of two huge pilot studios near completion this week, Don Lee sound engineers have begun tests prior to the installation of the ten-ton giant master control panel which will direct operations at the network's new \$2,500,000 Hollywood studios.

Said to be the largest sound stages ever built for radio, the four main studios will each be able to accommodate productions as elaborate as a 100-piece symphony orchestra playing before an audience of some 350 people. Both walls and ceilings are to be treated with alternate strips of soft sound-absorbing material and hardwood convex polyclindrical diffusers which will deflect sound waves in order to maintain true tonal quality throughout any type of broadcast.

Installation of the \$300,000 master control panel is scheduled to start February 2, when control room walls and wiring will be in position to receive the equipment. Don Lee technicians expect to have this master control installed at the same time that the pilot studios are completed so that immediate testing and operation can be accomplished.

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VOICE OF AMERICA TO EASTERN RUSSIA

The "Voice of America" has inaugurated a 30-minute Russian-language program of news and features beamed at Vladivostok and the Soviet Maritime provinces of Eastern Siberia, the Department of State announces. The program originates in the New York studios of the Voice of America and is relayed through the Honolulu and Manila transmitters, reaching the listening area at 9 P.M. Vladivostok time.

The addition of this program brings the State Department's radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union to two hours a day in four separate transmissions. Three of them are beamed to Moscow and Western Russia.

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MARTIN GIVES WOMEN BROADCASTERS SHIVERS ABOUT AIR SABOTAGE

Speaker Joe Martin, Jr., who would be the next Chief Executive if anything happened to President Truman, sounded at least one serious note at the windup of the meeting of the American Women Broadcasters in Washington last week. He declared that if a powerful campaign which is now being secretly waged to destroy confidence in Congress, saboteurs could execute a sudden coup through the press and radio and take over the government.

Several resolutions were passed at the meeting of the women, presided over by Ruth Crane, WMAL, Acting President. Mrs. Crane, who has served as Acting President of AWB since the resignation of Frances Farmer Wilder of New York in August of last year, was ratified as President to serve out the two-year term of office which concludes in the Spring of 1949. Miss Gertrude Grover, WHCU, Ithaca, N. Y., was appointed First Vice President to complete the term of office originally filled by Mrs. Crane.

"For years", Speaker Martin declared, "there has been a very powerful, highly sustained, well-financed and cleverly managed campaign of sabotage in some of the press, over some radio microphones, and on some public rostrums, to destroy the confidence of the people in the Congress as an institution."

Should that be accomplished, he asserted, it would be simple for the saboteurs to carry on a campaign of destruction against the Executive Department, launch a sudden coup and "take over the government".

Mr. Martin urged the women broadcasters to combat the "sinister forces which 'cook up' these canards" distort the facts, and "feed them out for the very specific purpose of discrediting the Congress in the opinion of the people."

The New York Times didn't take quite so serious a view of Speaker Martin's dire prophecy saying:

"There may be several thousand conspirators in our population who would like to do this, but somehow it does not seem likely that they will succeed. For more than a century and a half there has been a campaign on to destroy the confidence of the people in Congress. Usually it has been conducted by the party that happened to be out of power. Sometimes it has been aided and abetted by the way some members of Congress behaved. It will reach its quadrennial peak this Fall, at which time there will also be some criticism of the incumbent Executive.

"But Congress as an institution is not in danger any more than is the Executive as an institution. We all know the sort of attack to which Mr. Martin was alluding. It has a different doctrinal background from similar onslaughts of bygone years, but it is not a bit more venomous. The best answer the present Congress can make

to it is to get on with its work and try not to play politics too hard. We don't believe there will be any 'coup', except in the normal way at the polling places."

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FCC GRANTS 8 NEW TELEVISION STATION LICENSES

Construction permits were issued by the Federal Communications Commission last week for eight new commercial television stations in different parts of the United States as follows:

Birmingham Broadcasting Co., Inc., Birmingham, Ala., 66-72 mcs. (Channel No. 4); visual power 14.5 KW; Aural 7.7 KW; antenna 500 ft.; Miami Valley Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio, 210-216 mcs. (Channel No. 13); Visual power 24 KW; aural 25.2 KW; antenna 570 ft.; WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 82-88 mcs. (Channel No. 6); Visual power 28.2 KW; aural 18.1 KW; antenna 400 ft.; Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co., Charlotte, N. C., 60-66 mc.; (Channel No. 3); visual power 15.2 KW; aural 8 KW; 1160 ft.

Also, the Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo., 66-72 mc; (Channel No. 4); visual power 17 KW; aural 14 KW; antenna 745 ft.; Radio Station WOW, Inc., Omaha, Neb., 82-88 mc; (Channel No. 6); visual power 16.2 KW; aural 8.5 KW; antenna 590 ft.; W. Albert Lee, Houston, Texas., 54-60 mc; (Channel No. 2); visual power 16 KW; aural 8.5 KW, antenna 500 ft., and Times-Picayune Publishing Co., New Orleans, La., 174-180 mc. (Channel No. 7); visual power 21.5 KW; aural 18 KW; antenna 575 ft.

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RADIO RECEIVING TUBE SALES TOTALLED NEARLY 2,000,000 IN 1947

Almost 200 million radio receiving tubes were sold in 1947 by its member companies the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported this week. Receiving tube sales in December totalled 16,511,408 and brought total sales for the year to 199,533,827. This was slightly below the 205,217,174 tubes sold by manufacturers in 1946.

Of the year's total, 131,986,468 were sold for new sets; 43,530,058 for replacements; 23,184,172 for export, and 833,129 to government agencies.

A breakdown of the December report shows 11,693,163 tubes sold for new sets; 3,083,947 for replacements; 1,671,220 for export, and 63,078 to government agencies.

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study. It states that the purpose of the study is to determine the effect of the new tax law on the income of individuals. The scope of the study is limited to the income of individuals who are subject to the new tax law.

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CONGRESS TOLD LEMKE FM PROPOSAL WOULD CORRECT "FCC BLUNDER"

Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, occupied the witness stand for the entire first day of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee hearing (Tuesday, Feb. 3) on the farm radio resolution of Representative William Lemke (R), of North Dakota, which would direct the FCC to return a portion of the 50 mc. band to FM but allow those stations which were boosted up to the 88-108 mc. band to remain where they are.

"Now what this Bill undertakes to do is to correct a blunder of major proportions made by the Federal Communications Commission in 1944 when the Commission, following the recommendations of its own engineering staff, disregarded the judgment of the members of the Radio Technical Planning Board and of the best qualified experts on the problems of radio wave propagation, and moved FM broadcasting from the 50-megacycle to the 100-megacycle band.

"The events which have transpired since that action was taken by the Commission have confirmed the judgment of the men who advised against the move, and have uncovered the errors of the Commission's engineers whose advice brought it about. The question has been settled beyond all doubt, with the admission of error by the principal witness for the Commission, K. A. Norton, when, under cross-examination in a recent FCC proceeding, such admission was forced from him."

"The confidential report contained a statement of fact which, to anyone who undertakes radio propagation, meant that the interference predicted by Mr. Norton would not be felt in the United States. The public report, when it was issued, deleted that statement of fact and substituted therefor a statement to the effect that no error had been committed by Mr. Norton. I have no hesitation in characterizing this alteration of the public report as thoroughly dishonest."

"As a result of the Commission's error, the work of five years in building up FM broadcasting has been largely destroyed, the efficiency of the system has been reduced, and its introduction to the public generally has been further retarded by a period of from two to three years. At this moment FM has just about gotten on its feet after surmounting the worst of the many obstacles that have been put in its path.

"This delay, added to others caused by various unwise actions of the Commission, has resulted in a situation which may be summed up briefly as follows.

"Here is an invention of major importance to the people of the United States. It was made public, and presented to the industry as a whole, over twelve years ago. In spite of the best efforts of the men who tried to develop it, less than two percent of our people are enjoying its advantages. That is a situation without a precedent

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of the investigation.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of the investigation.

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in the history of radio invention. I believe it likewise to be without a parallel in the history of American business enterprise."

Speaking of other delays encountered by FM, Dr. Armstrong said:

"I have no hesitation in repeating what I said before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce on December 6, 1943, when the Chairman (Senator Wheeler) asked me whether I thought the industry engaged in AM broadcasting, and specifically the Radio Corporation of America, were blocking the development of FM. I then said:

"**** I would like to answer that question this way: That if at the June 1936 hearing, that is, the hearing before the Commission which resulted in that very narrow allocation to FM, the Radio Corporation of America as the recognized leader in the industry, had said one thing, and that is, that what Armstrong is saying as to the capabilities of FM is true, then we would never have had any of this trouble about allocations. I am quite sure the Commission would have had nothing left to do except to allocate a substantial band to FM."

Major Armstrong said for the first time it has become possible to give rural listeners a service far superior to that enjoyed by the city dwellers. Representative Lemke said he had received hundreds of letters from farmers seeking FM service.

Major Armstrong said in conclusion:

"It is my understanding that the Commission is considering a proposal to permit the existing low band FM stations to remain in operation for a certain period of time. This will give a measure of relief and will be most important in enabling a demonstration of the economy of relaying by these means programs to stations located in the small communities.

"The proposal would not, however, permit additional stations on the low band to be put up in parts of the country which are predominantly rural in character and which stand to benefit more than any other area from the economies of this method of getting static-free high fidelity programs around the country.

"I strongly endorse this Bill requiring the setting aside of a section of the band in the vicinity of 50 megacycles to be held for FM broadcasting so that the inventors and engineers in the art can demonstrate its ability to render service to the people of the country, the exact manner of its use to be ultimately determined by conference between the Commission and the radio industry. No one is wise enough to forecast exactly how this will ultimately work out. In view of the long series of blunders and mistakes that have been made, no one ought to try.

"But what is perfectly apparent at the present time is that the low band high power station fills a vital need for the economical distribution of programs over wide areas. Until such time as some other system of distribution can furnish as good or a better service provision ought to be made in the spectrum so that the public can get

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the benefit of what is now available. FM has already been kept from them too long."

J. E. Brown of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago said a summation of the present situation in FM broadcasting brought about as a result of the change from 50 to 100 mc. shows an established service and industry uprooted and thrown into confusion resulting in great delay in its progress. The technical reasons advanced by the FCC for the move have never been accepted by the experts of the industry. The reason given for changing FM cannot possibly be valid in view of the assignment of television to the band from which FM was removed.

"The ultimate broadcasting service to the public on 100 mc. is now known to be inferior to that which could be provided on the 50 mc. band", Mr. Brown continued. "FM on 100 mc. is forever hampered in giving service to rural populations. There is in many parts of the country a demand for FM stations far in excess of the frequencies available. The Commission has not allocated sufficient frequencies to this new service. It must be apparent to the Commission that if there is today at this early stage of FM broadcasting a shortage of facilities, that in a short time the situation will become unbearable and more frequencies must be given to FM.

"It is only logical that additional frequencies should be in the vicinity of 50 mc. so that a real FM service can be given to the public. The addition of frequencies for FM in the vicinity of 50 mc. would merely mean an added band for FM broadcasting. This added band would not in any way disturb or change the present FM band on 100 mc. It would simply add badly needed frequencies for FM broadcasting which will have to be done ultimately in any event and it would add them at a place in the radio spectrum which is capable of giving good long-distance FM transmission. It would mean that FM broadcasting would take place on two bands instead of one and from the very practical standpoint of the radio receiver manufacturer, this is precisely what will have to happen when the Federal Communications Commission allocates any additional frequencies to FM broadcasting. The important point is that the additional frequencies be allocated in the vicinity of 50 mc. in the interest of best public service. I believe that House Joint Resolution 78 is technically sound and in the best interest of the public."

John R. Howland, also of Zenith, addressing the House Committee, said:

"There is a final chapter being written which makes the situation urgent. I have pointed out that the effect of existing FCC regulations has been to limit FM stations to coverage of local regions. I have pointed out that local AM broadcasters are being forced by the crowding of their channels to migrate to the new art - hundreds of business men who will save their enterprises and increase their coverage by following the indicated path and who have neither experience nor concern with the broader potentialities of the new service. The final step will occur, possibly, at the next international conferences on frequency assignments when it is to be

expected that America will have local channels taken away and given to Cuba and Mexico.

"The pioneers of FM will then be locked in the barn with the refugees from the less profitable AM assignments and the keys will be thrown away. Stripped of the possibility of broad coverage they can fight out the question of survival among themselves and a monopoly of service to the farmer will be securely in the hands of the chain-programmed clear channel stations which have not been able in twenty-five years to find a way to deliver static-free radio programs to almost half the nation.

"Since there is no adequate remedy at law to force a review of the actions of the FCC and to force them to recognize the real needs of this new permanent addition to America's broadcast service, we turn to you to place the facts fully in your hands.

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FCC PROBE PROPOSED IN HOUSE; LICENSEES FEAR COMMISSION

If Representative Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts has anything to say about it, there will be a thorough Congressional investigation of the activities of the Federal Communications Commission. Discussing the bill carrying FCC funds for the fiscal year 1949, Mr. Wigglesworth said:

"The testimony of the Federal Communications Commission gives little indication of fundamental improvement in the operations of this agency.

"Transfers of stations, with Commission approval, for considerations far in excess of cost or replacement value continue.

"Action or inaction in respect to assignment of frequencies, including the so-called Bulova stations, the New York News case, the Cur-Nan Co. case, and certain stations in Kentucky, suggests continuance of operation on the basis of political favoritism.

"The testimony of Commissioner Durr in respect to his altercation with the FBI, including his statement as to Communist ownership of stations, in which he apparently regards Communist applicants in much the same light as Catholic, Protestant or Jewish applicants; and in which he indicates that he does not know that Communists advocate the overthrow of this Government, is startling.

"Fear of the Commission by radio licensees still in manifest.

"Mr. Chairman, freedom of the air, to the end that the people may have both sides of important questions, fully and fairly presented, is imperative to our form of government. It is vital that the FCC operate as an impartial quasi-judicial agency rather than as the political puppet of any administration that happens to be in the White House.

"I do not know what has become of the resolution to investigate this agency which was filed during the last session. If the Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce is not in a position to conduct an investigation, it should be conducted without further delay by a select committee.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

REPORT OF THE
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BUREAU OF MINES
ON THE
PROGRESS OF THE
WORK DURING THE
YEAR 1900

BY
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NETS ACCUSED OF NOT GIVING IMPARTIAL MARSHALL PLAN FACTS

Rep. Schwabe (R), of Missouri, based upon a survey just made, accuses the radio chains of failing in their duty to furnish a "fair and equitable presentation of facts and arguments both for and against the Marshall plan."

The Missourian disclosed that he had received data from three networks in answer to letters requesting that they detail the amount of radio time given to speakers favoring and opposing the plan.

"The results were amazing", Rep. Schwabe said to Willard Edwards of the Chicago Tribune. "Taking the network's own figures, the ratio of radio arguments for the plan, compared with opposing views, since State Secretary Marshall first proposed it last June, has been 6 to 1.

"All the networks claim that they furnish a 'balanced presentation' on subjects of great public interest. The fact is that the people depending upon radio news reporters, commentators, and programs for information on the Marshall plan have been given a sadly distorted and one-sided picture."

"Representative Schwabe said he began his inquiry after he noted the discrepancy between radio views on the Marshall plan and the sentiment of the people in his district. A poll of his constituents, in which 5,000 replies were received, showed 3 to 1 against the proposal, he said, and 6 to 1 against if it involved price controls and rationing.

"Replies were submitted by CBS, MBS and ABC. Niles Trammel President of NBC, replied that the information requested was 'so voluminous and will require so much research that it is not possible to supply actual data very quickly,'

"'How a network can achieve a balanced presentation of information on a subject without regularly compiling such relevant data is a mystery to me', commented Rep. Schwabe.

"'The conclusion is inescapable', Rep. Schwabe commented, 'that the American people have been permitted to hear only one side of the proposal during most of the time they are listening to the radio.'"

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SEN. BURT WHEELER MAY HEAD AFL ANTI-TAFT-HARTLEY DRIVE

Former Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, has been offered the \$20,000 a year job by the American Federation of Labor to direct its effort to prevent the re-election to Congress of Taft-Hartley Act supporters. Before leaving Washington for Miami, where the AFL Executive Committee is now in session, Senator Wheeler was quoted as saying that he would have to find out more about the

requirements of the position and whether or not he would be able to give full time to it in view of the demands of his private law practice.

William Green, President of AFL, said the appointment of Senator Wheeler as head of Labor's League for Political Education had been approved by the AFL Executive Council and would be placed before the 30-man Administrative Committee of the League meeting in Miami today (Feb. 4).

Among Senator Wheeler's present clients is the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago in its pending patent suit against the Radio Corporation of America.

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FCC EXPLAINS FM BROADCAST STATION LICENSE APPLICATIONS

In connection with the issuance of licenses to cover construction permits for FM broadcast stations, the Federal Communications Commission makes the following explanatory statement:

License applications may not be filed until (1) construction has been completed in exact accordance with the terms of the construction permit, and (2) equipment tests have been completed (Section 3.216 of the Commission's Rules) or interim operation has been conducted with the equipment authorized in the construction permit. After the application for license has been filed showing that the station is in satisfactory operating condition, program tests may be conducted in accordance with Section 3.217 of the rules.

License applications will not be granted unless an approved frequency and modulation monitor is installed. During equipment tests or interim operation, a frequency measurement of the station's transmissions should be made with an external standard of known accuracy and the monitor reading compared with the frequency thus measured. A commercial frequency measuring service may be available or the standard frequency transmissions of Station WWV may be used where suitable auxiliary equipment required for such measurements is available. If neither of these methods of checking frequency is feasible, the application for license may request that the item be waived. While the item may be waived in some cases, the station is not relieved of the responsibility of maintaining the operating frequency within the prescribed tolerance.

With respect to the field intensity measurements required of Class B FM stations by Section 3.216(c) of the rules, the Commission has received inquiries concerning the time within which such measurements must be submitted. As indicated by a footnote to the rule, this material "shall be submitted within one year after the license has been issued or within such extension of time as the Commission may for good cause grant." The Commission does not desire to impose an undue burden on FM licensees.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Sports Promoter Still Hasn't Found If TV Is Good Or Bad
(Leo Fischer in Chicago Herald-American)

Entrance of Television Station WBKB, Chicago, into the Chicago field of fight promotion reveals that this newest form of entertainment is running into tough problems so far as sport is concerned.

Regular professional bouts will be staged in the high school auditorium at Michigan City for video purposes, according to Capt. William C. Eddy, Director of WBKB. Admission will be charged "live" audiences for what the television customers will see for nix, with the station sharing in profits and losses.

"Since WBKB was established, we have carried more than 700 sport events", explained Capt. Eddy. "We have helped attendance at some and definitely have hurt it at others. Boxing promoters are convinced we keep many paying customers away. I'm inclined to agree with them.

"We've tried various ways of meeting this situation. At one show we agreed to reimburse the promoter for every empty seat. We hit zero weather and there was scarcely anyone in the house. It cost us plenty.

"This new venture is strictly an experiment. We're doing it to insure a supply of boxing telecasts. If it works out, I don't know what it may lead to. Maybe we'll expand our promotion program into other fields."

Could it be that some day we'll have basketball leagues, baseball games, track meets, etc., strictly for television purposes? Who knows? The box-office is the most sensitive portion of a promoter and he will rid himself quickly of anything that causes it pain.

Television still is too new to decide the argument pro or con. According to Capt. Eddy, approximately 13,000 sets are operating in the Chicago area with a maximum "looking" audience of some 250,000.

It is reasonable to suspect, for example, that more people enjoyed Tuesday night's pro basketball games in the comfort and warmth of a living room or tavern than the 4,000 who braved zero blasts to go to the Stadium.

How many television fans decide later to see for themselves what's going on will determine, largely whether basketball, football, boxing and other sport sponsors will continue to give away large chunks of what they're trying to sell.

Decision of WBKB to promote its own boxing shows may indicate the trend.

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Trying To Keep Petrillo Off The Front Page - A Large Order
(Danton Walker in "Washington Times-Herald")

Petrillo's lawyers - the firm in which F.D.R. Jr. is a senior partner - have taken charge of his public relations and are trying to keep his name off the front pages and squelch unfavorable publicity.

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Jones, FCC, Ex-Congressman, Still Beats Old Political Tom-Tom
(Jerry Klutz in "Washington Post")

This is a story of the transformation of Robert F. Jones from legislator to bureaucrat:

Up until last September, Jones was a GOP House member from Ohio and a member of its powerful Appropriations Committee. In that job, he was a sharp and effective critic of Federal agencies and their employees.

Then Jones took a \$5,000 annual cut in salary to become a member of the Federal Communications Commission. The transformation soon began to take place, and he watched the work of FCC employees. The other night he made a speech to the Radio Bar Association. Jones had this to say:

"I want to pay tribute to the staff of the Commission. They are the hardest working group I have seen. As a matter of fact, they spend so many hours around the place I would not blame their wives if they divorced them, and I'm surprised their families recognize them.

"The Commissioners, my colleagues, work hard and long hours. Although we don't always agree, I'm glad they're not the kind of men who are disagreeable because we don't agree. Frankly, I had misgivings before I came; but I'm glad to say they were unfounded."

The Commissioner made his speech in good taste and good humor. He kidded himself for making the change from legislator to "bureaucrat". FCC employees can be sure of this - that they have a powerful friend in Commissioner Jones.

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Testimony Judge LaBuy Apparently Overlooked
("Chicago Daily News")

Rep. Hartley's declaration that the Department of Justice had been lax in prosecuting James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, may be based on dissatisfaction with the conduct of the department as a whole. We doubt that it is based on familiarity with the record in the case in which Judge LaBuy held Petrillo innocent of violation of the Lea Act.

Judge LaBuy adopted an unusual line of logic to support his decision. He stated that he believed that the three extra musicians Petrillo sought to force radio station WAAF to hire were not needed by the station. But, he contended, there was no evidence to show that Petrillo had been told that the station did not need them.

Transcript of the evidence shows that Attorney Harry Schulman, of the law firm representing Station WAAF, testified as to telephone conversations he had with Petrillo while trying - unsuccessfully - to arrange a conference between him and representatives of the station.

Schulman said that he told Petrillo he considered Petrillo's demands manifestly unfair.

"He was informed", Schulman testified, "that the additional employees asked for, three in number, could not be used and that the defendant's demands for six musicians was manifestly unfair."

Judge LaBuy, apparently, chose to disregard this testimony in reaching his decision.

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TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission has announced a proposal to change the tentative allocation plan for Class B FM stations by transferring Channel No. 273 from Washington, Pa. to Pittsburgh, Pa., effective March 2, 1948, unless prior to that date it receives protest showing grounds why this action should not be taken.

Edwin M. Martin of Fort Wayne, Ind., Vice-President and Secretary of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, was elected last week as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Bosch Corporation. He fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Frank J. Garvey of Lowell, Mass.

In Poland there are almost 100,000 central radio receivers in parks, office buildings, and other public places. In addition to Poland's 445,519 licensed radios, it is estimated that there are approximately 100,000 unlicensed ones in use.

With Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, in attendance, a series of meetings between officials of the network and its affiliated stations have been scheduled. The first will be in Atlanta, Ga., Monday, Feb. 16.

The New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey stations will gather in New York City Wednesday, February 25.

The third meeting on Wednesday, March 10, will be in Chicago. The last will be in San Francisco or Los Angeles at the time of the NAB convention sometime in May.

A list of outstanding broadcasts in the public interest presented by the Mutual Broadcasting System in a report for 1947. It comprises 80 multigraphed pages and carries a foreword by Edgar Kobak, Chairman.

Price reductions up to 25 per cent on radios were announced this week by Philco Corporation at the company's first New York showing of its 1948 radio lines.

A new three-way portable model priced at \$29.95 less batteries led the price reductions. The lowest priced portable last year listed for \$39.95. Model 1286, a console FM-AM radio-phonograph combination in a mahogany Georgian cabinet will list for \$299.50. Last year's model which it replaces retailed for \$329.50. A straight AM console combination, which in 1947 retailed for \$179.95, has been reduced to \$169.95, in the 1948 model. The 1948 price range, exclusive of portable models, runs from \$119.95 for a straight AM console to \$369.50 for the top model in the line, an FM-AM radio-phonograph combination.

... ..

Manufacturers, designers and users of electronic equipment, formerly limited to the use of conventional receiving tubes in the electronic circuits of vital production machinery and control devices, are now offered new group of small electron tubes specifically developed by the RCA Tube Department for industrial applications.

Designated the RCA "Special Red" line, the new tubes are for highly critical industrial and commercial applications where extreme dependability, long-life, stability, uniformity, and resistance to vibration and impact are essential.

Police Dispatcher James McAuliffe, of Washington, D. C., in a conversation with a Maryland police substation, recently said "I don't believe D.C. license tags go above 200,000." (He was referring to registration numbers.)

There was a pause.

"To All Cars", said McAuliff, a few seconds later: "I have just been informed by 15 cars that District license tags do go above 200,000. O.K. to all of you, and thank you."

A candy-by-radio service enabling passengers aboard ships on the high seas to send gift sweets to friends, relatives and associates in any part of the United States was introduced as a supplement to the Radiomarine Gift Service, which handles ship-to-shore orders of fruit and flowers. The candy service is being inaugurated through an arrangement with Huyler's and Louis Sherry, Inc., New York confectioners.

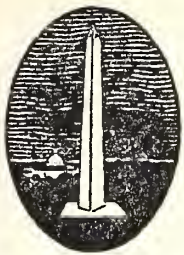
Contents for Radio Age for January includes:

"Radio Review and a 1948 Preview" by Brig. General David Sarnoff; "Trend Is To 'Miniatures'" by L. W. Teegarden; "Styling Sells Sets" by H. M. Rundle; "FM Radio For Police"; "Large Screen Television"; "Radiophoto Standards"; "Television For Harbor Pilots"; "Recording Sound On Wire"; "Electron Microscope Improved"; "Television Finds Its Public" by Dan Halpin; "Navy's Use of Television" and "Adventures in Marketing" by Frank M. Folsom, Vice-President, RCA Victor.

A "BBC Television Newsreel" is the latest development in British television. This is a special newsreel for television viewers only, lasting about fifteen minutes and at present shown three times a week. Subjects are treated in greater length than in the commercial newsreels, and include topical film items from abroad such as those already received by exchange arrangements from the NBC of the U.S.A. In time it is hoped to give world coverage, and arrangements are already being concluded by the BBC with a number of film and television companies abroad.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, Editor

Founded in 1924

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February 11, 1948

DR. A. HOYT TAYLOR, NAVY RADAR DEVELOPER, MAY RETIRE SOON

It is reliably reported that Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor, Chief Consultant for Electronics in the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, plans to retire sometime this coming Spring. Dr. Taylor, outstanding developer of radar in this country, who is one of the most distinguished scientists in the entire Government service, was quoted as saying that he was now eligible to retire but that he first wanted to put the finishing touches on the manuscript for his book, "Radio Reminiscences: A Half Century", which he had never had the opportunity nor the time to complete before.

Dr. Taylor, who was born in Chicago in 1879, began his climb up the ladder with a modest BS degree from Northwestern University. In 1900 he accepted a position as instructor in Michigan State College and three years later became instructor in electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Gottingen in Germany, and started his radio work, which was to bring him international fame, as Professor of Physics at the State University of North Dakota.

Dr. Taylor entered the Naval Reserve in March of 1917 and a year later was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. Early in 1919 he was ordered to Washington and has been a key figure in the Naval Research Laboratory ever since, winning prizes, medals, decorations almost too numerous to mention.

As yet Dr. Taylor has not selected a publisher for his autobiographical work but that the book will be eagerly awaited by the radio industry may be judged from the enthusiastic comment of a Boston manufacturer who had a preview of the manuscript. He wrote:

"After my letter of Christmas Eve to you, I found that I had to be in New York on Christmas Day. I hopped the local mid-night freighter for N.Y.C. at 12:30 Christmas morning. Anticipating the usual rough passage down from Boston, and the usual difficulty in getting to sleep on these rattlers, I brought along all eight volumes of your RADIO REMINISCENCES and, honestly, finished page 428 about half an hour before the train pulled into New York at 6:30 A.M. I have never read anything more engrossing."

Dr. Taylor's references to his part in the development of radar are self-effacing in the extreme. In fact, it is impossible to put a finger on any part of the fascinating story where he takes any credit at all. He told how, when they were getting close to the production point on radar, they recommended calling in experts from the big corporations after duly cautioning them about the secrecy of the projects.

"In accordance with this, on the 13th of July, 1937, we were visited by Dr. E. L. Nelson, Dr. J. W. Smith and Mr. A. Merouelin of the Bell Telephone Laboratories", he continues. "When we

called these gentlemen into conference, we told them what we had. They were frankly skeptical. I told them that I didn't expect them to believe that we could locate planes many miles away but that I believed I could convince them with an actual demonstration. So we went out to the building called the Field House, where we had installed the 80 megacycle equipment, and put on a very convincing demonstration. After that we returned to the main Laboratory to the roof of Building 1 and gave them a demonstration on 200 megacycles. This was not quite as effective as the one given on 80 megacycles, because this particular equipment hadn't been worked up to the necessary high power pulses on account of our inability to procure suitable vacuum tubes.

"We asked the Bell Laboratory people whether they would consider a development contract to produce a radar along these lines and put it into production. They replied that since we were apparently about five years ahead of them in techniques, they preferred not to take a contract at that time but would agree to go to work on systems studies, paying particular attention to the improvement of tubes and component parts with the needs of radar circuits especially in mind. It wasn't very long before they felt themselves in a position to take on their first contract for Navy fire control equipment, that is, radars specifically designed for very accurate pointing of guns on unseen targets. The first radar equipments designed solely for gun firing were produced by the Bell Telephone Group."

With regard to the forthcoming retirement of Dr. Taylor and Dr. Harvey C. Hayes, inventor of the sonic depth finder, also in Naval Research Laboratory, Jerry Klutz, well known writer on Government subjects, commented:

"The Navy will soon lose two of its top-ranking scientists--in fact, two of the best and most successful in the world.

"Both Drs. Taylor and Hayes have stayed in Government to serve their country and their fellow man. Undoubtedly, both could have made fortunes in private industry.

"But both men, like all other Federal workers, have had to take the slurs and acid ridicule of being called bureaucrats, tax-eaters, loafers, and whatnot - adjectives that tend to discourage many potential Drs. Taylors and Hayes from either entering Government work or staying in it.

"However, Drs. Taylor and Hayes have the personal satisfaction of knowing that they have contributed much more to their country than the loud-mouth critics of everything and everybody in Government."

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N.Y. TIMES TO START FACSIMILE PAPER; HELPS ARMY ON WEATHER

The New York Times beginning next Monday, February 16th, will embark upon what is expected to be a demonstration on the largest scale yet attempted of the transmission of a newspaper by radio.

Facsimile recorders will be installed in the radio department of leading department stores, where customers will be able to see facsimile editions of The Times as they are received over the air. A receiver also will be in operation at the Columbia University School of Journalism.

It has also been made known that machines made by the Times Facsimile Corporation are being widely used by the Army and the Navy in transmitting weather data, notably in the Army's airborne Winter maneuvers.

The facsimile edition of The Times will consist of four pages. Two of the pages will carry current news and pictures and will be remade as news develops through the day. The other two pages - a women's page and a feature page - will remain constant through the day.

Transmission of the facsimile editions will take place at five minutes after the hour for six consecutive hours, beginning at 11:05 A.M.

The size of each transmitted page will be $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inches - approximately one-fourth the size of a standard newspaper page. A total of $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes is required for each page to emerge from the recorder, facsimile being capable of transmitting 16,000 words an hour.

The equipment to be used in the demonstrations was designed by John V. L. Hogan and Radio Inventions, Inc., and is being manufactured by the General Electric Company.

Two of the Times' facsimile machines were employed at the Wheeler Sack Air Field in the below zero maneuvers at Pine Camp, N.Y. which C-82 troop carrier planes utilized last week during "Exercise Snowdrop".

The machines received weather maps by radio from the Rome air base, about fifty miles away. The air force facilities there got the maps by land wire on a facsimile receiver, then broadcast them by radio on a facsimile transmitter. At Pine Camp, receivers only were used there to pick up the broadcasts.

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The British Broadcasting Corporation has commissioned Dr. William Walton, the British composer, to write an opera. The libretto has been written by Christopher Hassall, in active collaboration with Dr. Walton, on the theme of Troilus and Cressida, but not using Shakespeare's words or following his play. The opera will be in three acts.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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SEEK TO INSTALL FM IN WASHINGTON STREET CARS, BUSES

A plan similar to that tried out in Cincinnati and several other cities to install frequency modulation (FM) receivers on some buses and street cars has been put up to the Capital Transit Company which serves the National Capital and vicinity. FM broadcasting interests, it is said, have offered this service without charge to Capital Transit as a promotion project.

At the same time, a press bulletin comes in from Cincinnati regarding this situation which reads in part as follows:

"In an effort to counter commuter ennui - and, incidentally, glean some revenue - the Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Railway Co., operators of trackless trolleys and buses, has announced that five-minute FM radio packages will be dished up to the transit rider. The program will consist of music, a newscast and a commercial.

"It's no shot in the dark, either. Hubert Taft, Jr., manager of Cincinnati's FM station, WCTS-FM, found out there is plenty of public support for this musical bus ride. A survey he conducted a couple of months ago showed that 96 per cent of the transit riders who heard test broadcasts approved the idea.

"FM reception is ideally suited for trackless trolleys, because these vehicles are silent. Older street cars, on the other hand, are considered too noisy for good reception."

The Washington Star was quick on the trigger with an editorial "Television, Too, Maybe?" which read:

"The Capital Transit Company should give the most serious consideration to the proposal for installing FM radios on its street-cars and buses. FM means frequency modulation, but it has nothing to do with modulating the frequency of the company's vehicles. That will be left, as heretofore, to the vagaries of the dispatchers, the operators and the weather. What CTC is talking about is music broadcast by FM stations - a type of broadcasting unaffected by static or other distortions.

"The idea is to lull streetcar and bus passengers with sweet music while they ride to their destinations. FM broadcasters are said to have offered to install the necessary receiving sets at no cost to the company, as a sort of promotion stunt for FM. The proposal has a great deal of merit, especially if the programs could be judiciously regulated. During the rush hours, for example, the straphangers could be musically admonished to "Cuddle Up A Little Closer", followed up, perhaps, by "Everybody's Doin' It."

"Other cities have tried the plan and the customers there seem to like it. In fact, why not include television in the scheme? If the television set were placed in the rear, the operator would

have little difficulty in keeping his passengers moving toward the back of the conveyance. Such solicitude for the comfort and morale of the public would be almost Utopian in this era of overloaded mass transportation facilities.

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RADIO DINNER PLEASES TRUMAN; MBS DIRECTORS WHITE HOUSE CALLERS

Nobody at the Sixth Annual Dinner of the Radio Correspondents' Association at the Hotel Statler in Washington last Saturday night apparently had a better time than President Truman. Entertainment was furnished by the Columbia Broadcasting System, the American Broadcasting Company, National Broadcasting Company and Mutual Broadcasting System, and Mr. Truman gave a hearty hand to everybody from Bob Hope, master of ceremonies, down. This included The Carters, skating team; Elizabeth Talbot Martin, impressionist; Andre, Andre and Bonnie, dance team; Paul Winchell, ventriloquist; John Gugliotti, 6-year-old pianist; Margaret Whiting, vocalist. Music was furnished by the U. S. Marine Band under the direction of Maj. William F. Santelmann.

Among those seated at the head table with the President were Bill Henry of CBS, President of the Correspondents' Association at his right, and Albert L. Warner, of MBS, the Correspondents' Vice-President, at his left; The Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; Mr. Lewis Weiss, Chairman of MBS; The Secretary of Labor; Mr. E. J. Noble, Chairman of ABC; Elmer Davis; Mark Woods, President, ABC; General Spaatz; Edgar Kobak, President, MBS; Speaker Sam Rayburn; Mr. Justice Reed; Senator Tobey of New Hampshire; Mr. Justice Jackson; Representative Wolverton of New Jersey and Mr. Justice Burton.

Also, The Chief Justice; Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Admiral Leahy, David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America; The Attorney General; Frank Stanton, President of CBS; The Secretary of Agriculture; Gen. Omar Bradley; Niles Trammell, President of NBC; Gen. Clifton Cates, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps; Joseph Ream, Vice-President, CBS; Senator Bob Taft, of Ohio; Mr. Tully; Representative Charles Halleck, of Indiana; Mr. Justice Black; Senator Edward Johnson, of Colorado; Mr. Justice Douglas; Representative Clarence Lea, of California and Mr. Justice Rutledge.

Others present included:

E. M. Antrim, WGN, Chicago, Ill.; L. G. Arries, Sr., WTTG-Dumont Television, Washington; Kenneth H. Berkeley, Evening Star Broadcasting Co., Washington; E. J. Boos, Crosley Broadcasting Corp., Cincinnati, O.; Senator Owen Brewster of Maine; T.A.M. Craven, WOL, Washington; Charles Denny, NBC, New York City; Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Vice-President, RCA, New York; Clifford J. Durr, FCC Commissioner; Sydney Eiges, Vice-President, NBC, New York; Earl H. Gammons, CBS, Washington; George Gillingham, FCC; F. P. Guthrie,

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Vice-President, RCA Communications, Washington; J. Edgar Hoover, FBI; Rosel H. Hyde, Commissioner, FCC; The Right Hon, the Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador; Robert F. Jones, Commissioner, FCC; Capt. Thomas Knode, NBC, New York; Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President, RCA, New York; D. Harold McGrath, Supt., Senate Radio Gallery; Robert M. Menaugh, Supt., House Radio Gallery; Maurice Mitchell, Manager, WTOP, Washington; Senator Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas; Robert Sarnoff, NBC, New York; Oswald F. Schuette, RCA, Washington; Harold Stassen, St. Paul, Minn.; Paul A. Walker, Commissioner, FCC; and Former Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Washington.

The Directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System paid their annual call on President Truman the day of the Radio Correspondents' dinner.

At the White House were Lewis Allen Weiss, Chairman of MBS, and head of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif.; Vice Chairman T. C. Streibert, WOR, New York; E. M. Antrim, WGN, Chicago; Chesser Campbell, WGN, Chicago; J. E. Campeau, CKLW, Detroit; H. K. Carpenter, WHK, Cleveland; Benedict Gimbel, Jr., WIP, Philadelphia; President Edgar Kobak; William F. O'Neil, Linus Travers, Yankee Network; Jack R. Poppele, WOR; Vice President Robert D. Swezey; Secretary-Treasurer James E. Wallen.

The Board lunched the day before the dinner with Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman and entertained FCC officials that night at dinner. Fulton Lewis, Jr., was host at luncheon Saturday, with many members of Congress present.

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FCC GRANTS PLEA TO RECONSIDER MACKAY OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT

The Federal Communications Commission this week granted the petition of RCA Communications for reconsideration of its action in granting to the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company circuits paralleling RCA's circuits to the Netherlands, Finland, Portugal, and Surinam, Dutch Guiana.

The Commission terminated Mackay's temporary authorization to communicate with these countries on its expiration date tomorrow (Thursday, February 12) and set the matter for public hearing Monday, March 8th.

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WASHINGTON, D.C., TELEVISION SETS PUT AT 7300

The committee established by the three television stations in Washington to determine the number of television sets installed in the Capital estimates that there are now 7,300 TV receivers privately owned and in use in the Greater Washington area.

Committee Chairman James Seiler of WNBW, stated that the estimate represents sets installed up to and including February 1. The total of 7,300 is an increase in one month of 700 sets over the January 1 estimate of 6,600.

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The first part of the report, covering the period from January 1, 1961, to March 31, 1961, shows a steady increase in the number of cases reported. This increase is attributed to a combination of factors, including a rise in the incidence of the disease and a more active surveillance system. The second part of the report, covering the period from April 1, 1961, to June 30, 1961, shows a slight decrease in the number of cases reported, which is attributed to a change in the surveillance system.

The third part of the report, covering the period from July 1, 1961, to September 30, 1961, shows a steady increase in the number of cases reported. This increase is attributed to a combination of factors, including a rise in the incidence of the disease and a more active surveillance system.

The fourth part of the report, covering the period from October 1, 1961, to December 31, 1961, shows a steady increase in the number of cases reported. This increase is attributed to a combination of factors, including a rise in the incidence of the disease and a more active surveillance system. The fifth part of the report, covering the period from January 1, 1962, to March 31, 1962, shows a steady increase in the number of cases reported.

The sixth part of the report, covering the period from April 1, 1962, to June 30, 1962, shows a steady increase in the number of cases reported. This increase is attributed to a combination of factors, including a rise in the incidence of the disease and a more active surveillance system.

CONCLUSIONS

The data presented in this report indicate that the incidence of the disease has increased steadily over the period covered. This increase is attributed to a combination of factors, including a rise in the incidence of the disease and a more active surveillance system. The data also indicate that the surveillance system is more active than in the past.

The data presented in this report indicate that the incidence of the disease has increased steadily over the period covered. This increase is attributed to a combination of factors, including a rise in the incidence of the disease and a more active surveillance system.

REFERENCES

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ZENITH MOVES TO VOID 136 RADIO PATENTS

The Zenith Radio Corporation last week asked the United States District Court in Wilmington, Del., to declare invalid 136 patents on radio apparatus held by six major companies. Named in Zenith's declaratory judgment suit, according to an Associated Press dispatch, were Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company, Western Electric Company, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., and Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

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WNAX STARTS 5-STATE DRIVE TO MAKE FARM BETTER LIVING PLACE

What is believed to be the largest sustained farm improvement program ever attempted by a U. S. radio station will be undertaken by WNAX, a Cowles station at Yankton, South Dakota.

The program will be conducted over a three-year period covering every county in the States of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and North Dakota. Yearly awards will be made to individual county winners and to winners in each State. Midwestern agricultural observers say it is the first major program ever launched for improvement of the farmstead as against improvement of croplands, livestock or poultry.

"For nearly ten years, farmers have done little or no planned improvement of the farmstead", Chris Mack, WNAX Farm Director said. "We believe most farmers now have the cash to spend and materials for making improvements are rapidly coming into greater supply. This program should provide an incentive for farmers to start now making the farm home a better place to live by adopting a carefully made plan of improvement."

Each State winner will receive an award in merchandise equivalent to \$1,000. Winners will be given a choice of such items as a water or plumbing system, deep freeze unit, grain elevators, electric light system or a complete paint job for the barn and other buildings.

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NEW RADIO STATIONS MUST WAIT A YEAR FOR ADS

The Bank of America, in San Francisco, has decided to extend to radio the one-year waiting rule customarily imposed on publications, Editor & Publisher has learned. Radio stations will not be considered for advertising allotments until after a year of operations, a bank spokesman explained. This ruling has long been applied to newspapers and magazines by leading advertisers.

The Bank of America is an extensive advertiser, with major expenditures in newspapers. Rapid expansion of radio facilities, now doubling in many communities and areas, is believed to have occasioned the decision to impose a waiting period.

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PEARSON, ALLEN TELL OF WEALTH AT FCC WBAL HEARING

Quite a lot of loose change to be jingling around in the pockets of two old newspapermen - Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen - to show that now as radio commentators they were financially able to operate a radio station, testifying this week that the former was worth \$246,292, and the latter \$235,000.

Public Service Corporation/^{of} which Allen is President and Pearson Vice-President, is applying for the wave length assigned to WBAI in Baltimore, owned by Hearst Radio, Inc. The latter is seeking a renewal of its license, and contends Public Service lacks adequate finances.

Public Service filed its application after issuance of a Commission blue book condemning WBAL on the basis it failed to allot adequate time for Public Service programs.

The hearing will be resumed next Monday, February 16th in Baltimore.

The trial of a \$100,000 libel suit brought by Drew Pearson against the weekly Jefferson Republican in Charles Town, West Virginia, ended last week after the judge announced a settlement which involved a letter to Pearson from the editor.

The letter, read in court, was from Raymond J. Funkhouser, Charles Town industrialist and editor of the paper, which stated the article upon which the suit was based was published without Funkhouser's knowledge.

The letter added that "I have no reason to believe you are a Communist, but feel assured you are neither a Communist nor sympathizer with so-called principles of communism, or ever have been."

Judge Decatur H. Rodgers earlier in the trial had ruled that to call a person a "Commie" was libel in itself. After that ruling he held that further testimony would be limited to mitigation of damages, if any.

He repeated the statement saying the remark in the column was actionable and that some damage was done.

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BUREAU SEEKS TO INCREASE ACCURACY OF RADIO FREQUENCY STANDARDS

Standards and measurement techniques of reasonably high accuracy are now available at the National Bureau of Standards up to a few tens, of megacycles and in specific bands at microwave frequencies. In the future, increased accuracy, frequency, and magnitude will be sought by the Bureau, and precise instruments of all

types will be accepted for standardization at a nominal fee. Efforts will also be made to develop highly accurate portable instruments that will quickly and conveniently determine the electrical characteristics of materials and of precision instruments under known conditions.

The National Standards Bureau plans to cover the complete radio spectrum in a systematic manner without gaps in frequency or range of quantity measured. However, improvement of accuracy is a never-ending task. The present frequency standards, for example, are excellent, but their high accuracy has been found insufficient for certain special applications where constancy of one part in ten billion or better is needed. Indications are that another order of accuracy may be obtained with quartz crystal-controlled oscillators by development of more constant and higher-Q crystal units operating at extremely low amplitudes. For some frequency standards work, the resonances, associated with atoms may be found more convenient, especially for microwave frequencies. Atomic resonance techniques already developed give accuracies approaching one part in a million, and results are free from changes in temperature, pressure, or purity of materials.

The Bureau's program on radio-frequency standards includes; (1) The development of primary electrical standards and the theory and methods of measurement required to utilize these standards, (2) the establishment of a service for calibrating unknown secondary standards against the Bureau's primary standards, and (3) the design and improvement of various measuring instruments. In carrying out this program each electrical quantity at radio frequencies is accurately determined by reference to basic physical units, primary standards are carefully designed and built to have extreme stability under all operating conditions, and techniques are developed to give a high degree of measurement accuracy and reproducibility. Good agreement is also required between related standards based on different principles.

The February issue, just out, of the National Bureau of Standards Technical News Bulletin, about five pages devoted to an article regarding the Bureau's work on radio frequency standards.

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NBC BLOCKS THEATRE'S USE OF TELECAST

The question of ownership rights in television broadcasts was raised Monday by the National Broadcasting Company. As a result, a television showing that night at RKO's 58th Street theater, in New York City, at which a fight broadcast over NBC's television station WNBT was to have been picked up, was cancelled.

NBC, according to an Associated Press dispatch, asked the postponement pending further clarification of television broadcast ownership rights. NBC telecasts are preceded by a notice that they may not be used for exhibition at places where admission or cover charges are made.

A RKO spokesman declined to say if any legal test of ownership would be made.

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ABC LAYS GROUNDWORK FOR NEW NATIONAL TELEVISION NETWORK

Before the end of the current year the American Broadcasting Company plans to have television stations in operation in Chicago, Detroit, New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco, it was announced last week by Mark Woods, President of the ABC.

It was also announced that plans are under way for the establishment of three preliminary regional networks, from which an over-all national television network will later be developed. The three loops proposed for the immediate future will link Chicago and Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

ABC's Chicago outlet, to be known as WENR-TV, probably will be the first on the air, with its premiere scheduled for September. It is expected that Detroit will follow in November, Los Angeles and San Francisco in December, and New York probably later in the same month.

In Chicago, ABC's video transmitter and antennae will be constructed on the Civic Opera Building about June 1st. In Detroit the transmitter and antenna will be located on the Maccabees Building. Delivery of the transmitter is also scheduled for June 1st.

ABC's Los Angeles transmitter requires the construction of a building on Mt. Wilson, a project now under way. In San Francisco, ABC has concluded an agreement to purchase the Sutro property for housing the transmitter and for temporary studios.

In New York, the transmitter probably will be located on the Chrysler Building and final arrangements for occupation of this site, which would be shared with Columbia Broadcasting System, are proceeding favorably.

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PROTEST N.Y. CITY PROPOSAL TO LICENSE RADIO SERVICEMEN

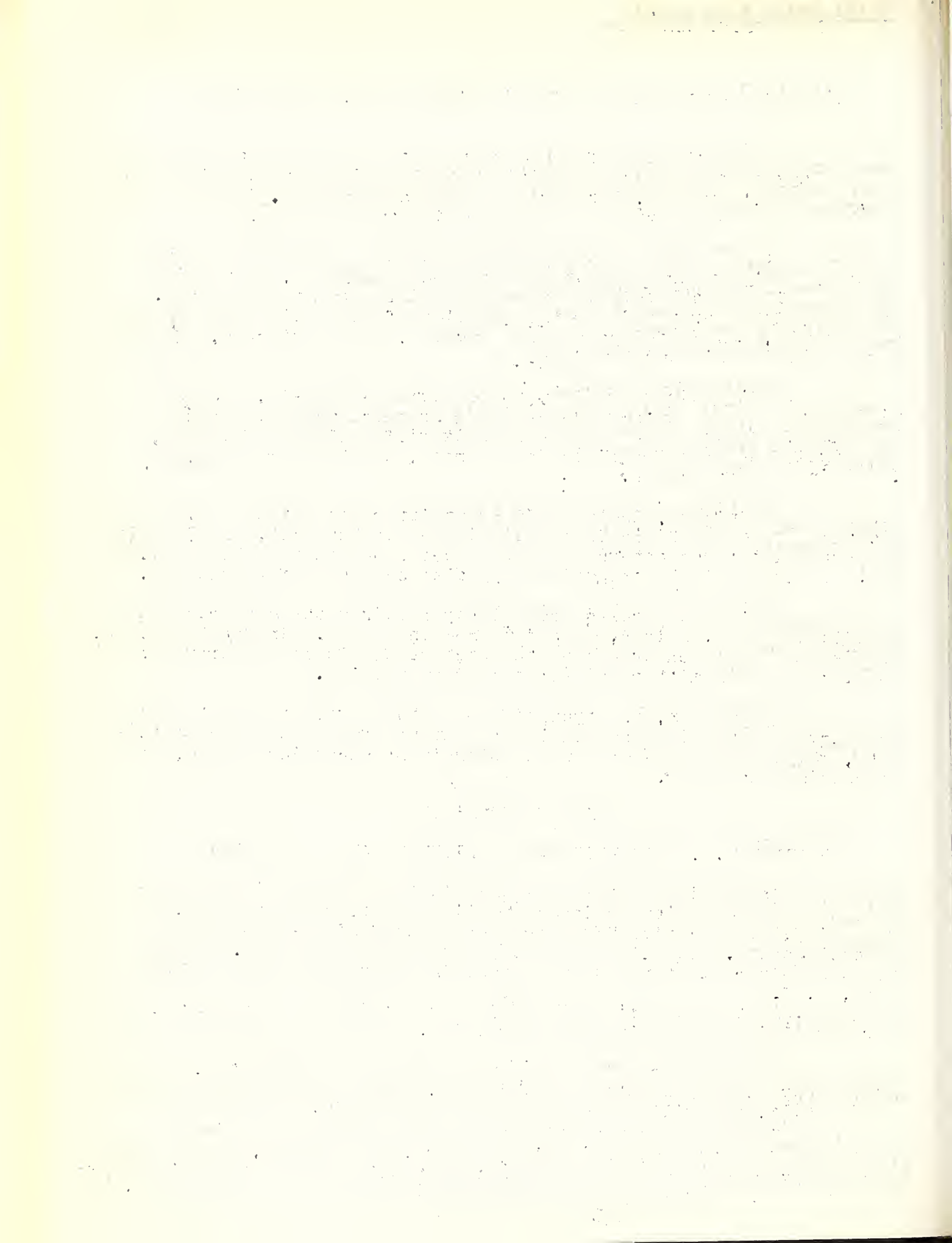
Opposition of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to a proposed New York City ordinance to license all radio technicians was voiced by Executive Vice President Bond Geddes and General Counsel John W. Van Allen at a conference yesterday (Feb. 10) in the assembly room of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, N. Y.

At the same time RMA officials outlined the industry plan for curtailing abuses in radio servicing.

The New York conference was called by a committee, appointed by City Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, author of the proposed licensing bill, and will make recommendations to him.

The RMA recommendation proposed by its Service Committee, is that manufacturers, their distributors, and dealers, urge the public by advertising and other means to patronize manufacturers' authorized sales and service agencies when their receivers need repairs.

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A. T. & T. RUSHES COAXIAL CABLE, RADIO RELAY TV EXTENSION

Not a minute's time is being lost by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company Long Lines in extending its television network facilities in various parts of the country, some of which is expected to be in use by the time the national political conventions meet in Philadelphia.

When the microwave radio relay system between Boston and New York was opened and linked with the New York-Washington coaxial cable last November, the Long Lines experimental television network was lengthened to about 500 miles. During 1948, two additional television circuits will be provided over the coaxial lines between New York and Washington, and two between Washington and Richmond, thus extending the television network southward to the latter city.

In addition, installation of equipment will be in progress to provide two television circuits over coaxial cables between Philadelphia and Chicago, and between Chicago and St. Louis. Television circuits between these cities are expected to be ready for service by early 1949.

Long Lines also plans to provide television terminal equipment, including monitoring and operating facilities, at Richmond, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis, as well as at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington - which have already some terminal equipment. When all these television circuits are ready for service and all of the terminal equipment has been completed, a program originating in any one of these cities might be carried to the other eight, Long Lines Magazine explains.

Other projects included in the 1948 construction plans are the two new radio relay systems previously mentioned - the one between New York and Philadelphia and that between New York and Chicago. Construction on the New York-Philadelphia system has already begun and is expected to be completed early this Summer. Work on the New York-Chicago system, which will incorporate improvements over the experimental radio relay link recently opened between New York and Boston, will also be under way this year. When completed, both systems can provide additional telephone channels or may be used for the transmission of television.

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UNESCO WOULD TAKE A HAND IN UN WORLD NET - IF THERE WERE ONE

That the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), has its eye on a worldwide radio network is indicated by a resolution passed at the UNESCO meeting in Mexico City. It read:

"In the development of the radio work of UNESCO, the Director-General is instructed:

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"To cooperate in the operation of a United Nations world radio network if one is established, by accepting membership of the proposed Radio Board which will govern its program policies and by participating in the programming of educational, scientific and cultural material for the Network, provided that in the early stages such participation must be of limited extent.

"To re-examine the possibility and advisability of establishing a UNESCO World Radio Network if a United Nations network is not established. To this end, the Director-General shall, during 1948:

"Call a meeting in Paris of a Radio Program Committee composed of experts from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, China, France, India, Mexico, Poland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Switzerland and other countries to be named.

"Call two meetings of a Radio Program Sub-Committee composed of eight of the members of the Radio Program Committee.

"Call a meeting of a Council for Educational Broadcasting composed of three educationalists and three producers of educational broadcasts (from United Kingdom, Switzerland and Brazil), to advise and assist UNESCO in promoting developments in educational radio.

"Produce a limited number of high quality programs in cooperation with and for the use of national broadcasting organizations.

"Promote collaboration between national broadcasting organizations in the production of radio broadcasts to be known as the world University of the Air and of other international radio programs."

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MAJESTIC RADIO CORPORATION SEEKS REORGANIZATION

Majestic Radio and Television Corporation and Majestic Records, Inc., of Elgin, Ill., have requested permission of the United States District Court to reorganize under Federal bankruptcy laws.

A. L. Schapiro, counsel for the companies, filed the petitions last Friday and Judge Philil L. Sullivan directed present officers of the two companies to continue operations under court supervision, pending reorganization.

Mr. Schapiro said the companies would pay their bills in full, the Associated Press reports from Chicago. He said the radio and television company has assets of \$5,000,000 and the record company, which leases a plant in Newark, N. J., has assets totaling \$1,000,000.

An earlier Associated Press story said that the companies had filed bankruptcy petitions and asked permission to reorganize.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Editorial Judgment Not Paid Radio Programs, Eiges Argues
 (Sydney H. Eiges, Vice-President, National Broadcast-
 ing Company in "Editor and Publisher")

Lee Hills, Managing Editor of the Miami (Fla.) Herald, has, indeed, made out a persuasive case in Editor & Publisher in support of his contention that radio log listings should be paid for. Needless to say, we in radio hope his persuasion will win few, if any, converts among his colleagues.

A painstaking survey of 1,682 daily newspapers which we recently concluded in the NBC Press Department does not bear out Mr. Hills' assertion that the Miami pattern is being followed in "scores of cities". Our survey shows that in reality a negligible proportion of the daily American press is following the practice of the Miami newspapers. * * * *

It is true that in this day of newsprint shortage and rising costs of production, the problem of printing the logs of an ever-growing list of radio stations is a grievous one. It is soon to be further complicated by an influx of television stations. But difficult as it is, the problem is capable of mutually beneficial solution and not by the method propounded by Mr. Hills.

The solution lies in the simple exercise of the editor's greatest prerogative - his editorial judgment. If he believes radio log listings are news in the commonly accepted definition of the word, he should print them; if he doesn't then he shouldn't.

To attempt a partial subsidization of what we in radio consider first-rate news, which is what the Miami newspapers are attempting, will eventually bring economic forces to play upon the free exercise of editorial judgment, and impair the editor's essential freedom. What looks so glitteringly attractive to Mr. Hills today may some day become the chain which binds the hand that wields the editor's blue pencil. Who is to say where the line shall be drawn? Who is to say where the practice shall stop?

"Chicago Tribune" National Radio Advertising Zooms Skyward
 ("Advertising Age")

National advertising of radio sets and housing equipment and supplies in the Chicago Tribune in 1947 totaled 535,459 lines, more than four times the 1941 total, and a greater lineage in this classification than all other Chicago newspapers combined. And more than half of this enormous total - 272,536 lines to be exact - came from 35 manufacturers using the "selective area advertising plan" of R. C. (Dick) Swank, appliance account man in the Chicago Tribune's national advertising department. At \$1.30 a line (the Sunday rate for five Tribune Metropolitan sections), that added up to almost \$355,000 in "new" national advertising.

What! An Inventor With Money?
("Fortune Magazine")

Edwin Howard Armstrong, professor of electrical engineering at Columbia University, is that enviable rarity - an inventor who has made a fortune. Over the last thirty years, Armstrong's four basic discoveries - the regenerative circuit (which took radio out of the crystal-detector, headset stage), the superheterodyne (the basic circuit of present-day, standard radio), the super-regenerative circuit (used in military, forestry, and other ultra-high-frequency communication, and the well-known Armstrong system of Frequency Modulation (static-free, high-fidelity radio) - have earned him millions of dollars and are still garnering royalties.

While the number and importance of these discoveries qualify Armstrong for the dual titles of the greatest American inventor since Edison and the most important of all radio inventors, including Marconi, they have also made him the most controversial figure in radio. The controversy, as almost everyone knows, revolves around FM and Armstrong's patents thereon - and almost every company in the business has chosen sides in the fray. One group of set manufacturers, led by Zenith, General Electric, Westinghouse, and Stromberg-Carlson, swear by Armstrong's wide-band FM system and have taken licenses under his patents for production of both high-fidelity radio sets and the sound circuits in their television models. Another group, consisting of RCA, Philco, Crosley, Emerson, and other large producers in the field, do not hold licenses from Armstrong though they produce both radio and television sets employing FM principles; they claim they are using their own FM systems. To settle this difference, Armstrong is currently preparing to take his case to court - a test case whose outcome will be awaited with burning interest by the entire radio industry. For it will prove either that Armstrong's licensees forked over royalties unnecessarily or that the companies which refused to take licenses owe Armstrong damages on the sets employing FM that they have manufactured so far.

Believes Congress Should Clear Stations Of Libel Responsibility
("Washington Post")

The principal effect of the Federal Communications Commission's proposed ruling barring censorship of political speeches by radio stations, even though such speeches may be libelous, is to enlarge on a hitherto unclear provision of the Federal Communications Act. As the agency charged with interpreting the Federal Communications Act, the FCC holds that this act was meant by Congress to supersede those laws of libel which might result in suits against radio stations for the content of political broadcasts. * * * *

It is plain, we think, that there now exists a contradiction, between libel laws and the Federal Communications Act which the FCC decision cannot resolve. Indeed, since broadcasters are in effect told to ignore libel laws, the problem, if anything, becomes even more controversial. There are two ways out of the dilemma. One is for the validity of the Commission's interpretation to be tested in the Supreme Court. The other, and to our mind preferable, way is for Congress specifically to legislate absolution of radio stations from libel responsibility for political broadcasts.

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TRADE NOTES

Recommended engineering standards for U.S.-made radio receivers designed for export and covering the electrical performance of television broadcast transmitters were issued this week by the Radio Manufacturers' Association Engineering Department along with other new and revised standards for the industry.

Among the engineering standards recommended for export radio receivers are that they shall state the number of receiving and amplification tubes, not including rectifier, ballast, or tuning indicators; specify the frequency coverage and the power supply voltage and power supply frequency; shall have certain safety and shock prevention safeguards; and be properly packaged for shipment.

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President and Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America, announced last week that a dividend of 87½ cents per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of \$3.50 Cumulative First Preferred stock, for the period from January 1, 1948, to March 31, 1948. The dividend is payable April 1, 1948, to holders of record at the close of business March 5, 1948.

Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company, left last Saturday on a three-week trip to the West Coast to discuss the network's television plans with motion-picture and television executives in Hollywood and San Francisco. He will be accompanied by O. B. Hanson, NBC Vice-President and Chief Engineer.

Horace H. Silliman, who joined Bendix Radio as District Manager for New England and up-state New York four years ago, moves up from the post of manager of distribution, which he assumed last year, to merchandising manager. In this department he will superintend liaison operations for the factory among national distributing organizations and major retail outlets.

New Manager of Distribution, Arthur C. Jordan, counts a long radio experience in both manufacturing and distributing. Recent head of a national manufacturer's consumer sales organization, he has served in important sales management positions with a number of manufacturers and their distributors in Philadelphia and Washington.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., formerly Executive Vice-President, was elected last week President of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Waltham, Mass., manufacturer of electronic and communications equipment. He succeeds Laurence K. Marshall who was elected Chairman of the Board.

The Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, shareholders approved an increase in the authorized capital stock to 1,000,000 from 400,000 shares, with the par value remaining at \$5 a share.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TO THE DIRECTOR, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250
FROM THE DIRECTOR, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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2. [Illegible]

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5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

Following this, the Directors declared a 100 per cent stock dividend.

There is good reason to expect the present dividend rate to be maintained on the increased capital stock, Benjamin Abrams, President said. The stock has been on a 25-cent quarterly dividend basis, but extras and a year-end dividend brought total disbursements for 1947 to \$1.90 a share.

"Polarity Response from Radio Tuning Eye Tubes" is the title of an article in the February issue of the National Bureau of Standards just off the press.

"The use of electron-tube tuning indicators for balance or null detectors is well known", the article states. "The necessity for polarity-sensitive tuning indication in frequency modulation reception has given impetus to the development of the new 6AL7-GT indicator tube, featuring a dual column type of presentation. For instrument work, however, a balance indicator capable of greater precision is frequently desired. By means of a special circuit M. L. Greenough of the Bureau's electronic instrumentation laboratory has adapted a conventional 'magic eye' tube of the variable shadow angle type, such as the 6E5, 6U5, and 6N5, to furnish a polarity-sensitive indication. Although this circuit was developed for instrument application, it may be of value for adapting a conventional tuning eye to balance indication in FM discriminators."

The Employee-Employer Relations Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters has commended the work of the Industry Music Committee and urged that the group be continued as a means of coordinating efforts toward the solution of remaining problems.

The Committee's commendation was contained in a resolution passed Monday by the group, after the hearing of full reports on the current status of negotiations now being conducted by several segments of the industry with the American Federation of Musicians.

"Accentuate the Positive" is the new order given to all KHJ-Don Lee radio announcers in Hollywood by Program Director Charlie Bulotti.

"When a regularly scheduled program is cancelled and replaced by a special event, the announcement preceding the special should be worded in a positive fashion rather than a negative one", according to Bulotti's decree.

"For instance....

"'In order to bring you the following special address by Secretary Marshall before Congress, the program "Say It With Music" has been cancelled.' In the past, we have taken the opposite approach by sometimes saying.....

"'The program originally scheduled for this time has been cancelled.'..... and often letting it go at that.

"The positive procedure will apply also to commercial programs. First identify the special event upcoming and then thank the sponsors. Don't think the sponsors first and leave the audience hanging on a hook."

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Founded in 1924

Robert D. Heinl, Editor

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February 18, 1948

MUSHROOMING FM STATIONS RAISE QUESTION OF PAID RADIO LOGS

FM stations springing up all over the country like mushrooms are stirring up the old issue as to whether or not broadcasting stations should pay newspapers for printing radio programs. Looming in the background is the increasing number of television stations which, so far as newspaper space is concerned, will be a little more of the same.

Although the question of paid programs is not at present an issue in the Capital, it may well serve as a cross-section of other cities of the nation to show how the number of broadcasting stations have multiplied and to give an idea of the increasing demand for newspaper space, the scarcity and high cost of paper to the contrary notwithstanding.

Before World War II, there were only four stations in Washington, all standard broadcast - WRC (NBC); WMAL (later to be ABC); WOL (MBS and later to be bought by Cowles), and WTOP (CBS). There are now 13 standard broadcast stations in the Washington metropolitan zone. This may soon be reduced to 12 since last week WEAM, Arlington, Va., 1000 with power daytime, reportedly because of too much competition, threw up the sponge and petitioned the FCC for approval to sell to North Carolina broadcasters for \$67,500. WEAM's loss for its first year's operation was said to have been almost as much as the selling price.

Also in the Washington area are 7 FM stations. That jumps the number of radio stations from 4 before the war to 20 now, not counting the four television stations which have started operating during the past year.

Typical of the way in which the local newspapers are meeting the situation is the way the Washington Post has been obliged to economize on space to get all the new stations aboard. The Post recently cut down the daily program allotment from about a third to a fifth of a page. This allows for the complete programs from the seven oldest standard broadcast stations - WMAL, WRC, WOL, WINX, WWDC, and WTOP. The rest, daytime standard, FM and television stations are reduced to agate sized type. Only the hours of operation and frequencies of the daytime and FM are given, plus an abbreviated agate listing of the television station programs. The program space is the same on Sunday but the rest of the page is filled out with radio gossip.

Lee Hills, Managing Editor of the Miami Herald, which partially owns Station WQAM, Miami, poured gasoline on the controversial fire recently when he came out in the Editor & Publisher with a spirited defense of why the printing of radio logs by newspapers should be paid for. There was an immediate comeback from Syd Eiges, newly appointed National Broadcasting Company Vice-President in Charge of

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, as the settlers fought to establish a new society in a remote and often hostile environment.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. It became a nation of immigrants, each bringing their own traditions and customs. The melting pot of cultures created a unique American identity. The country's growth was not without challenges, however. The struggle for independence from Britain was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the birth of a new republic.

The early years of the United States were marked by a series of conflicts and challenges. The American Revolution was a defining moment, as the colonies fought for their independence from Britain. The war was a test of the nation's resolve and courage. Following the revolution, the young nation faced the task of building a new government and establishing a stable society. The challenges were many, but the Americans persevered, creating a nation that would stand as a beacon of freedom and democracy.

The United States continued to grow and expand its territory. The acquisition of new lands, such as the Louisiana Purchase, opened up vast areas for settlement and development. The country's population increased rapidly, and its economic power grew. The United States emerged as a major force in the world, capable of shaping the course of global events.

The American Civil War was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a conflict that tested the country's unity and its commitment to the principles of freedom and equality. The war resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery, but it also left deep scars on the nation. The Reconstruction era that followed was a period of struggle and progress, as the country sought to rebuild and heal the wounds of war.

The United States continued to evolve and adapt to the challenges of the modern world. The Industrial Revolution brought about significant changes in society and the economy. The country's role in the world grew even more prominent, as it became a leader in global affairs. The American dream of prosperity and opportunity remained a guiding principle, inspiring generations to strive for a better life.

Public Relations. Also quick on the trigger was Morris J. Porter, Press Director of WMCP-FM, Belvidere Broadcasting Corporation of Baltimore.

Mr. Hills said in order to handle the many new stations, the Miami Herald, published by John S. Knight of the Chicago Daily News and part owner of Station WIND, Chicago, put in a flat charge of \$6 a day per station for large type program listings. Other station programs were printed in agate. The Miami News (published by former Gov. James S. Cox, owner of Station WIOD, Miami), joined in this.

"The radio men all privately admitted the fairness of this policy when we explained it. One, however, was confident the public would rise in angry wrath against us. He got most of the others to stay out", Mr. Hills said. * * * *

"The public outcry expected by the radio men failed to come. In two weeks the Herald had only 26 phone and mail complaints, about half of them traceable to the stations. The News also had a negligible number. The public obviously accepted the plan as fair. In contract, on the day it started, we left out the agate horoscope and had 79 phone complaints in five hours. * * * * *

"After staying out for three months the rest of the broadcasters in our area started signing up for the paid listings. All eight AM stations in Greater Miami now run paid logs in the Herald. Five run in the News. Three FM stations are on the air and we give their daily highlights free since they have not yet begun extensive programming."

"Under a free press, economic and financial considerations should have no effect upon the editorial content of a newspaper", Mr. Eiges replied. "In Miami, it is clear from Mr. Hills' statement that these considerations have played a determining role in the formulation of an editorial opinion on the question of whether or not radio log listings should be published free of charge as is any other legitimate news."

"Mr. Hills argues that radio log listings are not news. I refer him to the Continuing Studies. These list radio logs among the editorial features of a newspaper and not as advertising. Furthermore, these studies, conducted by the newspapers themselves, show in case after case that radio log listings enjoy extremely high readership. That is why they are so prominently featured by newspapers across the land."

"Some years ago when I was radio columnist of the New York Journal-American, Mr. Hearst decided to eliminate radio columns because he believed he was contributing too much free advertising to radio, which he viewed as a competitor", Mr. Porter relates. "Today, Mr. Hearst is not only in the radio business, but he is establishing television stations in New York, Baltimore and elsewhere. Mr. Hearst discontinued radio columns in New York, but Roy Howard refused to go along with the idea and gained 40,000 circulation. Mr. Howard still

1. The first point to be considered is the question of the validity of the evidence presented in the report.

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streats radio as he treats the drama and the movies because he realizes that radio is an integral part of the modern design of living, and also that it commands an audience greater than the drama and the movies. Why shouldn't it? It costs nothing to stay at home and be entertained. Nothing but the original investment made.

"In Baltimore, the Hearst News-Post had a phenomenal gain in circulation last year, and one of the reasons was that the News-Post issued, and still does issue, a Saturday section encompassing a week of radio programming."

One of the latest of the syndicated sponsored columns "Tune-In Tips" by Ted Husing, is prospering if a recent advertisement is an indication. It read:

"This column gives you controlled radio program publicity - week in, week out . . . lists local times and stations . . . costs 8½¢ per 1,000 circulation . . . in 52 newspapers, major cities, 11 million circulation. Exclusive time franchises."

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CBS TO HAVE UP-TO-THE MINUTE TV STUDIOS, STANTON REVEALS

Plans for the construction of new television studios in New York City, involving the expenditure of "several hundred thousand dollars" were announced in New York Tuesday by Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The studios will be erected in the Grand Central Terminal Building, where CBS has its present headquarters.

Two main studios will have floor areas of fifty-five by eighty-five feet and ceiling heights of forty-five feet. The initial stages of the renovation are expected to be completed in April, after which CBS video intends to go on on a full seven-day schedule of programming.

A feature of the new facilities, according to Mr. Stanton, will be an elaborate "client's booth", where sponsors of programs will be able to follow the action on the television stage and also see how it looks on a receiving screen.

The size of the studios, Mr. Stanton said, will accommodate a number of stage sets to permit quick scene changing.

Construction of the New York studios is a major step in the plans of CBS for building a nationwide video network, Mr. Stanton added.

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GREAT CROSLY TV STATION GETS INTO STRIDE; MILLION INVESTED

Climaxing a week's commercial tryout, WLWT, Crosley's new television station in Cincinnati formally opened last Sunday. There was a special salute to the powerful newcomer by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and his right hand man, Frank E. Mullen, NBC Executive Vice-President. The finale was interviews with James D. Shouse, President of The Crosley Broadcasting Corporation, and Robert E. Dunville, Vice-President and General Manager.

The actual power of the new WLWT transmitter, is 5,000 watts but the transmitter is used in conjunction with a 571 foot antenna which added to its high elevation will give the WLWT signal an effective power of 50,000 watts, according to R. J. Rockwell, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering. WLWT and Crosley's proposed expenditures in Columbus and Dayton are expected to represent an investment of \$1,600,000. If the Crosley TV application for Indianapolis is granted, it will be even more than that.

Apropos the WLWT opening, the Cincinnati Times Star, in a lengthy article (February 14), gave an answer to the much discussed television-vs.-attendance question. It read in part:

"Ross Leader, wrestling promoter, has this to say about WLWT television:

"'Since television of wrestling began experimentally last September in Cincinnati, interest in local wrestling has increased materially.'

"For this increase, Mr. Leader credits Red Thornburgh's pro-match demonstrations, among other factors. He says televised wrestling has re-awakened an interest in the sport among people who for some reason or another had allowed their interest to drift into other sports or forms of entertainment.

"Mr. Leader clinches the television-versus-attendance question by stating, 'I'm all for television. The average attendance on sixteen matches in 1947-48 against the same number in 1946-47 shows a marked increase. This - or much of it - I attribute to WLWT television.'

"Al Bechtold, Chairman of the Cincinnati Boxing and Wrestling Commission, says, 'I have talked with a great many people, especially sport fans, who have seen boxing and wrestling through television, and at least 85% of them were very enthusiastic in speaking about it.'

"He adds, 'I am sure of this fact: television does not affect attendance. To the contrary, I believe it has brought many persons to the sport who have seen these sporting events through television and were eager to see the real thing.'

"Another conclusive statement comes from the Chairman of WKRC's Golden Gloves tourney, Charleton Wallace. In a Times-Star front-page article Thursday, January 15, Wallace announced that WLW's television station would televise the WKRC-sponsored Golden Gloves tourney. At that time he commented that the affair might provide an answer to the question whether attendance at sports events is cut down through televising the program.

"His answer is expressed in a letter by WKRC's Managing Director, Hulbert Taft, Jr., to Mr. Shouse, President of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation.

"In our opinion, one national controversy was settled and one national precedent was established as a result of WLWT televising WKRC's Golden Gloves.

"Here are the figures:

"In 1947, 3,467 people attended WKRC's Golden Gloves in Cincinnati.

"In 1948, 7,283 people attended our boxing tourney.

"These figures present definite proof that television helps rather than hurts attendance at boxing contests specifically, and at sports events generally."

"Commenting on the ticket sale question, Chick Mileham, University of Cincinnati's Director of Athletics, says, 'University of Cincinnati football and basketball games have been televised to date. Ticket sales to both events have been as great or greater than in previous years, indicating that television in no way impairs admissions to the games.'

"In fact', Mileham adds, 'hundreds of persons who were unable to buy tickets have been able to satisfy their interest in UC athletics by watching football and basketball on television.'

"Edward P. VonderHaar of Xavier University's Public Relations Department, is an enthusiastic television fan. As Mr. VonderHaar says, 'For such events as boxing, wrestling and fencing where the contestants are one man against another in a limited area, television gives everyone a better-than-ringside seat. It is better-than-ringside because it has the flexibility of head-and-shoulders closeup to overall view from any angle well above the confining ropes.'

"In team sports, according to Mr. VonderHaar, 'Television scores with its many eyes', because it can 'whisk the spectator instantaneously from the top of the press box right into the center of the players' huddle anywhere on the field.'

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FAX N.Y. TIMES EDITIONS BROADCAST TO 14 STORES

Facsimile newspapers were received last Monday at leading department stores in the first post-war demonstration of the new medium on a large scale. The papers were written and edited by a staff of The New York Times and transmitted over WQXR-FM.

The first edition of the paper was transmitted from the tenth floor of The Times Building at 11:05 A.M. on machines designed by John V. L. Hogan. In the department stores there was considerable interest as the paper unrolled on the recorder attached to a radio.

The paper's six editions were sent out five minutes after each hour between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. Each edition contained four pages, with the women's page the only section unchanged in all editions. The pages were eleven and a half inches long and eight inches wide.

Demonstrations will continue four weeks and will be received at five minutes after the hour, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., at the following stores:

B. Altman, Arnold Constable, Bloomingdale's Franklin Simon, Lord & Taylor, R. H. Macy, James McCreery, Gimbel Brothers, Saks-34th Street, John Wanamaker, Abraham & Straus, Loeser's, Gertz and Hearn's.

The Times said editorially:

"Some bold claims have been made for the facsimile (which means 'exact copy') method of transmitting news. They may have given the impression that it is only a matter of a few months, or years, until a subscriber can receive his individual newspaper in his own home by that means each morning. We cannot say how soon the day will come when even such a small newspaper as our facsimile edition will be available by those means. The recording machines are expensive; they are being produced only in limited quantity. Transmission is limited, as is television, by the horizon. It would require a chain of radio stations to blanket the country with such a newspaper. But our new facsimile is at least a portent of things to come. How important a portent we leave to the future."

The Washington Post commented:

"Facsimile has incorrectly been termed a revolutionary method of publishing a newspaper. It is simply a revolutionary method of distributing a newspaper. The elaborate, painstaking and expensive process of gathering news, writing it, editing it, setting it in type and arranging it for publication all remain unchanged by facsimile. The new technique would, however, eliminate a number of exceedingly costly and cumbersome steps in getting the finished product to the reader. Stereotyping would be unnecessary; rotary presses could be

forgotten; there would be no need for mail trucks or delivery boys. In short, the cost of operating a conventional newspaper plant could be cut almost in half. And this might have the tonic effect of making it economically possible for many new newspaper enterprises to be started, thus augmenting competition in a field where monopoly control is peculiarly dangerous."

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NEW STORER-RYAN TOLEDO TV STATION TO BE A QUEEN OF MAY

It looks as if the new Fort Industry television station in Toledo, WSPD-TV, may be finished in time to make its debut on the air as a Queen of the May. Vice-President E. Y. Flanigan of the Fort Industry Company, which is headed by Commander George B. Storer and J. Harold Ryan, believes the station will be completed sometime in May or soon thereafter.

An important addition to the Fort Industry staff is Steve Martin, television studio production director. He was formerly producer-director of WWJ-TV Detroit. Prior to that time he had been producer-director with CBS TV in New York City.

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ERIE RADIO EQUIPS LOCOMOTIVES, CABOOSES, ON 300 MILES MAIN-LINE

The Erie Railroad has initiated what is said to be the most comprehensive main-line installation of very-high-frequency radiotelephone equipment yet undertaken by any railroad.

The railroad already has begun installation of the radio system on its Kent, Mahoning and Meadville Divisions, to provide complete coverage over more than 300 miles of main-line trackage between Marion, Ohio, and Salamanca, New York. Complete installation with full operation is expected by May first.

Equipment used in the system is being delivered by the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Indiana. All main-line Diesel passenger and Diesel freight locomotives operating over these three divisions of the Erie will be radio-equipped. In equipping both cabs of seven three-unit passenger locomotives and nine four-unit freight locomotives, as well as 15 cabooses, a total of 47 mobile radio installations will be made. In addition, 14 wayside offices will be equipped to provide complete radio coverage.

This radiotelephone system will permit instantaneous and constant communication between the engineer in the cab and the train conductor in the caboose, as well as by both of them with wayside offices and crew members of other radio-equipped trains.

The Erie's proposed plan will utilize only very-high-frequency space radiotelephone circuits for fixed point-to-train and front-to-rear train communications.

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FEDERAL DIRECTS WORLD MANUFACTURING; CALDWELL NEW PRESIDENT

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation announced Monday that the consolidation of its manufacturing activities through the acquisition of International Standard Electric Corporation, New York, by Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, Clifton, New Jersey, has been approved by the Board of Directors. Both companies are I. T. & T. subsidiaries. Through the acquisition of the stock of ISE the Federal will control the major manufacturing subsidiaries of the ITT system throughout the world, including more than thirty plants in twenty-four different countries.

After the consummation of the operation, the capitalization of the Federal will total approximately \$100,000,000. Combined sales of Federal and ISE for 1947 amounted to \$154,000,000. At the end of the year, orders on hand totalled \$224,000,000 as compared to \$195,000,000 at the end of 1946.

Four important appointments were also announced. Fred T. Caldwell, President of International Standard Electric and Vice-President and Director of I. T. & T., has been elected President of Federal. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR, formerly Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, and a Vice-President of I.T.& T., has been elected Executive Vice-President of Federal. R. C. Blackinton has been elected Vice-President of Federal, in charge of production. Mark A. Sunstrom, Vice-President of I.T.& T., has been elected Executive Vice-President of International Standard Electric Corporation.

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EX-GOV. COX'S DAYTON TV TOWER TO TOP WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The tower of the new television station of former Gov. James Cox, Jr. in Dayton, WHIO-TV, will be 568 feet, which is 13 feet higher than the Washington Monument. RCA will furnish the equipment for the station.

J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of Cox-owned stations, has announced that WHIO-TV will use mobile unit equipped with two cameras to train personnel beginning next Summer.

Robert H. Moody is General Manager of WHIO-TV, Ernest L. Adams, Chief Engineer of WHIO and WHIO-TV, will supervise the new installations and subsequent maintenance. Leser G. Spencer, Program Director of WHIO, will be in charge of programming on WHIO-TV.

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The Federal Communications Commission last Monday granted assignment of license for KCBC, Des Moines, from Capital City Broadcasting Co., to Kapital City Broadcasting Company for a consideration of \$133,798 plus certain liabilities and obligations.

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(7) The number of nodes in the tree is bounded by $O(n^2)$.

Journal of Management Studies, 20(6), 791-806.

N.Y., WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS TO BECOME MBS TV CENTERS

With television outlets already being operated or under construction at Mutual Broadcasting System stockholder-stations in New York, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles, it is now definitely indicated that these key cities will soon become the chief originating centers for the network's television activities.

In anticipation of this, and the addition of other MBS affiliated television stations, a number of which are under construction and others with applications pending, Mutual is keeping abreast with television developments throughout the country, preparing for presentations on both a regional and national scale.

Work is progressing rapidly in conjunction with the New York and Washington outlets. The Don Lee station on the West Coast is currently on the air with a varied schedule of television programs, including video presentation of Mutual's week-day "Queen For A Day" and "Heart's Desire" audience participation series. The MBS Chicago key station, WGN-TV, is also on the air with its test pattern and expects to begin regular programming within the next few weeks.

In New York and Washington, construction permits are held by WOR, which will operate Mutual television affiliates in these two cities. In Boston, Mass., Mutual's Yankee Network affiliate, WNAC, has recently received a construction permit for a television transmitter and expects to be on the air within a few months.

The Yankee Network also has an application pending for Bridgeport, Conn. Stations WIP, Philadelphia, and WHK, Cleveland - both Mutual stockholders - are among the others whose television applications are pending at this time. In addition, Mutual affiliated stations in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami Beach and Reading, Penna., have already filed their applications, while numerous others will file very shortly.

In planning its nation-wide television set-up, Mutual will have the advantage of many years of experience on the part of such television leaders as J. R. Poppele, of WOR, President, Television Broadcasters' Association, and Vice-President, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, as well as Lewis Allen Weiss and Willet Brown, of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, who have been actively concerned in experimental television broadcasts for sixteen years. All three are members of Mutual's Board of Directors, and Mr. Weiss is Chairman of that Board.

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In the two weeks that it has been available as an ABC co-operative program, "Mr. President", already has 36 sponsors in as many different cities. "Mr. President" is one of the first top-flight network dramatic programs with historical interest made available as a co-op.

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441111) FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-111111) DATE: 10/10/61

RE: JAMES EARL RAY, AKA; ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN PASSPORT FOR TRIP TO EUROPE; NEW YORK, NEW YORK; 10/10/61.

On 10/10/61, [redacted] advised that [redacted] had been contacted by [redacted] who stated that [redacted] was attempting to obtain a passport for a trip to Europe.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] was currently residing at [redacted] and was attempting to obtain a passport for a trip to Europe. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was currently residing at [redacted] and was attempting to obtain a passport for a trip to Europe.

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Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

WESTINGHOUSE WILL DOUBLE 1947 \$22,500,000 SET OUTPUT

The Westinghouse Home Radio Division at Sunbury, Pa., establishing a new production record, manufactured more than 500,000 radio receivers with a factory billing of \$22,500,000 during 1947, F. M. Sloan, Division Manager, said last week summing up 1947 operations and revealed plans for exceeding this production record by 50 percent during 1948.

"Despite production increases well above the original 1947 plans, culminating in a December output of 70,000 table and console radios, a new monthly record, the year was marked by a continuous strong demand on the part of our distributors and dealers for more Westinghouse radios than we could manufacture", the report said.

"To meet this high demand, 1948 production quotas have been set 50 percent higher than those of last year, and the current line of radios will be expanded to include new models in strategic price brackets not now served."

Outstanding new development for the Division in 1948 will be the new line of Westinghouse television receivers, the report stated. The first television receiver, model 181, a console with a 10" tube housed in a Chinese Chippendale cabinet, has been introduced in New York and as production increases, will be presented in Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and other television areas. Other television models are now under development for early production at the Sunbury plant.

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CALLS RADAR VETERANS' STEPPING STONE TO TELEVISION

J. R. Poppele, President, Television Broadcasters' Association, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System, on the MBS "The Veteran Wants To Know" program last Sunday, said:

"There are now 30,000 people actually working in television now. And an additional five thousand people should be actively working in television by December (1948). Television employment is going to increase by leaps and bounds from then on . . . by December, 1950, 100,000 is a conservative estimate.* * * *

"With the basic information which veterans obtained working with radar, they are fortunate young men in having the advantage of being able to adapt themselves to television with just a little extra effort."

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DON LEE STUDIOS JUST STARTED EXPECTED TO BE TESTED IN 5 WEEKS

Don Lee engineers began the task of installing the studio equipment and cables that will service the new KHJ-Mutual Don Lee studios in Hollywood, on Monday, February 16th. More than 23,000 feet of radio cable must be used connecting each studio with the huge master control panels, and another 12,000 feet will be utilized for intra-studio connections.

First studios are expected to be wired and tested within five weeks, with other studios being wired also as walls and decorating work in each is finished.

Fourteen newly designed studio control consoles, eight of which will handle up to 12 microphones at once, will be installed. These consoles will be linked with master control and with all sound facilities in its studio - such as sound effect, echo, and filter microphones. Eighty-four of the microphones will be installed in the studios, along with 29 special studio speakers, 20 record turntables, eight custom-built sound-effects trucks, and six recording machines for transcribing programs.

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COWLES TO SPEND \$300,000 AS A STARTER FOR DES MOINES TV

Three hundred thousand dollars has been ear-marked for the initial expenditure by the Cowles Broadcasting Company for a television station in Des Moines, according to an application filed with the Federal Communications Commission by T. A. M. Craven, Cowles' Washington Vice-President.

Commander Craven has applied for television Channel 9 (186-192 mc) at Des Moines, power of 25.5 KW visual, 12.75 aural. The first year's expenses are expected to be \$120,000.

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ENGLAND HAS 27,792 TELEVISION SETS; PRODUCES 2,700 MONTHLY

Production of television sets in England during the first 9 months of 1947 totaled 18,625, a monthly average of approximately 2,700. Production of television sets did not begin until July, 1946. 27,792 television licenses were in effect, all in England.

Production of radios in the United Kingdom during the first 9 months of 1947 totaled 1,383,000 sets, compared with 915,000 during the corresponding period of 1946.

The number of sound radio receiving licenses in effect in the United Kingdom as of October 31, 1947, was 10,992,471. Of these, 9,361,769 were in England, 1,041,289 in Scotland, 420,667 in Wales, and 168,746 in Northern Ireland.

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CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS LEAD STATES IN NO. OF BROADCAST STATIONS

California has more authorized broadcast stations than any other State, with Texas a close second, according to a tabulation of Federal Communications Commission lists. Each has a total of more than 200 standard, FM and television grants collectively. Next in order are Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina and Ohio, with over 100 each.

In standard (AM) authorizations, Texas heads the list with 153, followed by California's 129, Pennsylvania's 98, New York's 89, and North Carolina's 86.

In number of FM authorizations, California tops the list with 87, followed by Pennsylvania with 80, New York with 79, and Ohio and Texas with 66 each.

Two States - New Jersey and Ohio - and the District of Columbia, have more FM than AM grants. Only two States - Montana and Vermont - presently have no FM authorizations.

California heads the States in number of television authorizations. It has 12; New York has 10, Ohio 9, and Pennsylvania 6. Eighteen States are still with TV authorizations.

Puerto Rico has more AM authorizations than 14 States, and its FM grants exceed the number in each of 7 States. However, no territory or possession yet has a TV authorization.

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RUSSIA BLOCKS AGREEMENT ON WORLD RADIO CHANNELS

The drawing up of a new international schedule of radio broadcasting frequencies at Geneva, Switzerland, is being seriously handicapped by Russian non-cooperation, it was learned last week by the New York Times.

The Provisional Frequency Board of the International Telecommunications Union is just beginning there (Geneva) its long job of reallocating frequencies. Because it refused to proceed in the manner that the Russians wanted, they have refused to give it information on the wave bands they desire. Without this information the Soviet Union cannot be fitted into the world pattern.

Non-cooperation of any nation in this field is rather more serious than it is in political or economic matters. Relatively few transmitters operating in somebody else's channel can frustrate the operations of the entire world communications system. So potentially dangerous is any kind of retaliation in this area that even Nazi Germany never violated the international frequency conventions.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development and progress. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the report.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's progress in various fields. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the report.

3. The third part of the report deals with the future prospects of the country. It is a very optimistic and hopeful study of the country's future. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the report.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study. It is a very concise and clear summary of the main points of the report. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the report.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the study. It is a very practical and useful study of the country's future. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the report.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the appendix of the study. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's progress in various fields. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the report.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - THIS IS A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study. It is a very concise and clear summary of the main points of the report. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the report.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the appendix of the study. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's progress in various fields. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the report.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study. It is a very concise and clear summary of the main points of the report. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the report.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Television "Wailing Walls For Movie Managers"?
(Ashton Stevens in Chicago "Herald-American")

The year changes, the whirling globe changes, and I am wondering what will be the next great alteration of that little ball we call the amusement world.

From where I sat the other evening in the spacious bar of Mike Fritzel's pleasant eating spot for the middle classes, the as yet enormously undeveloped industry of television looked likely to make the next sensational attack on the eyes and ears of the masses, perchance doing to the motion picture what it had done to vaudeville and even to the legitimate theater unless --

Unless the motion picture, recalling its own long and ignominious servitude as an audience-chaser in the two-a-day and the "continuous" - unless the motion picture straightway hooked up with television and provided the new partner with reasonable facsimiles of its billions of dollars'-worth of talking photographs of plays and playactors.

Strong men and brave women were standing six-deep behind the stools at Fritzel's bar, pop-eyed and Gabled-eared over a minor sports event. But this, a travelled companion informed me, was nothing compared with the Manhattan mobs that had jam-packed the places that televised the World Series and the Louis-Walcott fight, thereby leaving so many seats vacant in New York's cinemas as to turn the walls of those structures into little less than wailing walls for the movie managers.

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Petrillo Had 'Em In Stitches
("Time")

In two hours the fascinated House of Representatives Committee was gazing at Petrillo like high-school sophomores watching a juggling act. One member, Pennsylvania's Republican Congressman Carroll D. Kearns, a member of the union, suggested amending the Taft-Hartley Act to authorize royalties on records sold for commercial use. The hearing ended. Everyone - including James Caesar Petrillo - seemed very, very happy.

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Merry Scramble Seen For Television Network Positions
(Martin Codel's Television Digest and FM Reports)

Somebody's going to be left behind, some new interests may even come to fore, in merry scramble for network positions now under way in TV. Even should all TV channels in major markets be granted within a year, as we expect, it looks like present AM network lineups will be sorely shaken so far as TV affiliations are concerned. Limited number of TV channels is basic reason. The network moguls are plenty concerned, too.

You may even see new network names emerge - in fact, one move toward that end has already begun. Idea is for Chicago

[illegible]

Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 709-728.

[illegible]

Tribune's WGN-TV (due to start in March) and New York News' WPIX (due in June) to form nucleus of "newspaper TV network" - rich, powerful McCormick-Patterson radio interests to link with Philadelphia Inquirer's WFIL-TV, Baltimore Sun's WMAR-TV, Washington Star's WMAL-TV, Scripps-Howard's Cleveland WEWS, et al. They're already agreed on an exchange-of-film syndicate.

Despite lots of publicity about network plans involving stations not yet granted, some not even asked for, fact is only NBC has as yet really tied up any substantial number of firm network affiliations. Others are moving at snail's pace, seemingly in daze. CBS, for example, emerging from apparent lethargy after losing color fight, at moment is preparing to link Philadelphia Bulletin's WCAU-TV (due to test Feb. 18) to its New York WCBS-TV - but that's about all that's definite.

CBS can only hope to get into key Los Angeles somehow (possibly with an affiliation contract only, for even the Thackrey properties, including CP for TV, have been withdrawn from sale). Its officers candidly admit they missed the boat there. Also, CBS faces tough local competition in quest for stations of its own in Chicago and Boston, not to mention any other major market for which it may later decide to apply. CBS has one license, seeks the 2 more, is entitled to go for 5 limit.

MBS rests its TV fortunes on its strong stockholders - Macy-Bamberger with WOR's CPs for New York and Washington, Chicago Tribune (WGN-TV), Yankee Network (CP for Boston, applicant for other New England facilities), Don Lee (TV pioneer in Los Angeles, claimant in San Francisco), Gimbel's (seeking Philadelphia outlet), Cleveland Plain Dealer (seeking Cleveland). MBS board met in Washington Friday; officials say it has first TV refusals from all - this despite Chicago Tribune in "newspaper network" talk.

And ABC, probably goaded by FCC action ordering its lagging Detroit CP to hearing, announced this week all its 5 granted TVs (Chicago, Detroit, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco) will be operating by end of year. It claims sites already obtained for all but New York, where it's trying to get into Chrysler Bldg. with WCBS-TV, probably will. It reported plans for 3 preliminary regional networks with these nuclei: Chicago-Detroit, San Francisco-Los Angeles, New York-Philadelphia-Washington. The trade journal "Broadcasting" reports ABC is considering offering stock to affiliates to raise capital for TV expansion.

On NBC's part, with Schenectady-to-Washington network already operating, soon to embrace stations in Boston, Baltimore and Richmond; with 5 stations of its own assured (2 operating, 2 building, one other), with close tieups with 7 of the 17 stations now on the air - it sits back and grins as competitors reap harvest of their dalliance. So does pioneer DuMont, with its Washington and New York outlets, its CP for Pittsburgh, its network aspirations. So also does Paramount, with its Chicago and Los Angeles outlets, its ambitions to get more.

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TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission this week ordered that effective immediately, the provision regarding commercial continuity in Paragraph 3(a) Part I, Section IV of Form 303 be waived with respect to all stations whose licenses expire May 1st. Also that this waiver relates only to requirements regarding commercial continuity, as distinguished from "spot announcements" and not to any other requirement in the paragraph.

Senator William Langer (R), of North Dakota, in a speech made in the Senate last week, listed Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Board of the American Broadcasting Company and David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, as being among those in favor of the St. Lawrence Waterway.

President Truman last Tuesday asked the Senate to approve a new set of international rules for radio and other forms of communication. They were agreed to last October by representatives of seventy-eight countries at a conference in Atlantic City over which Charles Denny, then Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, presided.

An agreement with regard to the manufacture of television receivers under DuMont patents and the exchange of engineering and manufacturing information has been effected by Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., and the Crosley Division, Avco Manufacturing Corporation, it was announced this week. The announcement was made jointly by Dr. Allen B. DuMont, President of the Laboratories, and R. C. Cosgrove, President of Avco and General Manager of the Crosley Division.

A construction permit for a new station to operate on 1530 kc. with 50 KW power was granted the Texas Star Broadcasting Company of Harlingen, Texas, last Monday. This provided for unlimited time, except for the interval between local sunset at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Sacramento, Cal., DA day and night, provided applicant agrees to satisfy all legitimate complaints of blanket interference occurring within the 250 mv/m contour and subject to approval of the proposed transmitter site and antenna system by the CAA.

"Slash Those Taxes" is the title of a book just published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. (Price \$2.00). The authors are William P. Helm and Daniel E. Casey.

Mr. Helm was financial editor for the U. S. News from 1941 to 1946. He is the author of three previous books on taxation and of "Harry Truman: A Political Biography", published during the Fall of 1947.

Mr. Casey is Vice-President and Secretary of the American Taxpayers' Association with headquarters in Washington. For more than two years he has had charge of a weekly NBC program, co-sponsor of which has been the Taxpayers' Association.

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Harry C. Chrabot, who has been appointed Assistant Sales Manager in Charge of Advertising and Sales Promotion for the Zenith Radio Distributing Corporation, before the war was Sales engineer for the Chicago Pump Company, and served during the war as Major in the Quartermaster Corps.

Voters yesterday were considerably less sympathetic with organized labor's campaign to repeal or revise the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act than they were when the controversial law took effect a half year ago, a late Gallup Poll reveals. Actually, Institute surveys in the last six months show a steady decline in voters supporting the official stand of labor union leaders on the Act.

Today less than 40 percent of voters who have heard or read about the Act favor revision or outright repeal, contrasted with 53 percent just after Congress overrode President Truman's veto last Summer.

A reduction of \$50 on its 152-162 mc. band Triple Skirt Colinear Coaxial antenna, effective March 1, was announced by Motorola, Inc. The new price is \$150. The multi-skirted antenna is described as a controlled low-angle radiator designed to suppress high-angle sky radiations and "end-fire". It is said to give more low-angle ground radiation per watts input for maximum range.

Clyde A. Peterson, Chief Designer for the Home Radio Division at Sunbury, Pa., was awarded a \$75 Westinghouse honorarium for the United States patent covering design features of the Duo, table-phonograph combination featuring a "lift-out" radio which can be used as a separate instrument, F. M. Sloan, Division Manager, has announced.

Certified representatives of NAB member stations are receiving this week from Ernst & Ernst, certified public accountants, their nominating forms for the nomination and election of 16 new members of the 26-member NAB Board of Directors, to be chosen for eight even-numbered districts and classifications represented by eight directors-at-large.

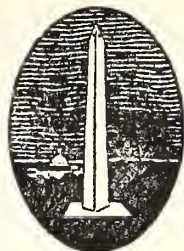
The history of television from the year 1873, dramatizing important events in its progress and showing some of the original equipment used in early experiments, will be presented on the "Eye Witness" program over the NBC East Coast television network next Thursday, Feb. 26 (8:00 P.M., EST).

Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Vice President and technical consultant for the Radio Corporation of America, who perfected the present-day kinescope (receiver tube) and developed the iconoscope (camera tube), will be the guest on the program.

The six-month anniversary of the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Bill into law will be the occasion for a special broadcast by Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R), of New Jersey, co-author of the bill, over the Mutual network on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 10 P.M. EST.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, *Editor*

Founded in 1924

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. Inc.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED

FEB 27 1948

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No. 1813

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

February 25, 1948

WILSON NEW A.T. & T. PRESIDENT IS MADE TO ORDER FOR TV ERA

A wise choice was made insofar as the broadcasting industry was concerned in selecting an engineer to succeed Walter S. Gifford as President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company if only to handle the fast growing requirements of television to say nothing of FM. Leroy A. Wilson, a young Hoosier who has zoomed to the top so fast that "Who's Who" hasn't caught up with him yet, in addition to being an engineer, is also good at figures that he became A. T. & T.'s financial Vice-President, a pretty important position in view of the fact that the company spent \$1,185,000,000 for new construction in 1947.

The microwave radio-relay circuit completing the NBC Washington-New York-Boston 500 mile television network cost more than \$2,000,000. Next year's construction expenditures will be even heavier. Long Lines carrier for broadcasting and television alone expects to spend \$83,000,000 in expanding its facilities across the country. With all this and much more in sight, Mr. Gifford, now 63 years old, has been elevated to the A. T. & T. chairmanship with Charles P. Cooper as Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Wilson, the new President, has just celebrated his 47th birthday. He was born in Terre Haute, Ind., and graduated from Rose Polytechnic in that city in 1922 with the B.S. degree in Civil Engineering. While a student at Rose, he worked for the telephone company as timekeeper, a job which helped to provide funds to keep him in college.

In the New York Times, John P. Callahan writes of Mr. Wilson:

"The road to the presidency of the world's largest corporate enterprise, the \$8,000,000,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was traversed with intentional deviations by Leroy August Wilson. A practical philosopher, the new chief executive said the 'secret' of success depended on 'two simple things - first, the ability of the individual to analyze a situation and decide what should be done, and second, his capacity and courage to get it done.'

"The new head of the organization that has half a million employees and nearly 725,000 stockholders told of his varied career started after he had graduated from Rose Polytechnic Institute in Indiana in May, 1922, with one and one-half years' extra credits.

"Three days later, on June 1, he joined the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, an A. T. & T. subsidiary, as a traffic clerk. His salary was \$27.50 a week. He became Traffic Superintendent in 1927 and was transferred to the parent company in New York two years later. In 1942 he was promoted to the post of general commercial

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
IN SENATE, January 10, 1910.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
JANUARY 1, 1909.
RELATIVE TO THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
AND THE PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

ALBANY, N. Y.:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1910.

THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
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1910.

THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES
AND THE PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

engineer, and in 1944 was elected Vice President in Charge of Finance with a salary of \$75,000 a year.

"While no disclosure was made of the new president's salary, his predecessor, Walter S. Gifford, who became first Chairman of the company last Wednesday, received an annual salary in excess of \$200,000.

"Mr. Wilson said he had 'no idea' that he had been considered for the presidency until he was informed of his election at noon last Wednesday after the Board had met. 'I was tremendously surprised', he said quietly, adding that it was a 'busy day that kept me here until eleven o'clock that night.'

"Between his thirteenth year and his first position with the Indiana Bell company when he was 21 years old, he had a variety of jobs, 'no one of which was a goal in itself', he declared.

"Beginning as a non-salaried operator of a movie projection machine in 1914 in a 'nickelodeon', owned by his father, Garrett A. Wilson, in his native town of Terre Haute, Ind., and later as a piano accompanist to the 'two-reelers of "Perils of Pauline" and the like', he progressed to delivery boy for the Terre Haute Tribune.

"During his high school days he worked as a 'beader boy', the fellow who put the black border around enamel cooking pots' for \$3 a day. On Sundays he played the trumpet in the Maple Avenue Methodist Church, with Arthur Nehf at the organ.' Art Nehf, later, in the Twenties, was a pitcher for the New York Giants.

"After he enrolled in Rose Polytechnic in 1919, Mr. Wilson worked as a surveyor in coal mines, later as an iron ore shoveler in a chemical plant, and a rate engineer on county highway construction plans in Indiana.

"Between his sophomore and junior years at the Institute he engineered construction projects of the Pennsylvania Railroad and designed bridges.

"Describing himself as a 'Hoosier', Mr. Wilson said every job 'was a challenge to me', adding the advice that 'if you accept each job as a challenge, if you do the best possible job you can, you will be happy.'

"Mr. Wilson also was a semi-professional baseball player for three years after he finished college, but in recent years he has confined his exercise to a one-mile walk every day.

"He married Blanche Wellhide of Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1928. They have a 17-year-old daughter, Shirley Ann, who attends Miss Harris' high school in Miami, Fla. He lives in Glen Ridge, N.J., where he is a member of the non-partisan Borough Council."

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It is an interesting fact that the first link of the coaxial cable completed in the Middle West was between Terre Haute, Mr. Wilson's old home town, and St. Louis. Only last week the completion was announced of the coaxial link between Chicago and St. Louis. Extending 363 miles via Terre Haute, which is a vertebrae of A. T. & T.'s backbone cable system currently being installed on a nationwide scale. NBC will employ this cable to inaugurate a regional television network program service between WBNY and KSD-TV St. Louis late this year or early in 1949. K. T. Rood, of the Long Lines predicted equipment for television transmission will be completed between Chicago and New York at about the same time.

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MORE TIME ASKED IN NETHERLANDS, ETC., CIRCUITS RE-HEARING

Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company by its attorneys, James A. Kennedy, John F. Gibbons, and John A. Hartman, Jr., has filed with the Federal Communications Commission a petition to enlarge the issues and to postpone the date of hearing in the reconsideration of the Commission's granting to Mackay radio-telegraph circuits paralleling RCA's circuits to the Netherlands, Finland, Portugal and Surinam, Dutch Guiana. The Commission on February 12 terminated Mackay's temporary authorization to communicate with these countries and set the matter for public hearing Monday, March 8th.

Also the Mackay Company requested the Commission to dismiss that portion of its application relating to authority to communicate with Finland. Mackay explained that it commenced negotiations with the Finland Administration for a Mackay-Finland circuit in August 1946, at which time the Administration agreed in principle to the proposed operation. Thereafter, and subsequent to the Administration's having cleared certain technical difficulties, Applicant filed with the Commission, on February 7, 1947, applications for a regular license and for a special temporary authorization to operate the proposed circuit. The FCC granted the temporary authorization in October 1947, since which time Mackay stated it has learned that changes have taken place in the position of the Finland Administration and for "technical and other difficulties" the Administration cannot now establish the circuit but "will revert to the subject later". From information Mackay has received, the company stated further that it seems apparent that there is very little possibility of completing arrangements for the inauguration of the proposed circuit for quite some time under prevailing conditions in Finland.

In its petition filed with the FCC last week, the Mackay Company requests:

(a) That the pending applications of RCA Communications, Inc. for authority to communicate with Portugal, Surinam and The Netherlands and the applications of Press Wireless for authority to

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communicate with Portugal and The Netherlands be withdrawn, also designated for hearing, and consolidated with the hearing on the applications of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company.

(b) That upon consolidation of the applications of the three carriers for purposes of hearing, the issue with regard to maintenance of completion be enlarged to include consideration of the same factors in respect to the applications of RCA Communications and Press Wireless as those which have been established as pertinent to a determination of the public interest, convenience or necessary involved in consideration of the applications of Mackay.

(c) That in view of the time necessary for consideration and determination by the Commission of the matters presented hereinabove and the shortness of time thereafter left for preparation for the hearing now set for March 8, 1948, the hearing date be postponed for approximately one month.

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MARVELS U.S. ESTABLISHED WITH SUCH PRIMITIVE COMMUNICATIONS

Addressing the National Lawyers Guild at Chicago last Saturday night, FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr marvelled at the fact that this country could have been developed as it has when our forefathers had such inadequate means of communications.

"When we look back on the geography of our country and the pioneering conditions under which people lived one hundred and sixty years ago, it seems to me that one of the most remarkable things about the establishment of our democratic form of federal government is that the job could have been done at all with the primitive and inadequate tools of communication then available", Commissioner Durr said. "But given the guarantee of freedom of speech and of the press contained in the First Amendment of our Constitution, the very simplicity of the tools of communications gave assurance that all opinions would have equality of access to the marketplace of ideas, as limited as that marketplace might be. While the printing presses were crude, their cost was within the reach of most individuals or groups with ideas to present. When presented orally, such competitive advantage as one idea might have over another rested solely upon the carrying quality of the voice of its advocate.

"Today our morning newspaper brings us news of yesterday's events throughout the world. Through use of the microphone, the spoken word can be amplified so as to be heard at one time in more than 35,000,000 American homes.

"But the inevitable price of increasing efficiency is increasing concentration in the controls of the channels of communications. High-speed printing presses have converted newspapers into costly business operations. The cost of establishing a radio sta-

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tion is, on the average, far less than the cost of establishing a newspaper, but it is still beyond the means of the average person. An even more serious barrier is that radio frequencies are limited in number, and unequal in efficiency and coverage.

"The soundest idea uttered on a street corner or even in a public auditorium cannot hold its own against the most frivolous or vicious idea whispered into the microphone of a national network. The most accurate statement of fact run off on a mimeograph machine cannot catch up with the most baseless speculations of a columnist in a metropolitan newspaper.

"It is only to be expected that developments in the instrumentalities of mass communications should be accompanied by developments in the techniques of using them. Already the manipulation of the symbols of our loyalties and fears to bring about pre-determined mental and emotional attitudes has become a business. The services of experts in the art can be had for a consideration."

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RECORDING CALL ISSUE DESPITE PETRILLO BAN

The first attempt to break through the Petrillo recording ban was seen last week in Hollywood by musicians.

But recording companies said it was no such thing, the Associated Press reported.

Bandleader Ike Carpenter disclosed he had received notice from Standard Radio Transcriptions Co. to report for a recording date Wednesday. His manager, Hal Gordon, said he was awaiting word from James C. Petrillo, American Federation of Musicians chief, before making any commitment. Petrillo's ban against union member recording has been in effect since January 1.

"We're caught in the middle", declared Gordon. "We stand liable to an injunction if we don't record, and we're liable to expulsion from the union if we do record."

But a spokesman for a major record company, who asked that his name be withheld, threw this light on Standard Radio's move:

"It's just a technical gimmick to get the company off the legal hook on their personal service contracts."

The same source said most companies are not really interested in recording for the next six months - "We have too big a backlog of records made just before the ban went on."

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MANUFACTURERS COOPERATE IN REDUCING RADIO INTERFERENCE

When the police department of a Midwest city reported that serious interference was being caused to police calls, Federal Communications Commission field engineers traced the source to an ultra violet germicidal lamp used in a grocery store three miles away.

Inspection of the lamp revealed that it made use of a small radio frequency oscillator which, though not provided with an antenna, sent out radio waves that also caused annoying interference on radio receivers in the vicinity. Many other complaints by safety radio services, broadcast listeners, television set owners, amateur radio operators and others from coast to coast have been found to be based upon interference from germ-destroying lamps of the same type.

The Commission acquainted the manufacturer with the extent to which the device was interrupting important communication service as well as radio reception by the general public. The manufacturer voluntarily redesigned his product and replaced it with a new model which performs the same functions without causing radio annoyance. In fact, during a demonstration several days ago in the presence of FCC engineers, the improved device was placed directly beneath a television receiver and no interference was noted.

It was for the purpose of reducing serious interference to radio services, including broadcast, that the Commission, with the cooperation of industry and others concerned, on June 15, 1947, placed in effect its rules relating to the use of electronic industrial, scientific and medical appliances.

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"VOICE OF AMERICA" WILL ADD 8 LANGUAGES TO ITS 23

The "Voice of America" is going to add eight more languages soon. Officials let this be known after learning that Congress appears likely to put up at least 30 million dollars to meet Russian and other anti-American propaganda.

The Government's official short-wave radio now broadcasts in 23 languages.

The new ones to be added will be mostly those of the Middle East and northern European "critical areas" bordering Russia. They are Arabic, Turkish, Iranian, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Dutch.

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The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

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The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

SEN. TAYLOR CHOOSES RADIO TO ANNOUNCE V-P CANDIDACY

Himself a product of broadcasting, Senator Glen H. Taylor, Idaho's "Radio Singing Cowboy" chose a broadcast over Station WTOP in Washington (CBS) to announce that he had quit the Democratic party to become the vice-presidential candidate on Henry Wallace's third party ticket.

Mr. Wallace, who was first a Democrat, then a Republican, and is now out on his own, was sitting across the table from Senator Taylor.

"I am going to cast my lot with Henry Wallace in his brave and gallant fight for peace", declared Senator Taylor.

The new party, Senator Taylor told reporters after the broadcast, will probably be called "The Progressive Party" in the "great tradition" of Bob LaFollette and Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Wallace spoke just once during the broadcast. Toward the close of his speech, Senator Taylor queried:

"Henry Wallace, do you remember the day I took my seat in the Senate? You, as Vice President, administered to me the oath to support and defend the Constitution and you were the first to shake my hand. And do you remember what I told you then?"

"I surely do, Glenn", replied Mr. Wallace.

"I said", Senator Taylor continued, "Mr. Wallace for years I have been a great admirer of yours. I like a man who is sincere and honest."

Senator Taylor first came into fame as a "cowboy crooner" over an Idaho station.

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COMMERCIAL BROADCAST RECORDS PHOTOSTATS NOW AVAILABLE

The Federal Communications Commission has awarded a contract to the Charles S. Goetz Co., 1030 - 20th St., N.W., Washington D.C., to supply copies of antenna patterns and related documents filed with broadcast applications to the public at a reasonable cost. The increasing number of requests by lawyers, engineers and others interested for reproduction of such records has made it necessary for the Commission to have such work handled commercially. The company will prepare master copies of all directional patterns within 24 hours after they are filed with the Commission. No copies will hereafter be furnished by the Commission; all requests should be addressed to the duplicating company. Its prices, established through competitive bidding, are on a per page basis.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 10/10/54, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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FCC TO AMEND RULES CONCERNING PROGRAM ORIGINATION POINTS

Under the Federal Communications Commission's present Rules and Regulations defining the term "main studio", it is possible for a broadcast station to originate most of its local programs from a place other than the city in which their main studio is located by the device of broadcasting a majority of its station announcements from a studio in the city for which the station is licensed. In the Commission's opinion in determining the location of a station, consideration should be given to the place where programs originate and not station announcements. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend the Commission's Rules and Regulations to accomplish this result:

Section 3.30(a) is amended to read as follows:

"3.30(a). Each standard broadcast station shall be considered to be located in the city and state where its main studio is located as shown in its license. A majority of the station's non-network programs (computed on the basis of the amount of time consumed by such programs and not on the basis of the number of such programs) shall originate from such main studio or from other studios or remote points situated in the city in which the station is located."

Section 3.205(a) is amended to read as follows:

"3.205(a) Each FM broadcast station shall be considered to be located in the city and state where its main studio is located as shown in its license. A majority of the station's non-network programs (computed on the basis of the amount of time consumed by such programs and not on the basis of the number of such programs) shall originate from such main studio or from other studios or remote points situated in the city in which the station is located.

Sections 3.12 and 3.206 are repealed.

Any person who is of the opinion that the proposed amendments should not be adopted may file a statement with the Commission on or before March 19th setting forth his comments.

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ESTIMATES THERE ARE 181,000 TELEVISION RECEIVERS IN U. S.

Televiser, a magazine devoted to television, reports that a total of 181,000 video receivers had been installed as of February 1st. Of the total, the area embracing New York, New Jersey and Connecticut accounted for 110,000, of which 96,600 were installed in homes and 13,400 in public places. After the metropolitan area, the runners-up in ownership of television sets were Philadelphia, 19,500; Los Angeles, 13,500; Chicago, 13,300, and Washington, 7,300.

If the sets used as demonstration models in stores are included, Televiser reports, the total number of television sets in the country now stands at 254,000

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STATION FIGURES COST OF PAID RADIO PROGRAMS AT \$30,000

The great debate continues in the Editor & Publisher as to whether or not newspapers should be paid for printing radio programs. Currently, J. D. Hartford, publisher of the Portsmouth, N.H. Herald, writes that two representatives of one leading New England station, both of them former newspapermen, readily admitted that "you've got something there" when they called on the paper recently. However, they said their station could not "go along" because, "It would cost us \$30,000 a year if all the papers did the same thing."

A Boston station cited the high readership for radio logs. This brought a "so what?" reaction from Mr. Hartford, who commented, "Sure, radio listings have high readership. And so does our department store and theater advertising. But that's no argument for giving that kind of advertising away."

Currently Lee Hills, Managing Editor of the Miami Herald, bangs back at Sydney H. Eiges, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, who had indicted an eight-column reply to an earlier broadside from Mr. Hills. Says Hills of Eiges and other radio station protestants:

"They dance all around the question but never really pick up the handkerchief. Protesting the policy of the Miami Herald and Miami Daily News of making a small charge for printing the program listings, Mr. Eiges says:

"1. That it 'will certainly impair relations between these two media (radio and press).

"Why, any more than it impairs relations for stations to charge newspapers for any time on the air? Press-Radio relations in Miami are better than ever since the change. Radio (and listeners) have benefited by vastly improved coverage.

"2. That the solution (without paid logs) lies in exercise of editorial judgment.

"We tried that. New stations with scarcely any listeners (and therefore no news value) demanded to be listed. It would have been to our selfish advantage to decide the issue on 'editorial judgment', since the Knights who own the Herald also own a leading network station.

"3. That radio listings are news.

"As I wrote before, we consider radio itself first rate news. If Mr. Eiges had been reading the Herald he would blush at his many inferences that we are trying to cut down radio coverage. We have steadily expanded it. We even consider the listings news to the extent of publishing them in agate as we do vitals, whether the station pays or not. If a station wants big type in the log, it pays. All the stations here now want it.

"4. That the Miami Plan 'will eventually bring economic forces to play upon the free exercise of editorial judgment and impair the editor's essential freedom.'

"If really big advertisers can't accomplish this - and they can't - how could one new advertiser do it simply because it started paying for radio logs?

"5. That I have sinned against the profession, and 'demolished the impenetrable wall which should exist between the business and editorial departments' in stepping from lofty editorial heights to consider a business problem.

"Anyone who knows the Knight newspapers - and the integrity of their news columns and editorial pages - will spot this one as a dead herring. No newspapers I know are more independent of commercial influence.

"6. That the continuing studies show radio logs are 'news'.

"* * * If you use reader interest as the guide, some of the most remunerative ads would be run free.

"7. That the New York Times and other newspapers have dropped radio logs and then restored them at public request. True, It happened again in Buffalo the other day.

"But the reason newspapers have been over the barrel on this one-sided free publicity is clearly explained by Mr. Porter. One newspaper in a city tries to correct it. It won't work. A competitor seizes upon the situation and has an advantage. And yet when all newspapers of a given city adopt a fair paid policy, and explain it honestly to the public, the public will accept it overwhelmingly. That was proved in Miami. * * * As long as radio stations can whipsaw one newspaper against another, they'll have free listings.

"8. That there are 37,000,000 radio families and that 'any medium of entertainment and education which enters to intimately into the lives of so many people is indeed news.'

"The figure on newspaper circulations is much higher than that. But do stations offer free time to tell listeners about the educational features, news and entertainment to be found in their newspapers? We pay for the radio time.

"9. That newspapers should expand radio logs and news in great volume and sell adjoining advertising at premium rates.

"Mr. Eiges here ignores these facts: (1) The Herald under Knight ownership has been strongly pro-radio; (2) It has greatly expanded radio coverage until we daily carry half a page of it exclusive of display ads; (3) That we don't publish free blurbs for any advertiser; they get full value for their paid space."

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RECORD OUTPUT OF 30,001 TELEVISION SETS LAST MONTH

Production of television and FM receivers in January continued at a high rate, but overall set production as usual fell below the season peak level of the last quarter of 1947, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported Monday.

The output of television receivers by RMA member-companies reached a new high of 30,001 last month, exceeding slightly the December production of 29,345 despite the fact that December's total included five work weeks as against four in January.

FM-AM set production dropped to 135,015 from 191,974 but much of this difference was due to the extra week in December. January's FM-AM total represented an increase of about 40 percent over the 1947 monthly average.

Total set production by RMA manufacturers last month was 1,339,256 - the lowest output since September, 1947 - as compared with 1,705,918 in December. It was also below the January 1947 production of 1,564,171 although the latter output covered five weeks as compared with four this year.

January television set production indicated a proportional increase in console models, the division being 13,261 consoles compared with 16,740 table models. The total output represented a rise of 101.6 percent over the monthly average for 1947.

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RADIO STATIONS WILL SOON OUTNUMBER DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Broadcasting is on the verge of catching up with the daily newspaper business on the number of units in operation. As the comparison now stands, according to Variety, the newspaper field is but 60 units ahead of radio-television, but indications are that the latter will exceed the number of the country's dailies by the end of March.

According to N. W. Ayer's latest compilation, there are 2,003 daily papers. The number of broadcasting outlets, as of February 15, by type of station, follows:

AM.	1,520
FM.	403
Television.	17
Total.	1,940

At least 200 AM, FM and TV stations are in process of construction.

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MANUFACTURERS URGED TO PUT FM IN EVERY SET

Resolutions urging radio set manufacturers to include the FM band in all receiving sets and to expand production "particularly of good low-cost table model sets, to meet the crying need for their products", were adopted unanimously by FM broadcasters from five States, attending an all-day meeting of the FM Association's Region 3 in Chicago last week.

Another resolution called upon the FMA Board of Directors to "carefully consider the dangers incident to the manufacture of inferior receivers, and work with the Radio Manufacturers' Association in preventing such sets from being distributed as FM receivers".

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DELAWARE WOMEN PRESENT ANTI-LIQUOR AD BROADCAST PROTESTS

Senator John J. Williams (R), of Delaware, presented two petitions in the Senate last week urging the enactment of Senate Bill (S. 265) which would prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce and the broadcasting of such advertising over the radio.

The first petition was handed in by Mrs. Nora B. Powell, Delaware State Legislative Director of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, containing 415 names. The other was from Mrs. Robert Lewis, of Dover, Delaware, and had 369 names.

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HIT-RUN LOOKOUT CALL RATES TOP IN BEAMED PROGRAMS

Motorcycle Patrolman Edwin Neil had a one-man audience in radio reception of a hit-run lookout call in Washington, D. C. recently.

Neil, spotting a 1941 blue Pontiac with a new crumple in its fender, pulled up alongside just as the police lookout came crackling over his radio.

"Did you hear that?" he asked the driver.

"I did - and I'm your man", the driver, Robert Barkdoll, 20, 827 - 57th Ave., S.E., Capitol Heights, Md., replied.

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Drew Pearson's Friendship Trains Called A Racket
 ("Chicago Tribune")

Another so-called Friendship train is on its way with food for Europe. This sounds like a worthy charity. In fact, it is a new kind of racket which serves chiefly to win publicity for notoriety seekers of the radio, movies, and politics.

Here is the way it works: The people of Sangamon county, for example, were asked to chip in \$12,500 with which to buy four cars of flour. The young people in the junior high school at Charleston, Ill., put up the money to buy 6 bushels of wheat. And so on. The aggregate of all the contributions makes a trainload which, with a great hurrah, is sent on its way.

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And that isn't the full measure of the absurdity of the Friendship train ballyhoo. The United States last year sent to Europe 42 million tons of coal, or 700,000 carloads. That is equivalent to 19 coal trains of 100 cars every day, including Sundays and holidays. * * *

Some of this huge outpouring of goods is being paid for by the recipients; most of it is charity, for which every family in the United States is paying in its tax bill. In all the history of benevolence there has been nothing remotely like this contribution of the American people to the relief of suffering abroad.

The self-advertising promoters of the Friendship trains never mention these facts. They do not tell the Boy Scouts that 450 million bushels of wheat is all that the government statisticians think we can safely spare. The promoters do not tell the good people of Sangamon county that they have already contributed heavily in their taxes toward foreign relief and that the \$12,500 additional will merely serve to glorify some publicity seekers. The \$12,500 could have been used to much better advantage for charitable purposes in and around Springfield.

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Senator Taft Doesn't Think Much Of Senator Claghorn
 ("Variety")

In an interview with Will Jones of the Minneapolis Morning Tribune film and radio columnist, Sen. Robert Taft, Republican presidential candidate in Minneapolis for a talk, said he doesn't like radio's "Senator Claghorn", and thinks the latter is a bad influence on the American public.

Senator Taft also told Jones that he has a "distaste" for other things that radio, screen, and press say about the Senate.

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Petrillo Fails To Recognize His Own Ukase
("New York Times")

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, tripped over one of his own bans last week.

In an article in his union's journal, The International Musicians, he cited television as "another example of the potential use of recorded music in supplanting live musicians". In particular, he complained that a whole performance of "Aida" had been offered on video, the artists merely mouthing words as the actual lyrics and music came off a record.

"Televisers would employ live musicians only on a casual basis and have indicated no present inclination to staff their stations with live musicians", he added.

The television industry held that Mr. Petrillo's argument would have had greater cogency if he had remembered one other fact: they have been forced to use recorded music because Mr. Petrillo for the last two years has prohibited the employment of musicians in television under any conditions.

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Blood And Thunder On Radio Has Lesson For Young Child Claimed
(By Myrtle Meyer Eldred, in "Washington Post")

A mother does not need to be told that children become radio addicts and spend a good share of their leisure time with ears pasted to the instrument. This behavior is more acute from 6 to 12 than after this age. The older child has such a multitude of interests, both social and school, that the radio has to take its place as only one of them.

Mrs. F.Y.T. thinks her 7-year-old boy spends too much time indoors listening to the radio. She writes, "I deplore his demands to buy all kinds of advertised foods so he can send box tops and get some silly trophy. His sleep is disturbed by the excitement of the blood-and-thunder programs and he tends to act like a young criminal, pointing his gun at everyone and saying in a hoarse voice, "Come clean!"

"Shall I deny him the right to listen to the radio and what shall I do about the advertising dupes?"

Perhaps you would be happier about it all if you added up the advantages and tried to overlook the disadvantages. Children do need and can absorb a lot of excitement by way of adventure and blood-and-thunder programs. They are denied any real part in such adventure and get their satisfactions vicariously. * * * *

As for the advertising beamed at children, it has some advantages in that it encourages the child to listen carefully, to fulfill directions and to have the experience of getting personal mail. It puts the child on a par with other children who have sent for and received the same tokens.

If the rewards are less fascinating than their descriptions, then the child has learned caution and discrimination in evaluating spoken advertisements. A good lesson at a relatively cheap price.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding page numbers. The names are listed in a single column, and the page numbers are listed in a single column to the right of the names. The names are: "John Doe", "Jane Smith", "Bob Johnson", "Alice Brown", "Charlie White", "David Green", "Eve Black", "Frank Gray", "Grace Pink", "Henry Blue", "Ivy Yellow", "Jack Purple", "Karen Red", "Leo Orange", "Mia Silver", "Noah Gold", "Olivia Bronze", "Pete Copper", "Quinn Iron", "Rory Tin", "Sam Lead", "Tina Zinc", "Uma Nickel", "Victor Platinum", "Wendy Silver", "Xavier Gold", "Yara Bronze", "Zoe Copper", "Adam Iron", "Eve Tin", "Frank Lead", "Grace Zinc", "Henry Nickel", "Ivy Platinum", "Jack Silver", "Karen Gold", "Leo Bronze", "Mia Copper", "Noah Iron", "Olivia Tin", "Pete Lead", "Quinn Zinc", "Rory Nickel", "Sam Platinum", "Tina Silver", "Uma Gold", "Victor Bronze", "Wendy Copper", "Xavier Iron", "Yara Tin", "Zoe Lead". The page numbers are: "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "23", "24", "25", "26", "27", "28", "29", "30", "31", "32", "33", "34", "35", "36", "37", "38", "39", "40", "41", "42", "43", "44", "45", "46", "47", "48", "49", "50", "51", "52", "53", "54", "55", "56", "57", "58", "59", "60", "61", "62", "63", "64", "65", "66", "67", "68", "69", "70", "71", "72", "73", "74", "75", "76", "77", "78", "79", "80", "81", "82", "83", "84", "85", "86", "87", "88", "89", "90", "91", "92", "93", "94", "95", "96", "97", "98", "99", "100".

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This involves gathering information about the situation and identifying the specific issue that needs to be addressed.

TRADE NOTES

The appointment of Lewis Gordon as Director of the International Sales Division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., was announced over the week-end by Robert H. Bishop, Vice-President in Charge of Sales. He was previously Assistant to the Vice-President in Charge of Sales

Gross operating profit from newspaper operations of Chicago Daily News, Inc., amounted to \$2,138,282 for 1947, a decline of \$649,842 as compared with 1946. The drop was due to increased operating costs, John S. Knight, President and publisher, reported to the annual stockholders' meeting in Chicago Feb. 20.

A payment of \$181,738 was made last March on notes issued in 1946 as part payment for 42% interest in Station WIND, Chicago, partially owned and managed by Ralph L. Atlass. The final payment, \$181,738, was made by Mr. Knight February 22nd.

British Summer Time will go into effect Sunday, March 14th.

Lee Pettit of General Electric said last week in Hartford: "We have sold sixty-five million radio receivers that are now presumed to be in working order. Nineteen out of every twenty American homes have them."

The Federal Communications Commission adopted a memorandum opinion and order dismissing petition of Harry S. Goodman for declaratory ruling that a program known as the "Radio Telephone Game" is not a violation of Sec. 316 of the Radio Act.

The American Military Government engaged in a growing anti-Communist information campaign in Berlin is planning to extend the broadcasting time of its German-language radio station by seven hours daily. The station will go on a sixteen-hour broadcast daily after April 1 when it has moved into new quarters.

William Page, WKNS, Kinston, S.C., told a NAB News Clinic at Charlotte, N.C. last week that station revenue from newscasts and news features at WKNS amounts to 25% of gross income.

F. O. Carver, WSJS, Winston-Salem, said enlisting county editors as station correspondents had proved very satisfactory.

Ships assigned to the 1948 International Ice Patrol, which has been maintained to look out for icebergs since the sinking of the "Titanic" in 1912, will be equipped with radar, this being the second season when such apparatus was available

Coast Guard planes will also be used in increasing numbers.

SECRET

1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the situation in the country is generally stable, but there are some local disturbances which are being dealt with by the authorities.

2. The second point is that the economy is showing signs of improvement, particularly in the agricultural sector, which is expected to have a good harvest this year.

3. The third point is that the government is committed to maintaining the rule of law and to ensuring the rights of its citizens.

4. The fourth point is that the government is working to improve the infrastructure of the country, particularly in the areas of transport and communication.

5. The fifth point is that the government is committed to promoting social justice and to ensuring that all citizens have access to basic services.

6. The sixth point is that the government is working to improve the education system and to ensure that all children have access to primary and secondary education.

7. The seventh point is that the government is committed to promoting the development of the private sector and to creating new jobs for its citizens.

8. The eighth point is that the government is working to improve the health care system and to ensure that all citizens have access to basic medical services.

Philco Corporation last week increased its quarterly dividend on common stock to 50 cents, payable March 12 to stockholders of record March 1. Quarterly payments last year were 37½ cents. In December the company paid a year-end cash dividend of 50 cents and a five per cent stock dividend.

Miss Bessie Mack, 56, executive assistant to the late Maj. Edward Bowes in his amateur hour, died Monday in Brooklyn.

Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., a subsidiary of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers publishers of the Cincinnati Post, were granted a construction permit Tuesday for a new television station in Cincinnati. It will be on Channel No. 7 (174-180 mcs); visual power 20.8 KW, Aural 10.4 KW, and have an antenna 545 feet high.

Fifty-five per cent of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Journal Company is now owned by employees, including Station WTMJ, Milwaukee.

Some 66,000 shares valued at more than \$5,300,000 are now held by 669 active employees. The remaining 45 percent is held by Harry J. Grant, Chairman of the Board, who started the plan ten years ago, and his associates.

The Journal Company owns The Milwaukee Journal and radio stations WTMJ, WTMJ-FM, WTMJ-TV in Milwaukee and WSAU in Wausau, Wis. WTMJ-TV, the television station, went on the air recently with nine sponsors.

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TELEVISION BOX SCORE
(T.B.A. News Letter, Feb. 19)

Stations Operating	17
Construction Permits Granted	71
Applications Pending	120

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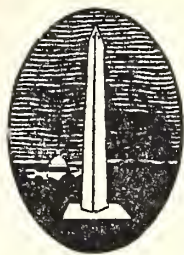
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Founded in 1924

HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, Editor

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March 3, 1948

OUT OF 641,402 COMMERCIALS, FTC QUESTIONS ONLY 9,573

The Federal Trade Commission gives radio commercials a high rating.

This is one place where every word of a commercial is considered. During the 1947 fiscal year the Trade Commission, believe it or not, examined 641,402 radio commercial continuities and only 9,573 broadcast statements were designated for further study as containing representations that might be false or misleading. This compared with 518,061 continuities scrutinized in 1946 of which but 8,399 were questioned.

By way of further comparison during 1947, 412,950 newspaper, magazine and other periodical advertisements were examined. From this material, 18,494 advertisements were designated for further study as containing representations that might be false or misleading.

Analysis of the questioned advertisements, which were assembled into 1,299 cases and given legal review, disclosed that they pertained to 1,366 commodities in the following percentages:

Food (human), 4.7; food (animal), 1.2; drugs, 55.8; cosmetics, 16.9; devices, 2.2; specialty and novelty goods, 1.4; automobile, radio refrigerator, and other equipment, 2; home study courses, 1.1; tobacco products, 2.2; and miscellaneous products, 12.5.

Where the Commission found advertisements to be false or misleading, and the circumstances warranted, the advertisers were extended the privilege of disposing of the matters by executing voluntary stipulations to cease and desist from use of the acts and practices involved.

The Trade Commission issues calls twice yearly for commercial continuities from each individual radio station. National and regional networks respond on a continuous weekly basis; submitting copies of the commercial advertising parts of all programs wherein linked hook-ups are used involving two or more stations.

Producers of electrical transcription recordings each month submit typed copies of the commercial portions of all recordings produced by them for radio broadcast. This material is supplemented by periodic reports from individual stations listing the identities of recorded commercial transcriptions and related data.

As a yardstick of comparison with 1947 the Federal Trade Commission in 1946 received copies of 564,408 commercial radio broadcast continuities and examined 518,061. The continuities received amounted to 1,255,245 typewritten pages and those examined totaled 1,186,724 pages, consisting of 470,980 pages of network script,

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of symbols and abbreviations.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of acknowledgments.

697,144 pages of individual station script, and some 18,600 pages of script representing the built-in advertising portions of transcription recording productions destined for radio broadcast through distribution of multiple pressings.

An average of 4,547 pages of radio script was read each working day. From this material 8,399 advertising broadcast statements were marked for further study as containing representations that might be false or misleading.

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TELEVISION BROADCASTERS ASK TO BE HEARD OPPOSING LEMKE BILL

The Television Broadcasters' Association, through its Washington representative, Thad H. Brown, Jr., last Monday (March 1) filed a petition with Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R), of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, seeking an immediate hearing of opponents to House Joint Resolution 78, introduced by Representative Lemke of North Dakota. The bill, if adopted, would assign a portion of the 50 megacycle band, now designated as Television Channel No. 1, to Frequency Modulation.

In his petition, Mr. Brown points out that Representative Wolverton's committee conducted a hearing on the Lemke Bill on February 3 and 4, at which time opportunity to appear was limited solely to the proponents of the bill.

"It had been anticipated that the opponents of the Bill would be permitted to appear on dates immediately successive to those upon which the proponents testified", the petition states. "When developments proved otherwise, it was anticipated that an early and reasonable time for presentation would be designated by the Committee."

The petition points out that television broadcasters are "vitally concerned in the development of a complete record in this matter" and adds that TBA is prepared to "present factual information and opinion on all phases of television and of the allocations problems relating thereto."

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RECORD FIRM THREATENS PETRILLO WITH TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

A music-recording firm in Hollywood last week served notice on James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, to start collective bargaining before March 22. Unless he did so, the Standard Radio Transcription Service would bring legal action under the Taft-Hartley law, said President Jerry King in a letter sent to Mr. Petrillo after Ike Carpenter's orchestra, observing Mr. Petrillo's ban on recordings failed to appear to make transcriptions. Mr. King asserted that Mr. Carpenter was under contract to appear.

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CAPEHART DENIES BUCKING CAPONE JUKEBOX GANG - AND LOSING

There was a prompt denial from Senator Homer Capehart (R), of Indiana, who is a manufacturer of jukeboxes, of newspaper charges that he ran afoul of the old Capone mob. The denial came about as a result of the following story which appeared in the Chicago Daily News:

"A United States senator tried to buck the Capone-Guzik juke box setup in Chicago.

"He failed.

"The senator is Homer E. Capehart, Republican, senior senator from Indiana. He is head of the Packard Manufacturing Corp. of Indianapolis, which makes juke boxes.

"Senator Capehart last Oct. 12 went so far as to meet with Dan Palaggi, a partner of Fred Morelli, erstwhile 1st ward Democratic committeeman and juke box boss of the Loop and surrounding territory. The meeting was held in Room 1184 in the Congress Hotel. Ray Cunliffe, president of the Illinois Phonograph Owners Association, was also present. Cunliffe gave Senator Capehart a "token order" at that time. Palaggi gave him some polite conversation.

"On Jan. 17, 1948, Senator Capehart came here to speak at a dinner of the Coin Machine Industries, preceding the coin machine convention. Shortly thereafter the senator announced a change in his sales policy, which eliminated his Chicago branch. His Chicago distributor or factory representative thereupon took the senator's juke boxes and went to Michigan to try his luck.

"The Daily News telephoned Senator Capehart at the juke box factory in Indianapolis.

"'Were you chased out of the Chicago juke box market?' he was asked.

"I would't go so far as to say that', said Senator Capehart. 'We did find it very unprofitable to do business in Chicago. We manufacturers are at the mercy of the music dealers (juke box) associations.'

"'Are they controlled by hoodlums?' the senator was asked.

"'Are you talking to me for publication?' asked Senator Capehart. He was told he was.

"'I'm not going to answer that', said the senator. He continued:

"'The music dealers say they have a right to protect themselves. They want to keep the old machines in a location at a hotel or a restaurant and deny them the right to a new machine.'

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"Again he was asked: 'Were you chased out of here, Senator?'

"He laughed.

"'It's not true in that sense', he said. 'We changed our policy Jan. 1. We quit selling to distributors and are selling direct. We still do a small business in Chicago. Let us say we find the Chicago situation very unsatisfactory.'"

A statement issued in Washington last week by Senator Capehart read:

"In reply to published reports that a racket exists in the music business in Chicago:

"'If any person can provide me with documentary evidence that a racket exists in the music business anywhere in America, I will turn that evidence over to proper state and federal authorities for prosecution under available laws, or I will ask Congress to conduct an investigation of the situation.'"

"The Daily News said that Attorney General Clark has been informed of the situation and has 'assigned two aids to get the details of the pushing around the senator's distributors were getting here.'"

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CLARIDGE HOTEL, PHILCO APPLY FOR ATLANTIC CITY TV STATION

An application for a construction permit covering a new television station to be built in Atlantic City to operate on Channel 8, 180-186 megacycles, has been filed by the Atlantic City Television Broadcasting Company.

"Our company is a new corporation owned jointly by the Claridge Hotel, in Atlantic City, and the Philco Corporation, Philadelphia", John McShain, president, stated.

"We believe that this unusual combination of local and national business interests and experience will prove of great value in bringing television programs of high quality to Atlantic City and neighboring communities.

"Philco has been broadcasting television programs ever since 1932 and has operated Television Station WPTZ in Philadelphia since 1941. We know that the background of research, engineering and programming experience which Philco will contribute to this new enterprise will speed good television service for the entire Southern New Jersey area."

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SARNOFF CITES TELEVISION AS MOST IMPORTANT NEW RADIO FACTOR

Significant progress was made by the Radio Corporation of America in 1947, according to Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff who cited television as the "most important new factor in radio" and said it began in 1947 to "fulfill its promise of becoming a great industry and a vital public service."

His statement, speaking for the RCA Board of Directors, was contained in the annual report covering the activities of the entire organization sent to stockholders, numbering approximately 215,000.

Net earnings of RCA in 1947 amounted to \$18,769,557, equivalent to \$1.12 per share of common stock, it was disclosed. This compares with \$10,985,053 in 1946, when earnings were equivalent to 56 cents per share.

Net profit - after all deductions - was 8% of the gross income in 1947, compared with 4.6% in 1946. Total gross income from all sources amounted to \$314,023,572, representing an increase of \$77,042,802 compared with the total of \$236,980,770 in the first post-war year of 1946. An increase in dividend from 20 cents a share to 30 cents a share, amounting to a total dividend payment on the Common Stock of \$4,157,046, was declared in December and paid on January 27, 1948, to the holders of record as of December 19, 1947.

As of December 31, RCA personnel numbered 40,282,

Other highlights of the report were:

The development of an advanced system of communications known as Ultrafax - a combination of television, radio relay, and photography - capable of handling up to a million words a minute. When fully developed, this system will be able to transmit, in facsimile, the equivalent of forty tons of airmail coast-to-coast in a day.

Delivery of micro-wave radio relay equipment, produced by RCA Victor for Western Union's New York-Pittsburgh-Washington circuit, was completed during 1947 and regular telegraph traffic is being handled over the New York-Philadelphia section with excellent results.

Conversion of RCA's radiotelegraph operation from Morse to the new five-unit code tape relay method progressed to a point where approximately 50 per cent of overseas traffic handled at New York is now transmitted and received by this means. The RCA multiplex system, providing four to eight channels of communications on a single radio frequency, was expanded to a number of foreign centers.

Largely because of increased use of radiophoto service by financial and industrial firms, the number of radiophotos handled in 1947 by RCA was up 15 per cent over 1946.

TOP SECRET - FRODO BAGGINS

On 11/11/11, the following information was received from the source, who is reliable and has provided information in the past. The source has provided information in the past and is reliable.

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The fact that 93 per cent of NBC's 1946 network clients renewed their contracts for 1947, was pointed out in the Report as testimony to "the quality of service and the coverage provided by the network."

"Nation-wide polls conducted during 1947 by impartial fact-finding organizations showed that more people listened to NBC programs each week than to those of any other network", the report stated. "At the year-end, 12 of the first 15, and 29 of the first 40 programs in order of popularity were regular weekly NBC presentations."

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NEW DON LEE HOLLYWOOD STUDIO DEDICATION SET FOR MAY 22ND

Formal dedication of the new \$2,500,000 Mutual Don Lee studios in Hollywood will begin Saturday, May 22nd. Stellar talent will participate in an hour-and-a-half program which will be broadcast over all of Mutual's stations throughout the United States with cut-in features from New York and Chicago.

The entire week of May 16th to May 22nd, inclusive, will be used for a build-up series of special air features, according to Lewis Allen Weiss, Chairman of the Mutual Broadcasting System and Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee network. The Mutual Board of Directors and their wives are going from the East for the ceremonies.

A Mutual Board meeting will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, May 19th and 20th in the new Mutual West Coast Board room. Radio industry leaders attending the National Association of Broadcasters' convention in Los Angeles at the same time will have an opportunity to inspect the new building.

Construction is being speeded up on studios 1 and 2 of the new plant and the center section of the building which will house executive and operational offices. When the building is complete in every detail later on in the Summer, the public will be invited to go through it, and there will be uniformed guides to conduct tours.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS SUSPENDS TV NEWS REEL; LACK OF INTEREST

The Associated Press, according to Jack Gould in the New York Times, has temporarily suspended its television newsreel. The action follows, it was said, a lack of interest on the part of commercial video stations and newspaper-owned television outlets in meeting the appreciable costs of such a venture at the present time. Plans for the A.P. newsreel had been announced in November.

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)

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NETWORKS SEEK TO LIFT BAN ON STATIONS EDITORIALIZING

The long anticipated hearings of the Federal Communications Commission to consider the possibility of revising the Commission's so-called "Mayflower decision" outlawing editorializing by radio stations which began Monday, proved to be lively and interesting.

The first witnesses were the heads of three major networks who maintained that broadcasting stations had the same right to express themselves editorially as the newspapers.

Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, and Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, contended that while they never had exercised and did not now contemplate exercising the privilege in question, they nevertheless maintained their right to do so if and whenever, in their own judgment, adoption of such a policy should appear to them to be a wise and advisable extension of their present program services.

Mr. Woods declared that the operation of radio in the public interest placed "a positive duty" on broadcasters to editorialize "vigorously". He admitted that the Mayflower rule stopped a radio station from serving its own partisan ends, but argued that it also stopped it from serving the public's best ends.

Under questioning, particularly by Commissioner Clifford J. Durr, Mr. Woods admitted the FCC could properly restrict or control a station if it were the only outlet in a community and did not abide by a "rule of fair play" in presenting both sides of a controversy.

Mr. Trammell said the present ban "may prevent radio from reaching full stature as a forum for stimulating public thinking." Most responsible stations, he said, would take pains to present both sides of every controversy. He expressed the intention, as had Mr. Stanton for the Columbia Broadcasting System, to give time to opposition argument to the networks' editorials, probably in the form of "letters to the editor" period.

But, he insisted, no Federal agency had the right to require radio stations to conform to such practice.

"No public authority should place restrictions on the freedom of expression of opinion over the radio", Mr. Trammell said.

Frank Stanton, President of CBS, not only agreed with them as to the right of broadcasters to editorialize but announced that for the past year his organization had been preparing, but not broadcasting, editorial programs as a means of testing editorial techniques, with a view to including them in its own program service and offering them to their affiliates if and when permitted to do so.

Mr. Stanton said that Columbia Broadcasting, though previously in agreement with the denial of editorial expression to broadcasters, on the ground of scarcity of facilities then available, now held that with the multiplicity of radio stations, twice as many today as there were newspapers, the right of radio to freedom of editorial expression should be as complete as that of newspapers.

Mr. Woods and Mr. Stanton, under cross-examination, conceded that in any given case of willful and continued denial by a station of its facilities to opposing points of view, the Commission "might" have a right to step in and insist on fair play. But Mr. Trammell argued that no such situation could or would present itself.

Ex-FCC Chairman James L. Fly, credited with having written much of the "Mayflower" ruling while he was Chairman, but who is now engaged in private law practice and appeared in behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared the radio industry should not be allowed to "grind its own ax" over the air.

"The individual broadcaster, in his individual capacity, is free to speak his mind on any subject under the law", Mr. Fly testified.

"He is not free to speak his mind, to the exclusion of others, through the medium of broadcasting and over a station which he operates through temporary and conditional possession of a license."

The wish to editorialize, he said, is largely "an illusion of green pastures on the part of broadcasters - they 'want to be like newspapers'."

"I wonder if they really want to sink to the comparatively impotent level of the daily press", Mr. Fly argues.

Nathan Straus, President of Station WMCA, New York, presented the following plan:

"1. Expression of editorial opinion should be permitted to the extent of fifteen minutes a day. For a station which is on the air eighteen hours, this would amount to 1.4 per cent of the broadcast day. For a daytime station which is on the air only 12 hours, it would amount to 2 percent of the broadcast day.

"2. Expression of editorial opinion should be clearly labeled and announced as such, both at the beginning and at the close of the editorial."

Stations should be required to allocate time, following each editorial period, for "letters from the public", giving opportunity for rebuttal to listeners who disagree with the editorial viewpoint previously expressed, Mr. Straus concluded.

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WALLACE SEMINAR TELLS HOW TO "WORK" NEWSPAPERS, RADIO STATIONS

Representative Clyde B. Hoey (D), of North Carolina, had inserted in the Congressional Record (March 2) an article which discusses a "very unusual meeting" held at Chapel Hill, N. C.

"It was called a Wallace seminar", said Representative Hoey. "The meeting was held last Saturday and Sunday. A number of students from other colleges in North Carolina were invited to attend, and they were given instructions as to how to proceed with the Wallace campaign. The students were told:

"Write simple and plain letters to the editors of newspapers in which you say: 'If you want to save the country from war, Wallace seems to be the only man to make President.'

"They were also told to write:

"'Why is your newspaper playing down Wallace news?'" * * * * *

"They were told:

"'But don't make your purposes too obvious. People will see your letters and get in touch with you.'

"Another suggestion which was made to these organizers for Wallace was:

"'Get on the radio stations. There are many which give free time, especially to college groups, if you sell them on the idea that it is a public-service feature. Ask for time to hold a forum with candidates of other parties taking part. A good trick is to offer four persons to debate the third-party issue or other issues. You don't bother to explain that all four are pro-Wallace.'" * * * *

"'Get into organizations and try to get pro-Wallace speakers on the program. Newspapers and radios generally will carry speeches made at civic clubs when they might otherwise refuse them.'"

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G.E. TO FURNISH ABC'S WEST COAST TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS

Television transmitters for American Broadcasting Company stations in Los Angeles and San Francisco will be made at General Electric's plant at Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

Both units, five-kilowatt transmitters, will be similar to those being made there for the Chicago Tribune, Station WOR and the Daily News in New York City, and the Yankee Network in Boston, Mr. C. A. Priest, Manager of the Transmitter Division at Electronics Park reports.

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CHICAGO NEWS BUREAU STUDIES POSSIBILITIES OF RADIO SERVICE

A survey is now being made by the Chicago News Bureau, owned by the four Chicago daily newspapers, to determine how frequently and what type of Chicago area news is being broadcast by local radio stations; how many local stories during the past year had AM, FM, television and newsreel possibilities; and the cost of CNB service to clients other than newspapers.

The study came following an application for the City News Bureau service by WBKB, Balaban and Katz television station. The Chicago News Bureau survey is taking into consideration the entire radio-television field, making a thorough study as to the need for local news coverage.

There are 17 radio stations in the Chicago area, including seven major outlets. Fourteen applications are pending for FM stations.

Seven channels have been granted for TV stations in Chicago of which WBKB has one. In addition, there are seven major newsreel companies with Chicago bureaus, all watching development of television from the standpoint of competition in the newsreel field.

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RADIO CIRCLES STIRRED BY CONDON SOVIET SPY CHARGES

If a Russian spy had suddenly descended upon the National Bureau of Standards, it could not have created more surprise or mystification than the charges hurled at Dr. Edward U. Condon, the Bureau head, of associating with Soviet spies and being "one of the weakest links in our atomic security". The fact that Dr. Condon had been recommended for the position by Henry Wallace and that the dignified old Bureau of Standards was a sort of Supreme Court to the broadcasting industry, made the allegations all the more sensational.

Besides the secret work of the Radio Research Laboratories, it was also revealed that the Bureau was currently conducting research in the field of radio propagation.

Working particularly on radar research in his later years as Associate Director of Research for Westinghouse Electric Corp., 1937 to 1946, he first joined forces with the National Bureau of Standards in 1941 as a member of the group that in 1939 began what later became the Manhattan (Atom Bomb) Project.

Dr. Condon was born March 2, 1902, at Alamogordo, N. Mex., the site of the first experimental atom bomb explosions. He has since become scientific adviser to the Special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy.

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PAPER CHARGES GEN. TAYLOR, EX-FCC COUNSEL, "PIRATED" STORY

Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, Chief prosecutor at the recent United States Nuernberg war criminals trials and former General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, clashed with the Chicago Tribune over an interview which Justice Charles F. Wennerstrum of the Iowa Supreme Court, German war crimes judge, gave to the Tribune. General Taylor said the interview was "subversive of the interests and policies of the United States." Judge Wennerstrum had said of Taylor that "the victor in any war is not the best judge of the war crime guilt".

The Tribune said later it had filed a complaint against General Taylor, alleging that "Taylor's subordinates pirated a news dispatch."

The dispatch was from the Tribune's Berlin correspondent, Hal Foust. The complaint was filed with Inspector General Louis A. Craig in Berlin. It declared that Foust's dispatch was taken from the Frankfurt office of Press Wireless on Saturday, February 21.

". . . Taylor personally used the purloined copy as the basis for a smear attack on Judge Charles F. Wennerstrum of the Iowa Supreme Court", the Tribune story said.

The Iowa jurist presided over the trial of German generals which ended at Nuernberg on February 19.

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RCA OPENS DIRECT BROADCAST SERVICE TO PALESTINE

A direct radio circuit for handling exchange broadcasts of studio and press programs between the United States and Palestine was opened on Monday, March 1, by RCA Communications, Inc., it was announced by H. C. Ingles, President. He said the direct circuit, approved by the Federal Communications Commission, would effect marked improvement in the delivery of programs and would substantially reduce costs to American broadcasters.

Programs originating in Palestine previously were brought to New York through an overseas relay point by the RCA Program Transmission Service, which operates the new circuit and makes broadcasts available to all requesting networks or independent radio stations in this country.

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The Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics has proposed a \$1,113,000,000 outlay over fifteen years to install devices for automatic control of civil and military air traffic in all weather.

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CBS NETWORK TELEVISION CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK MARCH 31

Invitations have been sent to key management executives of the 165 stations on the Columbia Broadcasting System coast-to-coast network by Frank Stanton, President of CBS, for a network television clinic to be held Wednesday, March 31, in New York City.

"This clinic is being held at the request of our stations as voiced by the Columbia Affiliates Advisory Board", Mr. Stanton said. "Both the General and trade press have done an outstanding job in covering the many facets and constantly shifting patterns of television's growth. Yet broadcasters far removed from the present key television centers have trouble in piecing together all the scattered segments of television information to make a comprehensible whole. Many of them find it difficult to 'get the feel' of this new medium. We plan to spread out before them our many years of television experience and we will offer them such guidance as they may desire in shaping their own television plans.

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BENDIX OUT OF RED NETS \$5,248,999

Bendix Aviation Corp. and wholly owned domestic subsidiaries, of which one is the Bendix Radio Corporation of Baltimore, reported Monday for the fiscal year ended September 30, consolidated net income, before extraordinary reserve adjustments, of \$5,248,999, equal to \$2.48 a common share.

This, an Associated Press dispatch states, compared with a net operating loss in 1946 of \$12,615,046 which was reduced by a \$9,200,000 estimated Federal tax refund.

Malcolm P. Ferguson, President, said in the annual report to stockholders that Bendix' postwar reconversion program was completed in 1947. This reduced reserve by \$10,811,605, which was taken as extraordinary income, and brought aggregate income to \$16,060,604, equal to \$7.58 a share.

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PRESENTATION OF DUPONT AWARDS TO BE BROADCAST

Presentation of the Alfred I. duPont Annual Radio Station and Radio Commentator Awards will be broadcast over ABC and its affiliated stations on Monday, March 8, at 9:30 P.M., EST, from New York. Winners in each of three categories will receive cash prizes of \$1,000.

Appearing with the winners will be Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont, widow of the financier in whose name the awards are given and Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company.

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Peacetime Censorship Looked Upon With Suspicion
 ("Variety")

When Congress declared war in April of 1917 and December of 1941, the American people accepted censorship because censorship and war are mates like salt and pepper and because they were assured in both cases that censorship was temporary. * * *

Lately there has been agitation in some circles for peacetime censorship. So far the prospects of its adoption are not too serious, but meantime the proposal by itself has perhaps been tossed off too lightly. Any way it's figured peacetime censorship should shock and frighten the men who run industries, whose stock in trade is information, interpretation and ideas. That includes all publications and all show business, but maybe radio, as a publicly licensed medium, has the greatest cause of all to hate the proposal of censorship.

Broadcasters right this minute are arguing that the Federal Communications Commission ought not to have any "authority" over program content. They can't maintain this position with any consistency or persuasiveness if they remain indifferent at the same time to any setup which would allow a whole indefinite number of Washington brass to exercise an infinitely more detailed authority in deciding what radio can or cannot say on certain subjects.

This peacetime censorship proposal must be examined with the greatest suspicion by all informational media for it is, on the face of it, revolutionary and foreign, and a far cry from traditional American attitudes. We've always been a nation that hated the very word censorship. * * * * We've prospered by allowing the public as a whole to be the ultimate judges of what's good for the public as a whole.

Peacetime censorship should be opposed by broadcasters. Their self-interest opposes it and they can be indifferent to the loss of private initiative only at considerable peril to their whole position against "interference".

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Cautions Against Lopping \$6,000,000 Of "Voice Of America"
 ("Washington Post")

One would think that by now even the most introspective Congressman would have realized the tremendous importance of an adequate foreign information program. Certainly that was the implication to be drawn from passage of the Smith-Mundt bill to make the program a permanent operation. Yet the House Appropriations Committee apparently still has its head in the sand. It proposed to lop more than six million dollars off the \$34,378,000 asked by the State Department for radio broadcasts and other information activities during fiscal 1949. The committee could scarcely have chosen a worse time for venting its economy penchant. With Russian terror and intimidation creeping westward, with Italy and even France in the balance, and with our supreme effort at stabilization in the Marshall Plan about to be launched, the committee puts a severe crimp in the funds necessary to get our story across.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but they also found a land that was already inhabited by a diverse and rich culture of Native Americans. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for independence, the fight for equality, and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story of the challenges and triumphs of a young nation that has grown from a small colony to a global superpower. The history of the United States is a story of the people who have shaped the nation, from the Founding Fathers to the presidents and the citizens who have followed. It is a story of the values and ideals that have guided the nation, from the principles of liberty and justice to the pursuit of happiness. The history of the United States is a story of the nation's journey from a small colony to a global superpower, and it is a story that continues to unfold today.

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Radio Cowboy Senator Bows To The Communists
 ("Washington Post")

In accepting the number two seat on the Wallace bandwagon, Senator Glen Taylor no doubt is being true to his convictions. It may be said of the Idaho Senator that he has been superficial, glib and even demagogic in his approach to various issues, but at least he has been consistent. His fundamental difference with the Democratic Party which elected him has been on foreign policy. Mr. Taylor hears, sees and speaks no evil about Russia. He is, in a sense, a congenital maverick, and it is possible to see in him the same messianic martyrdom complex that grips Henry Wallace. Thus it is wholly logical from Taylor's standpoint that he should become Wallace's third party running mate.

But to grant Mr. Taylor's sincerity is not to applaud his wisdom. * * * Not that Senator Taylor is any Communist. But there can be no question about the Communist support which he frankly welcomes - support which on the matter of foreign policy can mean only that Senator Taylor is serving Communist purposes.

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The Real Thing Puzzled 'Em
 ("Long Lines Magazine")

Noise on a television circuit sometimes appears on the video screen as a kind of whitish shimmer. This is called "snow" in the trade, and, among transmission engineers, it is a highly unpopular variety of winter scene.

In tests of the television network set up for the opening of the New York-Boston radio relay system, images of the Boston vista were coming through nicely on the New York receivers. On the afternoon before the inaugural day, however, the whitish shimmer that means trouble suddenly appeared on the screens at Long Lines Headquarters.

At first glance, there was considerable gnashing of teeth. But Boston technicians put their finger on the trouble right away. The "snow" seen in the viewers was the real McCoy - and, like any New England snow, had just started falling without consulting anybody.

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Radio Bible Story Halts
Auto Thief in Act
 ("The Christian Science Monitor")

A Louisville, Ky., teen-ager, stepped into a parked automobile which its woman occupant had left for just a second. The radio was turned to "The Greatest Story Ever Told", on ABC.

The teen-ager drove the car off but listened to the program. He brought the car back to the original parking place in a few minutes and told the woman he could not go through with the theft.

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TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission, by Commissioner Jones, on February 25 postponed until further order the hearing in the matter of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company applications for radiotelegraph circuits between the United States and Finland, Portugal, Surinam and The Netherlands.

Bertram B. Tower has been elected Comptroller of the American Cable & Radio Corporation and its three main operating subsidiaries, All America Cables and Radio, Inc., The Commercial Cable Company, and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Mr. Tower, who has been associated with the ACR System for the past five years, previously held the position of Assistant Comptroller of ACR and the three operating companies.

Stromberg Carlson Company. For 1947: Net profit, \$1084,149, equal to \$3.50 a share, compared with 1946 net of \$802,910, or \$2.57 a share.

Philco Corporation is reported to have tripled its production facilities in Pennsylvania with the addition of 3 large modern plants. They represent a capital investment of \$10,500,000 and at capacity will furnish employment to 8,000 men and women.

Senator Glen Taylor, Wallace's running mate, lifted Wendell Willkie's remark bodily when he said, "I am not leaving the Democratic party, it left me." Willkie made that reply to someone in the audience at the National Press Club in Washington years ago in his first campaign.

The Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation last week reported a net profit, after taxes, for the first nine months of the company's fiscal year, ended January 31, 1948, of \$230,441. Income for the period included a substantial amount of a non-recurrent nature which was reduced by a loss from operations, which included all costs incurred in initiating the production of television receivers.

For the first nine months of the preceding fiscal year the company showed a net loss of \$337,420 after tax carry-back credits.

The virtual ban on outside visitors was lifted in Key West last Sunday as President Truman welcomed James M. Cox, 1920 standard bearer of the Democratic Party. Mr. Cox, whose running mate 28 years ago was Franklin D. Roosevelt, is a former Governor of Ohio and now owns the Miami Daily News and other newspapers and radio stations in Atlanta, Ga., and Dayton, Ohio.

Charles Robbins has returned to the position he formerly held as Sales Manager of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation. Mr. Robbins, in business for himself during the last three years, succeeds Leslie H. Graham.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the results of the survey. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the second section deals with the results of the survey.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the survey. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the results of the survey in the field of agriculture, the second section deals with the results of the survey in the field of industry, and the third section deals with the results of the survey in the field of commerce.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the survey. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the survey in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the conclusions of the survey in the field of industry and commerce.

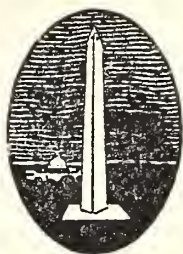
4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the survey. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the survey in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the recommendations of the survey in the field of industry and commerce.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the appendix. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the appendix in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the appendix in the field of industry and commerce.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the bibliography. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the bibliography in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the bibliography in the field of industry and commerce.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the index. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the index in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the index in the field of industry and commerce.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusion. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusion in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the conclusion in the field of industry and commerce.



Founded in 1924

HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, Editor

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March 10, 1948

MULLEN, NBC, PUTS HOLLYWOOD ON THE SPOT RE TELEVISION FILMS

As far as the broadcasting industry was concerned no presidential candidate - Dewey, Taft, Wallace or Stassen - aroused more interest on a gumshoe trip to doubtful States than Frank E. Mullen, National Broadcasting Company Executive Vice-President, did when without reporters, camera men, or bass-drum beaters he went to Hollywood to talk over the television situation with the movie people.

Although press releases about the conferences have been conspicuous by their absence, the big question Mr. Mullen asked the moving picture magnates was: "Are you going to make our television films?" The answer was evidently a raucous "No" with Frank, a husky Iowa farm boy who wasn't built to be pushed around, slamming the door saying "O.K. If you won't make the films we'll make them ourselves."

These conclusions were largely reached through an interview Jack Hellman of Variety had with the NBC executive in Hollywood in which Mr. Mullen was quoted as saying:

"If the picture people are smart they'll give us all the film we need. I think they're being downright silly in their fear of television's inroads on the box office", he allowed, "and their refusal to go along in these early stages is more than a little annoying. If they'll only look at the potential audience to be created by the new sight medium they'll wise up to the fact that television can be their greatest medium to stimulate attendance. Only one in 20 now go to picture shows and video can make addicts of the other 19.

"We're not trying to needle the picture industry, but they're behaving just like the press did in the early days of radio. They were dead certain that news broadcasts would wreak havoc on circulation but what happened was that a greater readership was built up than could be handled. Television will do the same thing for pictures and I'm confident after we really get rolling theatre attendance will be doubled. Just let us run a five-minute vignette of a big picture and then watch them flock to the theatres showing it.

"Hollywood needn't fear any competition from television in their main product. No advertiser could afford the cost of an hour and a half running time on 100 stations. Magnitude of production required for television's needs is far beyond their comprehension. In another year we could use up in 30 days all the product turned out by Hollywood. Currently video is using equal thirds for film, field pickups and studio programs."

"Mullen said NBC may be forced to make its own pictures such as is being done by Jerry Fairbanks, who is turning out a series of 17-minute subjects."

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In still another article in the same issue, Variety goes so far as to say:

"Television, the infant prodigy of show business, may prove just what the doctor ordered for the ailing entertainment world.

"With most phases of show biz currently stalled in poor business doldrums, television - offshoot of them all - is the only one now showing any signs of progressive activity. Situation has led some to believe that video will steamroller ahead at the expense of the others, but most key execs of allied fields have become convinced that the new medium will eventually boom them all to new top-profit conditions.

"Radio, most closely allied to tele, has continued to show neat profits each year. With constant criticism raised against radio for its failure to develop new stars or new programming formats, however, there's no question about its being in a static condition. Top network and ad agency personnel, consequently, are hopefully eyeing tele as the prescription that can remedy the situation.

"NBC exec veepee Frank E. Mullen, while indicating that the web may eventually merge its radio and tele broadcasting activities, has announced NBC's immediate intention of duplicating the best radio shows on video. That will naturally mean dressing up the radio programs with visual accoutrements. It's hoped that out of the idea eventually will emerge new programming techniques for radio, as well as for tele."

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DAILY PAPER STARTED BY KENTUCKY BROADCASTERS QUILTS

The Bowling Green Daily Kentuckian, founded four months ago by the owners of WLBJ, of Bowling Green, Ky., published its final edotopm Feb. 25.

The suspension was attributed to "a number of difficulties beyond our control, such as lack of newsprint, personnel problems and others."

"No stone was left unturned to try to secure good newsprint", the statement said. "Paper brokers in this country were solicited as well as the big Canadian manufacturers and it was found impossible to secure a definite contract."

The Kentuckian was established as a morning rival to the Park City News which entered the radio field with a 1,000-watt station last Summer. The suspended daily's masthead carried the names of John K. Ditto, General Manager; David B. Whitaker, Editor; and Charles W. Wooton, Managing Editor.

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible] dated 1/15/54, and 1/16/54, and 1/17/54, and 1/18/54, and 1/19/54, and 1/20/54, and 1/21/54, and 1/22/54, and 1/23/54, and 1/24/54, and 1/25/54, and 1/26/54, and 1/27/54, and 1/28/54, and 1/29/54, and 1/30/54, and 1/31/54, and 2/1/54, and 2/2/54, and 2/3/54, and 2/4/54, and 2/5/54, and 2/6/54, and 2/7/54, and 2/8/54, and 2/9/54, and 2/10/54, and 2/11/54, and 2/12/54, and 2/13/54, and 2/14/54, and 2/15/54, and 2/16/54, and 2/17/54, and 2/18/54, and 2/19/54, and 2/20/54, and 2/21/54, and 2/22/54, and 2/23/54, and 2/24/54, and 2/25/54, and 2/26/54, and 2/27/54, and 2/28/54, and 2/29/54, and 2/30/54, and 3/1/54, and 3/2/54, and 3/3/54, and 3/4/54, and 3/5/54, and 3/6/54, and 3/7/54, and 3/8/54, and 3/9/54, and 3/10/54, and 3/11/54, and 3/12/54, and 3/13/54, and 3/14/54, and 3/15/54, and 3/16/54, and 3/17/54, and 3/18/54, and 3/19/54, and 3/20/54, and 3/21/54, and 3/22/54, and 3/23/54, and 3/24/54, and 3/25/54, and 3/26/54, and 3/27/54, and 3/28/54, and 3/29/54, and 3/30/54, and 3/31/54, and 4/1/54, and 4/2/54, and 4/3/54, and 4/4/54, and 4/5/54, and 4/6/54, and 4/7/54, and 4/8/54, and 4/9/54, and 4/10/54, and 4/11/54, and 4/12/54, and 4/13/54, and 4/14/54, and 4/15/54, and 4/16/54, and 4/17/54, and 4/18/54, and 4/19/54, and 4/20/54, and 4/21/54, and 4/22/54, and 4/23/54, and 4/24/54, and 4/25/54, and 4/26/54, and 4/27/54, and 4/28/54, and 4/29/54, and 4/30/54, and 5/1/54, and 5/2/54, and 5/3/54, and 5/4/54, and 5/5/54, and 5/6/54, and 5/7/54, and 5/8/54, and 5/9/54, and 5/10/54, and 5/11/54, and 5/12/54, and 5/13/54, and 5/14/54, and 5/15/54, and 5/16/54, and 5/17/54, and 5/18/54, and 5/19/54, and 5/20/54, and 5/21/54, and 5/22/54, and 5/23/54, and 5/24/54, and 5/25/54, and 5/26/54, and 5/27/54, and 5/28/54, and 5/29/54, and 5/30/54, and 5/31/54, and 6/1/54, and 6/2/54, and 6/3/54, and 6/4/54, and 6/5/54, and 6/6/54, and 6/7/54, and 6/8/54, and 6/9/54, and 6/10/54, and 6/11/54, and 6/12/54, and 6/13/54, and 6/14/54, and 6/15/54, and 6/16/54, and 6/17/54, and 6/18/54, and 6/19/54, and 6/20/54, and 6/21/54, and 6/22/54, and 6/23/54, and 6/24/54, and 6/25/54, and 6/26/54, and 6/27/54, and 6/28/54, and 6/29/54, and 6/30/54, and 7/1/54, and 7/2/54, and 7/3/54, and 7/4/54, and 7/5/54, and 7/6/54, and 7/7/54, and 7/8/54, and 7/9/54, and 7/10/54, and 7/11/54, and 7/12/54, and 7/13/54, and 7/14/54, and 7/15/54, and 7/16/54, and 7/17/54, and 7/18/54, and 7/19/54, and 7/20/54, and 7/21/54, and 7/22/54, and 7/23/54, and 7/24/54, and 7/25/54, and 7/26/54, and 7/27/54, and 7/28/54, and 7/29/54, and 7/30/54, and 7/31/54, and 8/1/54, and 8/2/54, and 8/3/54, and 8/4/54, and 8/5/54, and 8/6/54, and 8/7/54, and 8/8/54, and 8/9/54, and 8/10/54, and 8/11/54, and 8/12/54, and 8/13/54, and 8/14/54, and 8/15/54, and 8/16/54, and 8/17/54, and 8/18/54, and 8/19/54, and 8/20/54, and 8/21/54, and 8/22/54, and 8/23/54, and 8/24/54, and 8/25/54, and 8/26/54, and 8/27/54, and 8/28/54, and 8/29/54, and 8/30/54, and 8/31/54, and 9/1/54, and 9/2/54, and 9/3/54, and 9/4/54, and 9/5/54, and 9/6/54, and 9/7/54, and 9/8/54, and 9/9/54, and 9/10/54, and 9/11/54, and 9/12/54, and 9/13/54, and 9/14/54, and 9/15/54, and 9/16/54, and 9/17/54, and 9/18/54, and 9/19/54, and 9/20/54, and 9/21/54, and 9/22/54, and 9/23/54, and 9/24/54, and 9/25/54, and 9/26/54, and 9/27/54, and 9/28/54, and 9/29/54, and 9/30/54, and 10/1/54, and 10/2/54, and 10/3/54, and 10/4/54, and 10/5/54, and 10/6/54, and 10/7/54, and 10/8/54, and 10/9/54, and 10/10/54, and 10/11/54, and 10/12/54, and 10/13/54, and 10/14/54, and 10/15/54, and 10/16/54, and 10/17/54, and 10/18/54, and 10/19/54, and 10/20/54, and 10/21/54, and 10/22/54, and 10/23/54, and 10/24/54, and 10/25/54, and 10/26/54, and 10/27/54, and 10/28/54, and 10/29/54, and 10/30/54, and 10/31/54, and 11/1/54, and 11/2/54, and 11/3/54, and 11/4/54, and 11/5/54, and 11/6/54, and 11/7/54, and 11/8/54, and 11/9/54, and 11/10/54, and 11/11/54, and 11/12/54, and 11/13/54, and 11/14/54, and 11/15/54, and 11/16/54, and 11/17/54, and 11/18/54, and 11/19/54, and 11/20/54, and 11/21/54, and 11/22/54, and 11/23/54, and 11/24/54, and 11/25/54, and 11/26/54, and 11/27/54, and 11/28/54, and 11/29/54, and 11/30/54, and 12/1/54, and 12/2/54, and 12/3/54, and 12/4/54, and 12/5/54, and 12/6/54, and 12/7/54, and 12/8/54, and 12/9/54, and 12/10/54, and 12/11/54, and 12/12/54, and 12/13/54, and 12/14/54, and 12/15/54, and 12/16/54, and 12/17/54, and 12/18/54, and 12/19/54, and 12/20/54, and 12/21/54, and 12/22/54, and 12/23/54, and 12/24/54, and 12/25/54, and 12/26/54, and 12/27/54, and 12/28/54, and 12/29/54, and 12/30/54, and 12/31/54.

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VOICE OF AMERICA SCRIPT TAKEN FOR RIDE; MORE MONEY REFUSED

House Republicans worked themselves up into considerable of a lather last week over the character of some of the broadcasts of the "Voice of America" and wound up by refusing to increase from \$28,000,000 to \$34,000,000 a State Department appropriation for the "Voice". Representative Karl Stefan, Republican, of Nebraska, said \$28,000,000 was as much as the department could spend "economically and efficiently."

As for the scripts, one about Wyoming was singled out. Representative Taber (R), of New York, called it putrid.

"I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to the copy of a broadcast script of the State Department program sent over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co.", Representative Rich (R), of Pennsylvania, declared. "This came to me as an authentic description of what took place in the Voice of America program. I want to just read a part of this script for you, and then if you think that we ought to spend the taxpayers' money in this way, then I will have nothing further to say. I just feel like resigning from the Congress, because I think we are doing so many things that are just so silly and nonsensical that they do not make any sense at all."

The script was written for a "Voice of America" broadcast to South America. Part of a "Know North America" series, it apparently was based on the John Gunther book, "Inside U.S.A."

Extracts from the script follow:

Narrator (reading a sign as his train pulls into Cheyenne, Wyo.): Traveler, no more adventures!. . . You are in Wyoming paradises.

Voice: The part about the end of the journey would not concern me if there were an Eve in this paradise.

Narrator: There are plenty to choose from.

Voice II: And all kinds of snakes - especially rattlesnakes.

Voice: Not for me!

Narrator: Ingrate! It was because of the serpent that the apple did not rot on the tree.

Voice: What a bad opinion you have of Father Adam.

Going through Cheyenne, talk turns to its early "tumultuous period" when it "was a center of vice and crime". Narrator quotes "an American historian":

"There was a time when all the inhabitants of Cheyenne were out-laws, including the mayor."

There is parenthetical laughter (familiar enough to readers of the Congressional Record), and the dialog goes on:

Voice: I suppose that he was elected by his own gang like in the movies.

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

500 N. 5TH ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

1911

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
500 N. 5TH ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Narrator: Of course. The laws of the State, even to this day, forbid the Treasurer-General to serve more than four years.

Voice: Why?

Narrator: The governing officials in those days gave a very original and a very human explanation. "Everyone has the right to get rich, but anyone who cannot do it in four years should look for some other business."

Narrator and Voices go to Cheyenne's world-famous Frontier Days celebration and to some of the juiciest morsels in the script:

Voice II: Look! What magnificent Indian girls.

Voice: Feathered and naked.

Voice II (not unreasonably in the circumstances): What are they going to do?

Narrator: Let me see the program. It's the 100-meter race.

Voice: Bravo! I bet ten dollars that the one with the blue kerchief wins.

The entire script appears on Page 2237 of the Congressional Record of March 4th.

A State Department official said broadcasts to Latin America were divided between NBC and Columbia Broadcasting System on a contract basis. Scripts are prepared by the networks for these broadcasts, though those for transmission to most of the world's trouble spots are prepared by the Department.

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AD MEN PRESENT SARNOFF MEDAL; COWLES AGAINST GOVT. MEDDLING

David Sarnoff and Justin Miller, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, and President of the National Association of Broadcasters, respectively, were among those awarded medals at the Annual Advertising Awards Dinner in New York last week. General Sarnoff's medal was for "his contribution to the advancement of television as a service to the public and as a medium of advertising". Judge Miller's medal was for his "contribution to the knowledge and technique of radio advertising".

Advertising will run the risk of some "crackdown" if used for special pleading or as a "club" for big business, Gardner Cowles, publisher and broadcaster declared.

Referring to some attempts to curb advertising during the war, Mr. Cowles said: "I did not want then or do I want now to see the government directing or curbing or dominating the advertising of this country."

Theodore S. Repplier, President of the Advertising Council, headed a long list of individuals and groups who were honored for outstanding achievements in advertising during 1947. He received the Gold Medal for "distinguished services to advertising". The awards are sponsored by Advertising & Selling Magazine.

18. *Chrysomelidae* (10 spp.)

"I realize that American business needs to do a much better public relations job", Mr. Cowles said. "I realize advertising can very well help to do this job at the plant level, or the local community level. But the multitudinous proposals in recent years from the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce that big business as one group launch a giant national advertising campaign to 'sell' the American people on the free enterprise system, have always worried me. I have always feared that such campaigns would so 'smack' of special pleading by big business that they would fail of their objective and might bring in their wake some crackdown on advertising.

"I hope the forthcoming campaign of the ANA (Association of National Advertisers), the 4-A (American Association of Advertising Agencies) and the Advertising Council on the merits of our free American system will not appear to the man in the street as an attempt to retard any improvements in the system. I don't want to see advertising get identified in the public's mind as a tool of big business used to maintain the status quo and prevent even desirable change."

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TELEVISION SET REPORTED RECEIVING AT 110 MILES

They all laughed when Edward M. Betts, of Salisbury, Md., a radio serviceman, installed a television receiver there.

Normal broadcast range is 30 to 40 miles and the nearest station to this Eastern Shore city are Baltimore and Washington, each 80 miles away, and Philadelphia, 110 miles.

But, according to a dispatch to the Washington Post, Betts surprised his critics by getting pictures he could see the very first night he flicked on the switch. Since then he's watched sports events, horse races and live commercials from WNBW and WTTG in Washington; WMAR in Baltimore, and WFIL-TV in Philadelphia.

Betts started out with an 80-foot tall antenna but in his experiments he later discovered that wasn't necessary. His rooftop serial pulls the pictures in, too.

He has a so-called "booster" on his 32-tube Motorola receiver which amplifies the signal.

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TV BOX-SCORE

(Compiled by Television Broadcasters' Assn. as of March 1, 1948)

Stations Operating.....	17
CP's Granted.....	72
Applications Pending.....	145

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TV SET OWNERS REASSURED IN PHILADELPHIA TEST INTERFERENCE

Reports reaching the Federal Communications Commission were that interference caused with WFIL-TV on Channel 6 in Philadelphia, by WCAU-TV, the Philadelphia Bulletin's new television station on Channel 10, tests of which began the first of the month, was being rapidly rectified. An FCC official said the Commission engineers were in close touch with the situation and that every effort was being made to clear up the trouble. With regard to the difficulty, the Bulletin said last week:

"The RCA Service Co. announced it had inaugurated a program to make any necessary adjustments in RCA Victor television receivers in the Philadelphia-Camden area to correct interference resulting from WCAU-TV going on the air with test patterns.

"In a letter addressed to owners of RCA Victor television sets, the company explained that there was interference on some RCA receivers with reception of WFIL-TV and WPTZ while WCAU-TV was on the air with its test pattern.

"Set owners experiencing such difficulty were assured that the necessary adjustments would be made by service engineers as quickly as possible."

J. A. Milling, RCA Service Company, Commercial Vice-President, sent the following letter to all RCA television owners in the Philadelphia area:

"Television receiver owners in this area welcome Philadelphia's newest television station - WCAU-TV - which is RCA equipped from studio to transmitter. New Programs will now be brought to television enthusiasts in this area from another great station, and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"Your RCA Victor television receiver can tune in this new station because a thirteen channel tuner is standard equipment on all RCA Victor television receivers.

"It is possible that you may experience interference when stations in channels 6 and 10 are on the air at the same time. If this occurs, we will make necessary adjustments to your receiver at no charge, within the limitations of your Owner Policy.

"In the event of a temporary delay in serving you, we are sure that we may count on your cooperation which will enable us to efficiently schedule this work in your neighborhood as promptly as possible.

"You may be sure that RCA takes just pride in the beginning of television program service by WCAU-TV and that we are most anxious, as soon as possible, to check the performance of your RCA Victor television receiver where necessary."

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CBS-WBBM, ABC-WFIL, ED MURROW, HONORED WITH DU PONT AWARDS

Alfred I. du Pont Radio Station and Radio Commentator Awards were presented Monday night to Columbia Broadcasting System station WBBM, Chicago, to CBS commentator Edward R. Murrow, and ABC station WFIL, Philadelphia, in New York.

Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University, presented the awards to H. Leslie Atlass, CBS Vice-President in Charge of Central Division, for WBBM, to Mr. Morrow and to Roger Clipp, Manager of WFIL. Winners in each category received a \$1,000 cash award.

The award was conferred on WBBM, "in recognition and appreciation of outstanding public service in encouraging, promoting, and developing American ideals of freedom, and for loyal, devoted service to the nation and to the community it serves." In January of this year, WBBM received the Annual Radio Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews for its series, "Democracy, USA", dealing with the Negro problem.

Mr. Murrow received the Commentator Award, "in recognition and appreciation of his initiative in the aggressive, independent and meritorious gathering, interpretation and presentation of news through the medium of radio."

The award to WBBM was for a station of more than 5000 watts power. The du Pont award for a station under 5,000 watts was given to WFIL, Philadelphia, ABC affiliate for "general excellence".

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DEFIES PETRILLO BAN ON RECORDINGS

A Hollywood record manufacturer announced last Friday that he would defy the American Federation of Musicians ban on recordings.

Harry Schooler, President of the Mardi Gras Record Company, said he would put six numbers on wax with musicians who were obtained through a union-sanctioned booking organization.

Bands led by Charlie Gates, Lionel Goodman and Gene Keen will record six numbers.

Mr. Schooler, according to a U.P. dispatch, said most members of the bands had withdrawn from the American Federation of Musicians because they had difficulty getting jobs after recordings were halted January 1st.

The transcriptions will be distributed nationally to juke box operators, he said. Plans for musicians to share in royalties have been made.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] is believed to be a [redacted] of the [redacted] and is believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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FIRST NEGRO WINS POLAR AWAY; PROPOSED BY GENE McDONALD

Matthew Alexander Henson, 83-year-old Negro, credited with having made it possible for the late Admiral Peary to reach the North Pole in 1909, and the only member of the party who accompanied Peary to the Pole, received the Gold Medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago last Tuesday evening (March 9) in recognition of his many contributions to scientific knowledge.

Commander Donald B. MacMillan, noted Arctic explorer, who accompanied the 1909 expedition, quoted Peary as saying in telling what each member should do, said:

"Henson will make the final effort to reach the Pole with me. I can't get along without him."

"Matt Henson went to the North Pole with Peary because he was a better man than any one of us."

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Peter Freuchen and other great Arctic explorers have also paid glowing tributes to Matt Henson.

But it was not until last Autumn, when Commander Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., a Governor of the Geographic Society of Chicago, who commanded one of the vessels and was second in command of MacMillan's 1924-5 Arctic expedition, proposed Henson's name for an award that a major scientific society remembered to honor the venerable Negro. Commander McDonald said:

"This is one piece of unfinished business in the geographic world which needs immediate attention."

Henson already holds the Congressional Medal of Honor, but he is the first Negro in history to be honored by any American scientific society for achievement in the geographic field. He made his first trip to the Arctic in 1891 with Peary and during the following two decades became a legendary figure among the Eskimos. He learned to speak their numerous dialects; he became a better hunter than most of them; he could out-last them on the long treks in the 70-below-zero temperatures and the howling winds of the Arctic nights.

Born on an impoverished Maryland tenant farm, Henson went to sea at the age of twelve. Nine years later he joined Robert E. Peary, then a young naval lieutenant, on an expedition to survey a canal across Nicaragua.

For nearly twenty years Peary and Henson pierced the frozen wastes of the Far North, suffering cold and starvation together in fruitless efforts to reach the North Pole. Not until their seventh attempt did they attain victory. And Peary did not hesitate to proclaim that Matt Henson, because of his adaptability, fitness and loyalty was his most valuable aid.

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WIND, CHICAGO, GETS A FREE PUFF AT PRESIDENTIAL DINNER

The only evidence of radio at the dinner given to President Truman by the White House Correspondents' Association in Washington last Saturday night was the microphone through which Spike Jones and his comedy band were heard, which was labelled "Station WIND, Chicago". (Ralph Atlass please take a bow.) It was also the microphone through which Margaret Truman made her unannounced guest appearance surprising even her father who afterwards told the correspondents "You put one over on me." Miss Truman stole the show and in the opinion of one of those present, "sings about four times better than her critics will admit, and her stage presence was super."

President Truman presented the \$500 Raymond Clapper Award for outstanding Washington reporting to Nat Finney, Washington correspondent for the Minneapolis Star Tribune, Des Moines Register-Tribune and Cowles Broadcasting Company.

Among those present at the dinner identified with radio interests were:

Martin Codel, publisher, FM Reports; E. H. Gammons, Washington CBS Vice-President; Philip L. Graham, publisher, Washington Post operating WINX; William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Hearst stations; Ray Henle, commentator; Mike Hunnicott, WOL commentator; Ernest K. Lindley, commentator; William R. McAndrew, NBC; B. M. McKelway, publisher, Washington Star and operator of WMAL; Claude A. Mahoney, CBS commentator; Paul A. Porter, former Chairman FCC.

Also, Bryson B. Rash, ABC-WMAL; Joseph H. Ream, CBS; Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President NBC; Oswald Schuette, RCA; George O. Sutton, Radio Counsellor; Sol Taishoff, Editor, Broadcasting; Eugene D. Thomas, Advertising Manager WOR.

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SARNOFF NEWCOMEN DINNER HONOR GUEST COMMEMORATING EDISON

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, will be the guest of honor at a dinner of the American Newcomen Society in Washington Friday, March 19, which will be a memorial to Thomas A. Edison.

Former Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey, and former Secretary of the Navy will bring greetings to the dinner in memory of his distinguished father. The American Newcomen is a branch of a British society named after Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729), an English engineer, one of the inventors of the steam engine.

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SYLVANIA 1947 \$95,715,638 SALES SET NEW PEACE RECORD

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 1947 sales of \$95,715,638 was the largest peacetime volume in its history, and 38 per cent above 1946 sales of \$69,313,127. Sales for the last pre-war year of 1941 approximated \$20,000,000.

Income for 1947 was also at a new high record, \$2,507,075. After provision for preferred dividends, the earnings equalled \$2.10 a share on the 1,006,550 shares of common stock. They compare with \$2,384,017 or \$1.97 a common share shown for 1946.

Walter E. Poor, Chairman of the Board and Don G. Mitchell, President, declared that 1947 was the first year since the war in which sales were not seriously limited by material shortages, although production still was inadequate to take care of demand for the company's three principal product lines of radio sets, fluorescent lamps and photoflash lamps.

Two wholly-owned subsidiaries acquired recently, Colonial Radio Corporation and the Wabash Corporation, operated at losses in 1947, as did the Electronics Division, the report disclosed. Products of these subsidiaries are relatively new to Sylvania, it was stated, and plans did not mature fast enough last year to bring these divisions into the profit column.

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U.S.-CANADIAN RMA DIRECTORS TO MEET IN TORONTO APRIL 8

United States and Canadian radio manufacturers will hold their fifth joint conference in Toronto in April when the respective Boards of Directors of the U. S. Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian RMA meet there.

Mutual industry problems will be discussed at business sessions of the Directors, which will be followed by a program of social activities.

The U. S. RMA Board of Directors will meet on Thursday, April 8, with the Canadians present, while the Canadian RMA Directors will meet on Friday, April 9, with the American visitors as guests.

Max F. Balcom, President of the U.S. RMA, will head the American delegation of radio manufacturers who will be guests of the Canadians at two luncheons, a reception and a dinner. The hosts will be S. L. Capell, President of the Canadian RMA, and the Canadian Board of Directors.

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31 NBC TELEVISION AFFILIATES READY BY END OF 1948

Representatives of the 31 NBC Television affiliates which will go on the air before the end of 1948, will meet in New York Friday (March 12), to discuss plans for operation of their television stations, it was announced by Frank E. Mullen, NBC Executive Vice-President.

This is the largest number of video stations scheduled to be affiliated with any one network by the end of the year. NBC Television now has eight stations on the air, with a ninth to begin network operation tomorrow Thursday (March 11).

The eight are WNBT, New York, and WNBW, Washington (both owned and operated by the network); WPTZ, Philadelphia; WRGB, Schenectady; WWJ-TV, Detroit; KSD-TV, St. Louis; WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee, and WLWT, Cincinnati. Of these, New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Schenectady are now joined in an East Coast network, and WBAL-TV, Baltimore, will join the network March 11th.

Mr. Mullen recently return from a trip to the West Coast also predicted that a coast-to-coast video network will be in operation by 1950 from New York to Hollywood.

The NBC Vice President said he had held conferences with most of the major motion picture producers during his trip and had found all vitally interested in television, both as an advertising medium and as an outlet for future production. However, he said, he did not believe television would ever show first-run, full-length motion pictures.

"Television films will be 10, 20 or 30 minutes long", Mr. Mullen said. "It is not economically feasible to produce full-length pictures exclusively for television showing."

Mr. Mullen stated that 65 percent of NBC's video programming is now commercially sponsored.

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"CIVIL RIGHTS" SOUTHERN SENATORS DEMAND RADIO TIME

Twenty-one Southern Senators last week demanded from the Mutual Broadcasting System equal radio time to answer a program dramatizing President Truman's civil rights program. Both actions were directed at meeting head-on the proposals strongly advanced by the Administration.

Robert D. Swezey, Vice-President and General Manager of Mutual, said the network would be glad to consider the request.

In a telegram to Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, the Southern twenty-one Senators noted that the network was putting on the air a series entitled "To Secure These

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but the matter is being handled as quickly as possible.

I am sure that you will understand the need for a thorough investigation in this case.

I will be glad to discuss this matter further with you at any time.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Rights", dramatization of the civil rights recommendations made by the President's Committee on Civil Rights and subsequently endorsed by the Chief Executive in a request to Congress for legislation.

They asserted that they were opposed to the proposed legislation, "as are millions of American citizens whom we represent", and added:

"The definition of what constitutes a civil right or where an alleged right of the citizen invades the right of another is highly controversial. In the present circumstances it is a political issue.

"We do not have available the professional talent of a large broadcasting chain to dramatize the presentation of our opposition to the report of the President's committee, but we do wish to have accorded to us time to present our views equal to that used by this program."

"In view of the fact that so many of your outlets are located in the South", the telegram added, "we feel you will gladly comply with our request."

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25 WORDS WINNING \$22,500 RADIO PRIZE WILL COST \$8,000 TAXES

The twenty-five words which Mrs. Florence Hubbard of Chicago wrote about the American Heart Association to win the \$22,500 radio "Walking Man" contest will cost her up to \$8,000 in income taxes.

If, as on some other radio programs, she had merely answered the telephone in a pure lottery, the whole award might be tax free. Out-and-out gifts, the Bureau of Internal Revenue Office in Los Angeles, according to a dispatch to the New York Times, explained, are not taxable, but in previous contests like "The Walking Man", it has been ruled that the writing of an essay, even a twenty-five word one, to qualify for a prize constitutes work making the award legally the same as salary.

The fact that the prize was in merchandise - including an airplane, an automobile, a trailer and a motor-boat - makes no difference to the Government. The tax on such emoluments is based on its "fair market value", which is construed as its retail price.

However, representatives of Ralph Edwards, for whose "Truth and Consequences" program Mrs. Hubbard identified "The Walking Man" as Jack Benny, suggested that her tax might be considerably lower than the approximate \$8,000 levied on that income bracket.

In three similar previous contests, it was stated, the manufacturers who supplied the merchandise prizes, in making cash adjustments for gadgets the winner was unable to use, in many cases had taken into consideration the tax involved.

The National Broadcasting Company said there was no arrangement for either it or the program's sponsor to absorb any of the winner's tax.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Editorials On The Air - Sure
("Washington Times-Herald")

Back in 1941, the Federal Communications Commission ruled in the so-called Mayflower case that U. S. radio stations may not put editorials on the air.

Now, the FCC is holding hearings in Washington on the question whether to reverse the Mayflower ruling.

We're in favor of giving the radio stations just as much leeway in this respect as the newspapers always have had. A newspaper allots a given percentage of its space daily to expressions of its management's opinions on current events. The readers know that these editorials speak the paper's views. Newspapers which genuinely believe in freedom of speech and press also allot space for letters from readers agreeing or disagreeing with the editorials or criticizing other features in the paper. Our own name for that department is Voice Of The People.

Presumably the radio stations or networks would do much the same thing if they should go in for editorializing. The logical course would be to devote a given amount of time per day to a feature plainly labeled as the station's or network's opinions, and equal time to the airing of "Dear Sir, you cur" crackbacks from listeners.

The whole arrangement should add much, we think, to the liveliness and interest of radio. It would also ease a widespread gripe once summed up by the ether star Bob Burns when he chuckled that "Th8 radio's a wonderful thing. Why, you can reach 20,000,000 people by radio, and 20,000,000 people can't reach you."

Nathan Straus, President of WMCA, New York, pointed out that more than 90 per cent of all the cities and towns in the United States have one newspaper apiece, or two papers under the same ownership.

Some managements or editors in these places are broad-minded and courageous enough to give opposite opinions an even break in their columns, but not all of them are. In cities or towns where such a monopoly is abused by the ruling out of opinions which ye editor or ye business office doesn't like, freedom of ye press obviously suffers from a permanent black eye.

This condition could be corrected, at least in part, by allowing the nearest radio station to broadcast editorials and listeners' disagreements with same. In many cases, that would let some fresh air and common sense into the newspapers affected by this radio opinion competition, which would be a good thing all around.

We can't see any reason for keeping editorials off the air any longer, and don't think they should have been banned to begin with. Their entry onto the airwaves would be strictly in tune with the Constitution's 1st amendment, guaranteeing freedom of speech; and what are we waiting for, anyway?

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A Reader Speaks About Paid Radio Logs

(Letter to "Editor and Publisher" from Homer S. Davis, Evanston, Ill.)

In all the arguing going on in the columns of Editor & Publisher regarding radio logs, the forgotten man is the reader who pays his 5¢ a day or \$1.50 a month which makes possible that precious white space called a newspaper.

Broadcasters treat him as a moron who can be motivated only through repetitious, double-barrelled commercials at stepped-up modulation.

Editors judge what is good for him to read and how much, and in this instance it is being determined from a purely commercial standpoint.

Let's be consistent.

Much news space is given to professional athletic events, staged for profit. How much advertising is received from baseball clubs, for instance?

Radio logs are referred to several times a day. Any curtailment reduces the value received by the reader for his expenditure.

In a larger city, his recourse is to shift to a competitor who provides what he wants. In a smaller city where one paper enjoys a monopoly, he can only join the few who "react fast - and loud - to anything they don't like", and still not get what he wants.

Eliminate the radio editor's daily column if you must be commercial, or retain it if it is attracting display radio advertising.

Give the reader a brief, easy-to-read chronological listing of all radio shows. Eliminate call letters and use frequencies (dial readings) if you are a die-hard, or charge for listing calls. Always publish the log in the same relative page position (the Knight publication in Chicago recently yielded to this after years of kicking it all over the paper).

But "big type" for some listings will only clutter up the readability. "Radio Program Service" with position other than chronological would be even less serviceable.

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Network "Co-op" Shows Gain As Retail Medium
Samuel Rooner in "Editor & Publisher")

Radio's wooing of the retail advertiser made a hit last year - a mild one, but nevertheless a hit.

In 1947, local time sales passed network sales for the first time in the 20 years on record.

Radio statisticians calculate the revenue about thus: local \$135,000,000; national network - \$125,000,000. This represents a small loss for national (from \$126,700,000 in 1946), a very substantial gain for local (from \$116,000,000).

Newspapers, of course, more than held their ground against radio in the retail field. While radio was increasing its business by 8%, dailies exactly doubled this increase, raising their retail revenue 16% to a level roundly estimated at more than \$850,000,000.

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The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph memorandum or report.]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

This document contains information that is exempt from public release under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552. It is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

::: _____ :::
::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The San Francisco Call-Bulletin is again printing radio programs having withdrawn them before the war.

A radio paging system for drivers of motor vehicles was patented (No. 2,436,824) last week by Ralph K. Potter of Morriswotn, N.J., assignor to the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation and Subsidiaries: Thirteen weeks to Jan. 31: Consolidated net profit, after \$485,709 Federal taxes, was \$763,190, equal to \$1.90 a share on 400,000 shares outstanding. This compares with \$642,394, or \$1.60 a share, for the corresponding period of the previous year, when \$557,476 was provided for taxes.

News services, newspapers, radio and television representatives have already asked for near 2,000 seats for each of the political national conventions. This is about a sixth of the entire seating capacity of Philadelphia's huge Convention Hall.

Departure from Standard AM and Network rates has been established for WLWT, Crosley Broadcasting Corp.'s Cincinnati video outlet, according to R. E. Dunville, Vice-President and General Manager of the corporation.

"We have allowed substantial discounts during the Summer months", says Mr. Dunville, "as an incentive to advertisers and prospective advertisers." He continues that the establishment of discounts from May through September is done in recognition of the fact that these months in standard broadcasting have been proven "slow".

A personal letter from Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will accompany copies of the CBS Map of the Changing World, mailed to U.N. delegates from all nations. The letter, in part, reads: "The map was specially designed to be used by radio listeners in connection with CBS international news programs, as part of our comprehensive efforts to inform the American people fully on international matters...the map enables the audience to follow the details of CBS international broadcasts with accurate current information on the many changes of the map of the world in the past decade..."

Listeners desiring the map should write to CBS WORLD MAP, Box 828, Chicago, Ill, enclosing 10 cents to cover cost of handling.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.



Founded in 1924

HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, Editor

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March 17, 1948

CBS-TV TO GET INTO WASHINGTON DESPITE CHANNEL TRAFFIC JAM

Although there is nothing in writing on it as yet, unless something turns up unexpectedly to spill the beans, the television programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System from its dazzling new studios in New York City will be seen in Washington notwithstanding the fact that all four television channels in the National Capital are already assigned to other broadcasting companies. CBS coming into the Capital, it is understood, will be accomplished through an arrangement with WMAL-TV, Washington Evening Star station, which will probably not be completed before April or May.

WMAL is an affiliate of the American Broadcasting Company but it is figured that it may be sometime before ABC may be ready to use the television facilities which delay will give CBS a chance to look around for a permanent outlet. Those who have the other Washington channels nailed down are the National Broadcasting Company DuMont and Bamberger.

Columbia was the principal advocate of color television and had expected to come into Washington with color which necessarily would have had to be transmitted on a much higher frequency. For that reason no application was put in for one of the four precious black and white standard broadcast channels. Therefore it was bad news for Columbia when the FCC decided color was not far enough along for practical purposes but let black and white go ahead.

Just how Columbia would work out its future whether through added channels, being able to buy in, or some other lucky stroke, no one would venture a guess. Earl H. Gammons, CBS Washington Vice-President though non-committal, was apparently hopeful that some permanent arrangement could be effected. Arrangements have already been made to receive the CBS telecasts in Philadelphia with negotiations under way in Boston.

Frank Stanton, President of CBS, stated that the New York television studios will be a major step in the company's intensive plans for building a nationwide television network.

The new studios and their associated facilities, occupying more than 700,000 cubic feet in the Grand Central Terminal Building in midtown New York, will be equipped with the most advanced television apparatus while practically all existing studio and control equipment will be scrapped. The new studio plans are based on Columbia's actual operating experience in television over the past 17 years.

"Columbia's primary television interest is the establishment of a nationwide network of stations as a coordinated enterprise which will give the television audience maximum coverage of the entire American scene", Mr. Stanton said.

"The new CBS studio facilities are intended to increase the scope and variety of programs to be fed its television affiliates

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so that those stations in communities with limited sources of television talent and program material may benefit from the vast entertainment, cultural, and news resources of the New York area.

"We believe that helping new stations to build their audiences more quickly will shorten their period of financial loss and television will thereby achieve a sound economic status more rapidly than would otherwise be possible.

"As broadcasters in both radio and television since their earliest days, we are fully aware that technical facilities alone will not produce interesting programs. It is Columbia's tradition to pioneer in programming and we intend to maintain that creative leadership in television. Our new facilities will provide freedom for the creative effort in studio programming which is generally accepted as one of television's most urgent needs."

Mr. Stanton said the present CBS regular schedule of news, remotes and film programs will continue and programs from the new studios will be added to this schedule as rapidly as construction permits.

The present CBS schedule includes all the major events from Madison Square Garden except professional boxing, and during the baseball season, the home games of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Television fans, he said, are still talking of the unforgettable thrill of watching Gil Dodds break the world's indoor mile record when CBS broadcast the recent Millrose track meet from the Garden.

The first programs from the new studios are slated for broadcast in April even though studio construction will still be in progress. Included in the expansion of the CBS broadcast schedule is an extension of the present five-day schedule to seven-day operations.

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"PHONEVISION" TO BE INCLUDED IN ZENITH'S NEW TELEVISION SETS

Reporting that shipments for the past nine months were the highest in the company's peacetime history, E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, said:

"Phonevision", the company's new television development, continues to attract nation-wide attention from broadcasters, manufacturers and moving picture interests, the latter being most enthusiastic about its limitless possibilities of first run movies in the home. Satisfactory progress is being made in engineering and the further development of this feature which is being provided for in our line of television receivers to be placed on the market this Fall."

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REINSCH, MILLER TO GIVE POINTERS TO GEORGIA INSTITUTE

The two top speakers at the Georgia Radio Institute at the University of Georgia Tuesday, April 6 and Wednesday, the 7th, will be J. Leonard Reinsch, radio adviser to President Truman, and Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters. The meetings will be sponsored jointly by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at the University and the Georgia Association of Broadcasters.

Two vacancies on the Advisory Board for the George Foster Peabody Radio Awards have been filled by Paul Porter, former FCC Chairman, and John Crosby, syndicated radio columnist for the New York Herald Tribune.

The next meeting of the Board will be held next Monday, March 22nd at the Hotel Commodore, New York, to select the 1947 winners. The winners will be announced and awards presented at a luncheon meeting of the New York City Radio Executives Club in April.

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"BRICKLAYING PAYS BETTER", MAHONEY CBS-WTOP NEWSMAN CAUTIONS

Keister White, of Annandale Road, Falls Church, Virginia, wrote Claude Mahoney, CBS-WTOP Washington commentator, that "the time has come as it must to all high school seniors, for me to write a theme on a possible future vocation. Since I am sincerely interested in news broadcasting ..." He enclosed a set of questions.

On his "Once Over Lightly" show on WTOP (7:40 A.M. Mon. through Fri.), Mr. Mahoney advised the lad:

"These questions could be used on anything from bricklaying to broadcasting. But if there is a choice, I would advise Keister to go after brick-laying. I think there is more money in it..

"Working environment, indoors, outdoors, hazards? Well, it's both indoors and outdoors. As for the hazards ... they are people who say 'no' when they mean 'yes' and vice versa. The hazards are bad grammar and poor construction on the air, or a frog in your throat. The hazards are the ease with which a person can make a mistake or tell only part of a story. The hazards are the Washington Senators on opening day when you should be watching the other kind of Senators ...

"Is the work monotonous? Well, coming down here day after day at the exact moment and being ready at the exact second can get very monotonous if you let it. I have always said it was like milking cows, except that this chair is slightly more comfortable than a milking stool. ..."

Claude knows about milking. A Hoosier by birth, he lives in Washington, but he spends his week-ends on his farm in nearby Fairfax County, Virginia. To do his three morning radio broadcasts on WTOP, he gets up as early as any farmer.

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"SCIENCE IS NATION'S GREATEST FORTIFICATION" - DAVID SARNOFF

Stressing the fact that our opportunities to succeed as individuals and to advance as a nation were often found in tiny clues, hidden amid simple surroundings, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, asserted at Boston University last week: "The steam engine was born in a tea kettle; the airplane came out of a bicycle shop; the automobile first sputtered and moved in a small carriage factory, and broadcasting started from an amateur station in a private garage."

Each of these inventions was, at the outset, confronted by skepticism, General Sarnoff, who received an honorary degree along with Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters and others, continued:

"The public was indifferent and a long period of time elapsed between their introduction and their popular acceptance. This span has been shortened greatly by the new implements of science and the modern means of exploitation. But former indifference must not be replaced by another apathy - a lack of concern by the public as to the use made of new inventions and discoveries. There is danger in either attitude and more so today than ever.

"Failure to appreciate the significance of inventions may retard our technical progress and threaten our National Security. And failure to guard against the evil use of technological developments may destroy our capacity for social progress. We need an informed and alert public opinion to stand guard against both dangers."

"In radio and television", he said, "the electron is the new and magic force. In aviation, it is jet propulsion; in medicine, it is penicillin and streptomycin. Like the original discoveries and inventions in these fields, each is a new key to further developments which will make our present-day conceptions of science seem as crude as the first feeble wireless signal, or the first short flight of the airplane."

"Science, while changing the world, has changed itself. It has accumulated knowledge so vast as to be beyond assimilation by a single human mind.

"Where one scientist toiled alone fifty years ago, hundreds work together today in cooperative effort. Research institutions of education and industry have brought them together and provided them with matchless facilities for exploring the unknown, for creating the new and improving the old.

"Upon the foundations created by the pioneers of science, now stand splendidly equipped research laboratories. Within them are assembled men of ideas who use the tools of science to broaden and extend the trails blazed by pioneers and to open new horizons. These laboratories told the promise of the future; they are the bulwarks of our national security, for war has taught us that science is a nation's greatest fortification, as well as the fountainhead of its progress and its research for enduring peace."

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STOCKTON NEW AMERICAN CABLE & RADIO HEAD; SERVED IN EUROPE

Kenneth E. Stockton, newly elected President of the American Cable & Radio Corporation, world-wide cable and radiotelegraph affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has been associated with the I. T. & T. System for more than 20 years, recently holding the position of Divisional Vice President for all of Europe. He also has been elected President of two of ACR's operating subsidiaries, All America Cables and Radio, Inc., and The Commercial Cable Company.

A native of Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Stockton was graduated from Princeton University in 1914 and from Columbia Law School in 1917. He joined the Legal Department of I. T. & T. in 1925 and was made Assistant General Attorney of the corporation in 1948. In 1935 he became Vice President of I. T. & T. and in 1939 was elected to the Board of Directors. From 1940 to early 1945 Mr. Stockton served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of American Cable & Radio, following which he assumed his I. T. & T. post in Europe.

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TELEVISION SEMINAR AT NEW G.E. ELECTRONICS PARK IN SYRACUSE

A three-day television seminar opened at the General Electric's new Electronics Park at Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday (March 16). About 125 were expected to attend the sessions yesterday and today and in Syracuse tomorrow (March 18) at the G.E. television station WRGB in Schenectady.

Highlights of the seminar included a tour through the new \$25,000,000 electronics headquarters plant at Syracuse, a special "House of Magic" show following dinner today, and a network television show relayed by G.E. from New York for the group as they visit and inspect WRGB in Schenectady tomorrow (Thursday, 18th)

Dr. W.R.G. Baker, G.E. Vice-President in charge of the Electronics Department, talked to the group after dinner Tuesday. C. A. Priest, Manager of the G.E. Transmitter Division, is to be the dinner speaker tonight (17th).

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FM LICENSE PERIOD EXTENDED TO THREE YEARS

The Federal Communications Commission has amended its rules to extend the normal license period of commercial FM broadcast stations and noncommercial FM broadcast stations to three years after a preliminary licensing period based upon a system of expiration dates to fit a staggered schedule for renewal of licenses. The new procedure will become effective May 1, 1948.

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SEN. JOHNSON, COLORADO, RECONSIDERS; WILL RUN AGAIN

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado, ranking minority member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which handles radio matters (and author of the pending bill S-2231) to break down clear channels and to keep the power ceiling at 50 kw), who announced sometime ago that he would not run again, has changed his mind and put up his lightning rod for re-election to a third term.

Mr. Johnson last week made public a letter written to Walter Walker of Grand Junction, Colo., former United States Senator in which he told Mr. Walker that for six months people in "all walks of life" in Colorado had urged him to change his mind and run again for the Senate.

"Much to my surprise, I have discovered that one cannot side-step high public responsibility at will", he wrote.

"Reluctantly I yield to these arguments and announce now that in this year of its greatest crisis since the Civil War, should the Democratic party desire to nominate me for another six-year term, I am available."

This would mean if Senator Johnson were re-elected and desired to do so, he could be the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee succeeding Senator Wallace White, who will not run for re-election, and therefore the most powerful man in the Senate on radio and communications. Hearings on the Johnson bill (S-2231) will begin April 5 and in the meantime Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, Acting Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, has served notice that until these hearings are concluded and acted upon, the Federal Communications Commission make no recommendations with regard to the North American Regional Agreement (NARBA) which may result in a delay in holding the NARBA conference which is scheduled to start August 2 in Canada.

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SUNSPOTS AGAIN CAUSE COMMUNICATIONS TROUBLE

A "magnetic storm" in the upper atmosphere has caused a radio "blackout" all over the world, the National Bureau of Standards said Monday.

The Bureau explained the disruption of radio communications - "at least the worst in a year" - began about midnight Sunday, and would continue for three or four days.

The disturbances are caused by a heavy outburst of sunspots, eruptions on the surface of the sun, and are particularly severe across the North Atlantic.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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• "The 1984-85 season was a record for the area, with a total of 1,100,000 pounds of fish being harvested, up from 1,000,000 pounds in 1983-84."

Journal of Management Studies, 20(6), 791-806.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

OBJECTING TO ADDED \$125,000 SAYS FCC OUT OF ALL PROPORTION

Senator Clyde Reed (R), of Kansas, succeeded in killing an amendment by Senator O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, to add \$125,000 to add \$125,000 to the Federal Communications Commission appropriation for the next fiscal year.

"My reason for asking this increase is that the work of the Federal Communications Commission is steadily expanding", said Senator O'Mahoney. "It is expanding at a rate greater than that probably of any other Government agency, simply because the war has resulted in the development of new horizons in the science of electronics and the science of communications through the ether.

"The request which was made of the committee was for funds sufficient to enable the Federal Communications Commission to expand \$40,411 to add 8 positions to carry on the work of frequency allocations and treaty development. This is because the development of this science has become so great that electrical impulses may now be sent around the world with as little energy as 1 watt. It becomes essential therefore, if the people of the United States are to be protected in the utilization of all the bands which are available in the ether, that international agreements be made effective so that there shall not be interference. Without such treaties, without such understandings, it would be easily possible for one nation to jam the bands which are used by another nation.

"Furthermore, the Federal Communications Commission desires to have 23 positions for safety and special services. The radio is being used now not only by taxicabs all over the United States, but it is being used upon the seas, and upon the Great Lakes, to enable business and industrial and pleasure craft to avoid the dangers which are ever present upon the waters. To decline to give the Federal Communications Commission the money which it needs to proceed with its safety investigations and its special services is merely a decision upon the part of the Congress that that sort of development shall not be made. One hundred and one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars was to be used by the Federal Communications Commission for that purpose."

To which Senator Reed, objecting said:

"This is one of the bureaus which has grown out of all proportions as compared with what it used to be. I readily grant that the work of the Federal Communications Commission has increased. The science of electronics has developed more during the war, and in the past 5 years, than it would normally have developed in 50 years.

"In 1941 - I shall not go clear back to 1939 - the Federal Communications Commission had 1,114 employees. Today it has 1,377. Throughout the war the number of its employees ran above 2,000. During the war the Commission had some extra duties to perform. It is true that the number of applications for radio licenses and stations

has increased, but presently I think the backlog is somewhat less than it was some months ago. I think the Commission is making progress in reducing that number.

"At any rate, we allowed \$100,000 above what the House allowed. I do not think there is need for more than that. The Commission's plea for a further increase from our committee was rejected by the subcommittee and also by the full committee."

Despite the fact that Senator O'Mahoney read a lengthy letter from FCC Chairman backing the request for more money, the amendment was beaten by a voice vote.

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FCC PROBES CHARGE RADIO SLANTED NEWS AGAINST JEWS

The Federal Communications Commission last week, according to the Washington Post, disclosed that it is studying evidence on an allegation that a Los Angeles radio station ordered its news broadcasts to be "slanted", particularly in an anti-Semitic direction.

An FCC spokesman said the agency's secretary, T. J. Slowie, had telegraphed a Hollywood radio news writers' group for information on charges they made against Station KMPC. The data, in the form of sworn statements by former KMPC news room personnel, was returned and is now under study.

Meantime, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, petitioned the FCC to revoke KMPC's license. He said it had ordered news comments "slanted in a manner which would stir up religious and racial hatred".

The Billboard, weekly amusement news magazine, first brought the story to light, by publishing the charges of the radio writers' group. In its latest edition, Billboard reported that three KMPC employees had resigned or been dismissed over differences concerning the alleged policy of the 50,000-watt station. They are Clete Roberts, Director of News and Special Events; George E. Lewis, newsroom manager, and Maurie Starrels, news editor.

The Billboard quoted a sworn statement of Starrels, and said the charges it contained were similar to those of the other two. Starrels was quoted as swearing he was instructed by KMPC Owner G. A. Richards:

1. To emphasize, after the murder of gangster Bugsy Siegel, that Siegel was Jewish.
2. To be critical of Atomic Energy Commission Chairman David Lilienthal in newscasts; to play up his religion and foreign extraction; to emphasize statements critical of him and play down or not use incidents favorable to him.
3. To "go easy" on President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act, "because nobody cares what he has to say".

4. To "ridicule on all possible occasions Henry Wallace" and link him to communism.
5. To give prominence in newscasts to the scandals involving Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, "emphasizing the fact that he was a Jew".
6. To play up unfavorable testimony regarding airplane builder Howard Hughes.
7. To use "very little" on the Palestine situation.
8. To "concoct a rumor that Edwin Pauley had Cabinet aspirations".
9. To show Gen Douglas MacArthur "to advantage at all times possible."

In reply, Robert O. Reynolds, KMPC General Manager and Vice-President, declared that the dismissals had nothing to do with "differences in viewpoint in the treatment of the news."

"Our complete file of newscasts", the station official continued, "is open for inspection and I am satisfied that, even with the closest of scrutiny, no bias or indication of slanting of news will be found in any of them."

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MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS WITH RADIOTELEPHONES; PAGE MARK TWAIN

Shades of Mark Twain!

Mississippi River steamboats are now equipped with radio telephones. A new 1000-watt transmitter and companion receivers at the St. Louis station of the Radiomarine Corporation of America brings to listeners the voices of skippers as far away from St. Louis as Greenville, Mississippi, 700 miles down the river. Not only the range of the new facilities are revealed but the new equipment shows how radiotelephone service has ended the sometimes hazardous isolation of craft plying America's inland waterways in storms and darkness.

"Before the development of the radiotelephone", said Mr. Ugel, "vessels on the Mississippi and other rivers often encountered serious communications difficulties, particularly in bad weather. For instance, to make an urgent telephone call it was necessary to find a landing, dock the vessel, and go ashore. But with radiotelephone it now is possible for the captain to pick up his telephone aboard ship and call us here at St. Louis. We are able to connect him with any telephone operator in the United States."

Some inquired as to the range of Radiomarine's new facilities with respect to service on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the reply was that the St. Louis station readily communicated with vessels as far distant as St. Paul, Pittsburgh, and New Orleans.

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MITCHELL TELLS AD CLUBS LISTENERS WANT NO-FEE BROADCASTING

Three-quarters of the nation's radio listeners would rather have broadcasting as it exists in this country in preference to payment of an annual fee, and an overwhelming majority of Americans do not want Government control of radio, according to Maurice Mitchell, General Manager, WTOP, who spoke before the Women's Advertising Club, APRA, and men's Advertising Club at the Washington Hotel, in Washington, D. C., today (March 17).

Mr. Mitchell's discussion was based on the findings of a nationwide survey of radio listening habits conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago. He stated that the study is the second national survey undertaken by the radio industry to ascertain listener reaction to program presentation. "The radio programs you hear nowadays", Mr. Mitchell said, "are pretty much the result of our having learned what the American people want to hear and what they will actually listen to when we broadcast our offerings."

He pointed out that 91 per cent of the nation's homes are now equipped with at least one radio receiver, and that approximately half of the people reported that they relied on radio as their chief source of news.

Striking at those critics who attack radio commercials, Mr. Mitchell stated that "the large majority of the audience is not opposed to advertising on the air". In the survey, he pointed out, those who participated had an opportunity to vote on eight statements regarding radio commercials. Five of the statements criticized commercials, three commended them. Results of poll showed that the three statements which commended radio commercials received the highest "vote".

The survey also brought out the favorite types of programs among listeners during both daytime and nighttime broadcasting. The first five choices for daytime listening are news, serial stories, religious programs, popular and dance music and home-making programs. At night, the five types of programs preferred are news, comedy, quiz and audience participation, popular and dance music and drama. Mystery plays, while they did not show up in the first five types, also proved to be highly popular, rating in seventh place.

In discussing the listeners' opposition to government control of radio, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the survey showed less than 10 per cent of those polled felt that radio should be run by the government. Such a reaction, he emphasized, "is a pretty firm 'stay out' order from the people."

"We will continue this program of going to the listener for his verdict", Mr. Mitchell concluded. "In this respect we are unique among the mass media, but it is, in our opinion, the only way of finding what we need to know in order to live up to the high stand-

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ards which we have set for ourselves. As long as the people are as generous in their praise as they have been, we will feel encouraged. As long as our critics continue to make suggestions from which all May benefit, we will continue to improve our product.

"The end result will be the refinement of the finest and soundest and most appreciated system of broadcasting in the world."

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RMA-IRE SPRING MEETING TECHNICAL PROGRAM ISSUED

The complete technical program for the Spring Meeting of the RMA Engineering Department and the Institute of Radio Engineers, to be held April 26-28 in Syracuse, N.Y., has just been announced by Virgil M. Graham, Chairman of the Committee in charge.

FM transmitter and antenna developments, new radio communications equipment, the New York-Boston microwave relay system, and radar aids to airline navigation are among the subjects to be discussed by radio engineers during the three-day conference.

Other details of the program, including social sessions and committee meetings, will be announced later. Following is the technical program:

Monday, April 26

"An Integrated Line of FM Broadcast Transmitters"

J. E. Young - Radio Corporation of America

"A New FM Antenna"

H. J. Howland - The Workshop Associates, Inc.

"The Right Way to an RMA Standard"

L.C.F. Horle - Chief Engineer, RMA Engineering Department

"Audio Frequency Measurements"

H. H. Scott - Herman Hosmer Scott, Inc.

Tuesday, April 27

"Spectrum Analysis Applied to a Variable Speech Amplifier"

R. Whittle - Federal Telephone & Radio Corporation

"Development and Application of Railroad VHF Communication Equipment - A. A. Curry - Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation

"A New Design of Point-to-Point Communicationa Equipment"

Coleman London - Westinghouse Electric Corporation

"The Engineer and His Neighbor"

E. Finley Carter - Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

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Wednesday, April 28

"Lighthouse Tube Life"

H. D. Doolittle - Machlett Laboratories, Inc.

"A Review of Crystal Saver Circuits for VHF Receivers"

Dr. H. W. Hedeman, Jr. - Bendix Radio, Division of Bendix
Aviation Corporation

"Commercial Applications of Klystrons"

Coleman Dodd - Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc.

"A Broad Band Microwave Relay System Between New York And Boston"

A. L. Durkee - Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.

"Radar As An Aid To Airline Navigation"

R. C. Jensen - General Electric Company.

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SITE CHOSEN FOR CROSLY TV NET COLUMBUS, O., STATION

An eight-acre site in Clinton township, just outside Columbus, has been taken under option for WLWC, the 50 KW television station which the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation will erect this year to serve Central Ohio.

The location must be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority before construction of an antenna can begin. The tower will be 590 feet high, and will carry television programs to an area at least 40 miles in radius. WLWC will operate with an effective power of 50,000 watts and has been assigned television channel 3, in the 60 to 66 megacycle band.

The first Crosley video station WLWT, is now operating in Cincinnati. Another, WLWD, is scheduled for construction in Dayton this year.

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NET TIME SALES UP 5 PERCENT; FOUR NETS \$72,352,636

On the basis of preliminary financial reports, net time sales (after deducting commissions) of standard broadcast networks and stations during the calendar year 1947 increased by 5.6 percent over 1946, the Federal Communications Commission announced last week. Included in this comparison are the four nation-wide networks and their 10 key stations, three regional networks and 821 stations. In 1946, these 821 stations accounted for 94.0 percent of the net time sales of all stations. In order to achieve comparability, this summary is restricted to revenue experience of identical stations and networks.

Net time sales reported by the four national networks and their 10 key stations (i.e., amount retained after payments to affiliated stations) was \$72,352,636, or an increase of three percent over the amount reported for 1946. Reports from three regional networks indicate a one-percent increase in net time sales over 1946.

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Radio Makers See Cut In '48 Exports
 ("New York Times")

A 25 to 50 per cent decrease in last year's record volume of American radio receivers will occur this year as a result of sharp quotas imposed by importing nations, foreign dollar shortages and other factors, several industry spokesmen predicted last week. First figures on 1947 exports made available by the Radio Manufacturers' Association indicate that 1,520,826 units were shipped, with a value of \$53,537,043.

The importance of this narrowing of the export market lies in the possibility of widespread backing up of quality as well as off brands in the domestic market, according to local distributors and dealers. Despite maintenance of formal allocations by several top-brand manufacturers, many retailers and at least one important distributor declared there is intense competition on all types of radios "right now".

James E. Burke, Chairman of the Export Committee of RMA, estimated that volume of receiver exports is running at the rate of \$4,000,000 monthly. He said he feels this rate will be cut by 50 per cent before the end of the year.

Mr. Burke based his contention on two factors - no relaxation by importing countries of limited import permits for radio receivers which they regard as nonessential, and shrinking dollar resources in these countries combined with attempts to set up their own receiver manufacturing industries.

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Voice Of America \$6,000,000 Cut Called Short-Sighted
 ("Editor & Publisher")

The House Appropriations Committee certainly picked the wrong time to be economy-minded when it proposed to lop more than six million dollars off the \$34 million budget asked by the State Department for information activities and radio broadcasts abroad. This country cannot afford to be economy-minded on this item at the present time.

Our government proposes to spend 5.3 billion dollars in the first year of the European Recovery Program to stem the westward creeping tide of Russian intimidation. The requested \$34 million is only one-half of one percent of the ERP expenditure - not too much to spend on explaining to the peoples of Europe how we are trying to help them.

Russia spends 10 to 15 times as much as we do on direct propaganda attacking ERP and the motives of our government. One-half of one percent is not too much of a sales expense for telling the truth about ourselves abroad.

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2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the situation in the country.

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E. F. McDonald, Jr. Urges U.S. To Renew Rights To Greenland
(A letter to the editor of the Chicago Daily News from
Commander McDonald, radio manufacturer and explorer.)

I don't know who wrote the very excellent editorial on Wednesday, Feb. 25, under the heading "As We See It" but I find that writer has some misinformation on what our deal was with the Danish government for the Virgin Islands. I am not surprised at this misinformation as I found, in 1943, neither President Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy nor Jimmy Byrnes knew what the facts were.

It is true that we paid \$25,000,000 in cash but the Danes drove a hard bargain. It will pay your editorial writer to look up the facts of that deal. He will find that as a consideration and in the treaty we paid not only \$25,000,000 for the Virgin Islands but we also signed away all our rights to Greenland - which by all the rules of exploration we, the United States, owned, although we never had exercised sovereignty. Because of that deal, Greenland is the only country in the Western Hemisphere where a U.S. vessel cannot land without permission from the crown, except in stress of weather.

Greenland, in my opinion, is one of the most strategic pieces of land in the Western Hemisphere. We not only should not have signed away our rights to Greenland but we should now acquire it. It happens to be underpopulated and self-supporting and there is a wealth of mineral resources in Greenland as well as it being the only source of natural cryolite in the world. Cryolite is needed to extract aluminum from bauxite.

In 1925 I loaded my vessel, way north of the Arctic circle, with coal which was almost shoveled off the top of the ground. Greenland was once a tropical country and we found in the far north the fossils of the giant Sequoia. Its mineral resources really have not been tapped.

I talked with President Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy and Jimmy Byrnes during the war about our acquiring Greenland but they said we had promised to take no loot - but they all agreed, after hearing the story of Greenland, that Denmark at the end of the war probably would be broke and we might make another "Alaska purchase".

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Goebbels In Last Frenzy Himself Screamed Over The Radio
(H.R. Trevor-Roper in "New York Times")

Ultimately the philosophy of Goebbels reached its logical end. Unable to rest, having been through everything and disbelieved in everything and lost everything, he could aim only at destruction; and his radicalism, which allowed him to do nothing incompletely, dictated total destruction.

In the last days of the war, Goebbels, through his numerous engines, through Radio Berlin and Radio Werewolf, and with his own voice as he paced up and down in the bunker in Berlin, preached the gospel of nihilism."

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The number of transformed cells was determined by the number of colonies obtained after plating on the selective medium. The results are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent standard deviation.

::::
:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
::::

T. A. M. Craven of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, and General Manager of Station WOL in Washington, is on a business trip for Cowles that will take him to Chicago, Minneapolis, Boston and Des Moines.

Ex-Senator Burton K. Wheeler, A Democrat, former Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce (Radio) Committee, who himself ran as v-p candidate on a third party ticket with old Senator Bob LaFollette, was quoted as saying he thinks the Administration is underestimating the size of the Wallace vote. Senator Wheeler believes 90% of the Wallace vote will come from the Democrats and that any split in the Democratic party will make it difficult for the Democrats to win.

The Toledo Blade Company has been designated for an FCC hearing on an application for a new station to operate on 1470 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time, DA, in a consolidated proceeding with applications of the Continental Broadcasting Co. and the Midwestern Broadcasting Company.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will begin operation of a West Coast frequency modulation radio transmitter in May under the call KMGM, the studio announced last week. The new transmitter and an associated broadcasting studio will be located at the summit of Coldwater Canyon, between Beverly Hills and North Hollywood, and, because of the transmitter's elevation, the project is regarded in the trade as a possible precursor of Metro's entry into the television field.

Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System has been appointed Chairman of the Radio Section of the 1948 Red Cross Drive for Greater New York.

Effective with the changeover from Pacific Standard to Daylight Saving Time in California last Sunday, all programs broadcast over the Don Lee and other stations in California are now heard one hour later than the Standard Time schedule.

Stations in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona are not affected by this change.

On "Information Please" recently Artur Rubinstein, the pianist, proved to be the life of the party. One of the questions asked was: "What is the difference between an Archduke and a Grand Duke?"

Rubinstein spoke up saying: "They were the same. An Arch Duke was Austrian and a Grand Duke Russian. It doesn't make much difference at this time as neither rank exists. I would not like to think of any royalties now outside of Petrillo's."

Joseph H. Ream, Executive Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will speak on "Should the Broadcaster Editorialize?" tomorrow (Thursday, March 18) at the luncheon meeting of the Radio Executives Club of New York.

Capt. David R. Hull, U.S. Navy (Retiree), who has been closely identified with electronic research and radar development for the Navy during the past 23 years, the last two years as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ships for Electronics, has been appointed Assistant Technical Director of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

The signing of three new contracts for the delivery of RCA 5-kilowatt television transmitters and associated equipment was announced this week by the RCA Engineering Products Department.

These RCA TT-5A television transmitters and associated broadcast equipment will be delivered to the following stations: WFBM (WFBM, Inc.), Indianapolis; WLWC (The Crosley Broadcasting Company), Columbus, Ohio; and WFMJ (The Youngstown Vindicator), Youngstown, Ohio.

An increase in the net selling price of the 906 FM-AM signal generator, manufactured by McMurdo Silver Company, Inc., in Hartford, Conn., from \$99.50 to \$116.50 was announced March 14th. A company spokesman said the increase was necessary to cover the rise in costs of labor and materials.

Admiral Corporation - For 1947: Net profit, \$2,248, 186, equal to \$2.50 a common share, against \$1,888,625 or \$2.10 in 1946. Total sales were \$47,898,938, compared with \$36,169,850.

The Don Lee Broadcasting System, La Jolla, California, has applied for a construction permit for a new commercial television station at La Jolla, Calif., to be operated on Channel #6, 82-88 megacycles, ERP of Visual power, 20 kilowatts, Aur. 10 kilowatts.

Dr. John A. Hutcheson, who during war helped direct the radar research program, has been named Director of Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s Research Laboratories.

An application of Frank Sinatra, the bobby-six broadcaster, for a new standard broadcast station at Palm Springs, California, has been dismissed by the FCC "at the request of the applicant".

Every FM radio station in the country last Thursday was asked by the FM Association to adopt and use frequently the slogan, "Be Sure Your New Radio Has FM."

In letters to all FM broadcasters, J. N. (Bill) Bailey, FMA Executive Director, said: "We ask you to adopt the slogan and use it. You'll help yourself by creating greater public demand for FM sets and that means more listeners for you."

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1970

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Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, Editor

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No. 1817

March 24, 1948

PETRILLO PACT BIG TV BOOST; SYMPHONIES FIRST UNDER WIRE

Petrillo's letting down the bars allowing live musicians to appear in television broadcasts was of tremendous - one might almost say vital - importance to television. It was a foregone conclusion that telecasters upon receiving the unexpected Petrillo flash would jump at the opportunity to enlarge their sphere of entertainment. It was a surprise, however, that the first under the wire would be two major networks each offering a great symphony orchestra. Hardly had the pact been signed than it was announced that the National Broadcasting Company would lead the procession and at the same time make history by televising Arturo Toscanini for the eastern TV net, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, at its regular concert at 6:30 o'clock last Saturday evening.

In this, however, NBC had not reckoned with its rival the Columbia Broadcasting System which let it be known that it would put Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra on at Mr. Ormandy's Saturday afternoon broadcast at 5 P.M., an hour and a half earlier than Toscanini, to be picked up by the Philadelphia Bulletin CBS outlet WCAU-TV in Philadelphia, and also carried by WCBS-TV in New York.

And so it came about that the Petrillo television revival began with outstanding offerings of classical music, two as fine symphony orchestras as there are in the world. Furthermore, Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company stated that already ABC was planning to televise the Metropolitan Opera performances which would be another great victory for the classical performers.

Addressing the studio audience at NBC in New York, David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, said:

"Tonight, for the first time in our history, we are televising the great music of Wagner, the great interpretive genius of Toscanini and the skilled playing of his gifted artists in the orchestra. Never before, in the history of the world, was such a triumph possible. This represents the realization of a dream; a dream we have dreamed for 25 years or more. And so tonight, the magic of science combines with the glory of the arts to bring to countless people in their own homes, over the wings of the radio waves, this program of great music and all it means. What a joy it is that this can be done while our beloved Maestro Toscanini is still a young man!*** (Laughter)

"Those of us who have been privileged to attend in person these concerts at this studio, may be interested to know that the total number of people who have attended over the entire period of the last ten years represents less than ten per cent of the number of people who will be able to see and hear Maestro Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra during the following one hour. And this is only the beginning!"

Just before Mr. Ormandy raised his hands to conduct the orchestra in Philadelphia, William S. Paley, CBS Chairman of the Board, appeared on the television screen. He spoke briefly from the New York studios, now being rebuilt as what it is said will be the largest television studio plant in the country.

"At this very moment, CBS Television cameramen and engineers in the Academy Of Music in Philadelphia are about to bring you a concert by The Philadelphia Orchestra", he said. "It is with pride and pleasure that I tell you this, for it marks a major new achievement in the expanding service of television.

"It is the first time that a symphony orchestra will be televised - and the first time also that such a program will be brought to you by network television from another city."

Mr. Ormandy then was caught up by the camera as he raised his hands to lead the orchestra in the Overture to "Der Freishutz" by Von Weber.

The television audience then saw Harl McDonald, manager of The Philadelphia Orchestra, and intermission commentator and himself a noted composer, speak briefly about Sergei Rachmaninoff, whose work was played in the second portion of the program. He spoke movingly about the late Russian composer, about his life and his devotion to The Philadelphia Orchestra and its conductor, Mr. Ormandy.

Viewing the performance from New York, Howard Taubman of the New York Times, wrote:

"When the announcer spoke between numbers, Mr. Toscanini could be seen fussing with his cuffs, tugging at his lapels, mopping his brow and nervously gripping his baton. Even in these pauses in the music, the screen had entertainment to offer.

"For the hundreds of thousands who saw Mr. Toscanini in action for the first time, his dynamic energy was a revelation. The conductor will be 81 next Thursday and he has been conducting for sixty-two years. In that career he has directed many hundreds of times the excerpts from Wagner's works that he played yesterday, but there was no diminution of intensity or devotion to the music.

"Mr. Ormandy and his orchestra were also interesting to see, as well as hear in a program that included a work by Weber and Rachmaninoff's fifty-year-old First Symphony, which had not been played in this country before until last week. The cameras here also ranged over the various sections of the orchestra, emphasizing shots of the women musicians.

"The close-ups of Mr. Ormandy were illuminating, and one was amusing. At one point, probably unaware that the camera was catching it, he popped something into his mouth with his left hand and began to chew. One wonders what a conductor chews during a Rachmaninoff symphony; is it lozenges, cough drops or jelly beans?"

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"NOW CURTAIN CAN GO UP ON GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH" - MULLEN

Jubilant were negotiators for the four networks whose efforts were rewarded by the biggest concessions ever made by Petrillo, one of labor's very toughest bargainers. Those representing the chains were Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, Joseph H. Ream, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Theodore C. Streibert, President of WOR, New York, outlet for the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Recognizing the economic condition of the television broadcaster at the present time with high costs confronting him on every side, the action of Mr. Petrillo in promising to provide the services of the members of the Federation at reasonable rates and working conditions is most encouraging", said Mr. Mullen, who almost stole the show by presenting Mr. Petrillo with a shiny new trumpet. "I am certain that the development of television in the United States will provide new and additional employment to the members of the Federation."

"We have been assured of the full cooperation of the union in the creation of a complete television service to the nation. It is my hope that the other unions involved in our industry will likewise cooperate to the end that television service may be expanded rapidly to reach all the homes in the country."

"The Federal Communications Commission first gave the green light to television. Mr. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians have now put the orchestra in the pit so that the curtain can go up on what will inevitably be the greatest show on earth."

"The action of the American Federation of Musicians in making musicians available for television broadcasting provides further impetus for television as a whole and, in particular, will be of substantial aid in Columbia's plans for greatly expanded television programming to feed the CBS television network", Mr. Ream declared.

"With work under way on the largest television studio plant in the nation, CBS intends to utilize live musicians in its varied program schedule from these studios. In addition, special events television broadcasts will be enriched by music from the scene of the event."

"The spirit of cooperation which marked these negotiations brings credit to the American Federation of Musicians and Mr. Petrillo in their sincere efforts to work with the broadcasters in guaranteeing the rapid development of the newest radio forms. It is gratifying to see both labor and management move together towards a brilliant future for television, FM and Standard broadcasting in America", Mr. Woods stated.

"I am confident that the last barrier on music presentations over radio and television facilities has now been removed."

G. Bennett Larson, Director of WCAU-CBS TV in Philadelphia, declared as a result of the success of the Philadelphia Orchestra television broadcast Saturday, purchasers would be clamoring for sets beyond the productive capacity of the manufacturers.

"We used to hope that this area would have 125,000 receivers within three years", said Mr. Larson, "but now, thanks to the Petrillo green light on music, I believe that figure will be reached or passed, in less than eighteen months."

"The agreement between the four networks and the American Federation of Musicians clearly represents a strategic retreat on the part of James C. Petrillo", an editorial in The New York Times says. "In continuing the status quo in radio for three years and promising reasonable conditions for the burgeoning television art, the union leader has bowed to the realities of the new federal labor legislation which his own acts in part helped to prompt. If only because it comes from an unexpected quarter, his conciliatory attitude is as significant as it is welcome.

"Mr. Petrillo obviously faced a difficult problem from his own standpoint and it would seem to his credit that he met it candidly. Since passage of the Taft-Hartley and Lea Laws, many radio stations have dismissed their musicians on the grounds that they did not have need for their services. Had this trend extended to the networks, it would have been a serious reverse for the union. Mr. Petrillo's concern was in maintaining the gains he had previously achieved. That he did not feel the present hour propitious for new conquests of an economic nature would seem to have an importance transcending the realm of broadcasting.

"In exchange for winning job security on the networks, Mr. Petrillo in turn had to make substantial concessions. He agreed to 'a freeze' on radio's pay scales and he lifted his ban on the use of instrumentalists in television, an event which will be formally signalized this evening by Arturo Toscanini's debut before the video cameras.

"All in all, both Mr. Petrillo and the network representatives would seem to have provided a demonstration of true collective bargaining which in the long run should benefit the industry and the union alike. It is a lesson which could be copied with profit in fields other than music.

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Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, said of the Petrillo network-AFM agreement: "I am happy to observe that the negotiations have reached a successful culmination. This shows, clearly, that broadcasters and musicians can work out solutions of their problems without heat or emotion and to their mutual benefit,"

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"MORE SEE TRUMAN BY TV, ONE EVENING, THAN EVER SAW LINCOLN"

Thus spoke David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, in Washington last Friday at a dinner given by the Newcomen Society honoring Thomas A. Edison.

"As the 1948 presidential campaign approaches, television will enable political candidates to achieve even more intimate contact with the voters", General Sarnoff declared. "Extensive plans are being made to televise the national political conventions that will be held this Summer in Philadelphia. Candidates now are being seen on the air along the Atlantic Seaboard from Washington to Boston and upstate New York.

"More Americans have seen President Truman by television in one evening, than saw Lincoln during his entire term in the White House. In 1861, the population of this country numbered 38,000,000. Today more than that number of people live within the areas already covered by television."

Paying eloquent tribute to Edison, General Sarnoff said it may not be generally known that Edison provided the clue which ultimately led to the development of the electron tube - basis of the vast radio-electronic industry and as important to modern radio and television as the electric lamp is to lighting.

"One of the most inspiring sights on this earth is New York City at twilight, when electricity replaces the setting sun and turns the metropolis into a veritable fairyland of light. Everywhere we look - in every lighted window and on every lighted street - we see the glory of Edison."

The Government is to be congratulated, Mr. Sarnoff said, for the encouragement which it is giving to the advance of science through the scientific training of young men and women in colleges, universities and research institutions throughout the country. He remarked that if, out of the thousands of young men and women who are now pursuing scientific studies, there "emerges one Edison, then the millions of dollars being devoted to their training will be well worthwhile."

Envisioning the changes television will bring about in political campaigning, General Sarnoff continued:

"As radio compelled political candidates to alter their time-worn techniques and tactics, so too will television vastly change political strategy. The candidate is more than ever in the spotlight. He cannot hide behind a microphone with his eyes cast down on the printed manuscript. No longer is he a disembodied orator. He must look into the television camera and speak to the people face to face. His appearance, his smile, his gestures, combine with the sound of his voice to complete the transmission of his personality - and it is that complete personality with which the voter will become acquainted."

To illustrate the latest prerequisite of a political aspirant, General Sarnoff told how the wife of a candidate, watching her husband await the television camera, suggested that he "smile and be photogenic." -- "You mean telegenic!" her husband exclaimed.

As time goes on, General Sarnoff stated, there will be less necessity for candidates to travel. In his opinion, television will take them "directly into every city and every home."

General Sarnoff, asserting that at no time in history has science been so woven into the pattern of everyday life, said:

"Every country is aware that to advance -- yes, even to survive -- it must cultivate science. Our national security depends upon science....scientific preparedness is vital in a world over which robot rockets can fly at 3,000 miles an hour!

"A few years ago, the headlines featuring military preparedness stressed 'a race of armaments'. But the bitter lessons of war have taught us that science in many instances overcomes armament. Throughout the world the race of science is on, and the pace is fast. A nation that is slow to meet this challenge imperils its security."

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FTC DISMISSES CHARGE OF MISREPRESENTATION AGAINST PHILCO

A proceeding in which Philco Corp., Philadelphia, was charged with misrepresentation in the sale of radio receiving sets was closed by the Federal Trade Commission after receiving proof that the corporation, in compliance with trade practice rules for the radio receiving set manufacturing industry, has abandoned the practices challenged by the complaint. At the same time, the complaint was dismissed as to Philco Radio and Television Corp., also of Philadelphia, which has been dissolved.

The complaint charged the companies with misrepresenting the number of tubes contained in Philco sets and their power and capacity for foreign reception.

In view of the record and the fact that there is "adequate reason" to believe that the abandoned practices will not be resumed, the Commission held that "the public interest does not require further corrective action in the matter at this time", but it reserved the right to reopen the case and to take appropriate action should the practices involved be resumed in the future.

The Commission's action was taken after consideration of a motion filed by Philco Corp. asking dismissal of the complaint. All the Commissioners participated in the decision.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development since 1945.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development since 1945.

3. The third part of the report deals with the political situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development since 1945.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the social situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development since 1945.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development since 1945.

CONCLUSION

The report is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development since 1945.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future development since 1945.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the international situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's international development since 1945.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the military situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's military development since 1945.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's foreign relations since 1945.

APPENDIX

A. T. & T. FILES RATE FOR TELEVISION NETWORK

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company announced yesterday (Tuesday) a proposed rate of \$35 a month per air mile for its television network facilities.

Bartlett T. Miller, Vice-President in charge of the company's Long-Lines Department, said the proposed rate will be filed with the Federal Communications Commission next week. They would become effective May 1.

The Bell System's coaxial cable between Washington and New York and radio relay between New York and Washington have been made available to television broadcasters without charge thus far. They were classified as experimental.

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FIRST CERTIFICATE GIVEN TO MAKE CITIZENS WALKIE-TALKIE

The Federal Communications Commission has issued the first certificate of type approval for equipment to be used in the Citizens Radio Service. It has approved a radio transceiver designed by the Citizens Radio Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, to operate on the frequency of 465 megacycles.

Tests conducted in the Commission's Laboratory at Laurel, Maryland, indicate this unit's ability to comply with the provisions of Part 19 of the Commission's Rules Governing the Citizens Radio Service. The entire apparatus weighs approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, with batteries, and is comparable in size to a camera and carrying case.

The issuance of this type-approval certificate is the result of several years of endeavor on the part of both industry and the Commission, and presages the advent of a new service which will be available to individual citizens for personal use in the band 460-470 Mc.

Because equipment particularly adapted for this service has not been generally available to the public, those stations now in operation are authorized as Class 2 experimental stations. However, the initial approval forecasts the early availability of manufactured units suitable for this service, and the Commission has under consideration the establishment of additional rules to provide for simplified licensing for operation by individuals.

The certificate of type approval was issued pursuant to the Citizens Radio Service rules, effective December 1, 1947, which provide for such a procedure in order to permit the manufacture of suitable equipment prior to the promulgation of additional provisions establishing regular licensing. Provisions governing private short-distance communication, radio signaling, and control of objects by radio are in preparation.

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

Within the limitations imposed by the physical laws governing propagation of radio energy and the economic factors involved, the possible uses of this service are as broad as the imagination of the public and the ingenuity of equipment manufacturers can devise.

(Editor's Note: According to Thomas Kennedy, Jr., of the New York Times, the new "Walkie-talkies" will cost between \$30 and \$40.)

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INTERNATIONAL CHANGES WILL NOT AFFECT DOMESTIC FREQUENCIES

Addressing the Institute of Radio Engineers in annual convention in New York Tuesday (March 23), Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission discussed various phases of the radio and communications situation. Mr. Coy said, in part:

"The target date for the new International Frequency List to go into effect is September 1 of next year - 1949. That date will be one of the big milestones in radio. It will be the day the Atlantic City Radio Regulations become completely effective.

"It will make the change-over from the old frequencies and the old regulations which were adequate when they were adopted at Cairo 10 years ago, but have since been outmoded by the accelerated speed of recent technical developments.

"For tens of thousands of radio stations around the world, that day will be F-Day - when they shift to new frequencies. It will be a day of sweeping changes for stations employing long distance or 'high' frequencies.

"Now, I don't want to start a panic among American broadcasters or American radio listeners. So I want to make it as plain as a pikestaff - clear beyond a shadow of a doubt - that these changes do not affect this nation's domestic broadcasting frequencies." * * *

"Many new uses of radio were provided for in the Commission's 1945 frequency plan.

"One of these new uses, for example, was the Citizens Radio Service - a personal, short-range two-way radio service in the 460-470 megacycle band for use by the general public. The Commission has just given its type approval to the first transceiver for this new service. This means that as soon as this first type-approved set gets into production, the public can start enjoying this new type of radio service. Having given type approval, the Commission will make it very simple to get a station license." * * *

"Now the Commission has certain powers under the Communications Act, but in the final analysis, the Commission is merely the sounding board of the desires of the public; therefore, the Commission must and does approach problems of this kind from the standpoint of what appears to be in the public interest, convenience and necessity.

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"The first consideration in appraising the future use of this upper spectrum is an evaluation of the principal services for which spectrum space has been provided.* * * *

"We know the American public accepts television and it is the duty of the Commission to provide allocations so all the people may receive this service.

"I can be more explicit. A solution of the present sharing arrangements will not serve to make the available television frequencies any more adequate for 'a truly nation-wide and competitive system of television' than they are now. If my predictions come true, I expect to see all television channels in the nation's 140 metropolitan areas assigned within the next twelve months.

"Can we be satisfied with a metropolitan television system in the United States? I cannot conceive that anyone can answer that question in the affirmative. If we cannot devise plans for 'a truly nation-wide, competitive system' of television for the next generation, we are not worth our salt.

"But when are we going to get at the job? How will we approach the task? Who is going to take the initiative?

"Someone may say to me, 'Why doesn't the Commission move ahead?' And assuming that I have been asked such a question, let me reply - at least in part.

"In the first place, the Commission has pointed out the present inadequacy of channels. Secondly, it has pointed out the importance of adequate experimentation in the high band. And I now want to point out that the Commission has not had made available to it adequate information as to the characteristics of the 'so-called high band television' (475 to 890 megacycles) to enable it to write detailed standards for such a service. We at the Commission must look to the industry for more rapid developments in this area. It is an urgent matter. Soon all presently available frequencies will be assigned. Even then many people who want television service and who should have it will not be able to get it. Hundreds of broadcasters who want to get into the television business will not be able to do so. Are you and we going to sit heavily while this happens?

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MONTGOMERY WARD WILL COMPLY WITH RADIO TRADE PRACTICES

The Federal Trade Commission closed without prejudice the proceeding in which its complaint charged Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc. Chicago, with misrepresentation in the sale of radio receiving sets.

Montgomery Ward indicated its intention to comply with trade practice rules promulgated by the Commission for the radio receiving set manufacturing industry, and its current advertising conforms to such rules, the closing order recites, adding that "in the circumstances the public interest does not require further corrective action in the matter at the present time."

The case was closed upon Montgomery Ward's motion to dismiss the complaint, which alleged the respondent falsely represented that its radio sets were equipped for television and contained more fully-functioning tubes than was the case.

All the Commissioners concurred in the decision.

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CBS, NBC, TRAMMELL IN "VARIETY" AWARDS FOR 1947

The Columbia Broadcasting System came in for sports commendation and the National Broadcasting Company for industry leadership in the television awards of Variety Magazine for 1947. Niles Trammell, President of NBC, came in for the following special award:

"For executing the new "Accent On Youth" facelift within the NBC organization during 1947, 'Variety' salutes the network's President. In the realignment of executive functions which gave NBC a new streamlined format, and shook the cobwebs out of network thinking, Trammell projected into the spotlight a more courageous element who had served their rolled-sleeves regimes, to help shape policies and rid the web of outmoded taboos.

"On several counts Trammell emerged as an industry kingpin, particularly exemplified by his initiative at last Fall's NAB convention in Atlantic City, where he spearheaded the ill-fated campaign to give the industry a hard-hitting Code of commercial standards."

Among others receiving special awards was Drew Pearson of the American Broadcasting Company for proposing the Friendship Train.

Included in the stations singled out for showmanagement was WSB, Atlanta, under the management of Leonard Reinsch, of which Variety said:

"Cut through the clever lively promotion and there's good nourishing meat of accomplishment - plenty of it, too. Its arteries are still supple after 25 years. * * * A special bow for this deep South station which pledges among other things: "To fight for a man's right to worship, regardless of his creed . . . To help every man be a citizen, regardless of his color . . . To expose the little Hitlers who seek to fashion a government to their own ends or counter to American ideals.' This is talk Variety likes."

Station WGBS, Miami, call letters of which are the initials of Commander George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Company operating it, drew forth this praise:

"Traditional Southern hospitality spelled out d-e-m-o-c-r-a-c-y for this Florida station. Making 'foreign' residents share in the local government was its self-assigned chore. When a knock-down-dragout developed over the city managership, it made the mike a non-exclusive platform. Every group had its say; confidence was restored in the municipal regime."

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"The Right Of Radio To Editorialize", statement of Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, before the Federal Communications Commission on March 1, has been reprinted in booklet form and is being mailed by the network to public opinion leaders, editors, publishers, advertisers, agencies and stations.

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Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...

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Very respectfully,
[Signature]

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...

FCC CHAIRMAN SPOOFS RADIO ENGINEERS FOR SPEECH ADVICE

Chairman Wayne Coy in one of his first speeches since becoming head of the Federal Communications Commission, took time out to "kid" the dignified Institute of Radio Engineers Institute on the technical advice it had to give the speakers at the current New York convention.

"I would like to say first of all that in planning my talk here today I have tried to abide by your new rules for giving a technical paper", said Chairman Coy, who at times is far from coy. "I studied these new rules in an article in the current issue of the IRE Proceedings. I studied them diligently because I do have some important problems to discuss and I want to do it in the very best IRE manner.

"The first rule, this writer says, is to avoid 'soporific monotony'. Now that rule has caused me some trouble - and you will see what I mean before I am finished, I'm afraid.

"Next, he says, the speaker should avoid 'unfamiliar words'. I hate to quarrel with such an undoubted authority on the subject, but frankly, I don't believe that if a paper doesn't have soporific monotony or unfamiliar words, you can call it a technical paper. It wouldn't be the real thing. It would be counterfeit.

"Among the ways to avoid this 'soporific monotony', according to this author, is to open up with a startling statement, a rhetorical question, a quotation or a humorous story. I have made an honest effort. I have wracked my brain but I cannot for the life of me think of any startling statement, rhetorical question, quotation or humorous story appropriate for a gathering of radio engineers.

"I know a lot of funny stories about college professors, doctors, undertakers, lawyers, and a lot more about bureaucrats - many of which I have heard from you. But I never heard one about radio engineers. Radio engineers simply are not funny people. They are people. But they are not funny.

"In fact, the New York Times had one of its observers make a study of the species recently. He published his findings the other day. He stated that radio engineers are (and I quote) 'laconic, and cynical, competent and steady.' (And that's the end of the quote but not all of the study.)

"Now I ask you, how would anyone go about startling or amusing people like that? People who are 'laconic and cynical, competent and steady'?

"So I have reluctantly given up the idea of delivering a technical paper here today. Instead, I am going to chat with you about some of the fundamental problems that you radio engineers and the Federal Communications Commission have in common. I promise not to use any unfamiliar words. However, I am not issuing any guarantee against 'soporific monotony'.

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FCC SUGGESTS CHICAGO TAXI COMPANY NOT MOVE SO FAST

The Federal Communications Commission considered a petition filed by the American Taxicab Association, of Chicago, requesting that the Commission refrain from assigning frequencies in the 152-162 Mc band for general mobile service by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. until views of the Attorney General had been solicited.

The FCC directed that the Association be advised: "The Commission believes that the submission to the Attorney General of any question of the kind suggested in the petition would be premature at this time, because the nature of any question along the lines so suggested will depend upon various facts which have not yet been determined by the Commission, namely, the services which will finally be established in the general mobile category, the number of frequencies which can be allocated to each, and the policies and rules and regulations which the Commission may adopt to govern the operation of such services." The Commission has furnished the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice with a copy of the petition, with reply of A. T. & T. and Association rejoinder, and will keep the Department advised of developments.

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CBS OFFERS TO GIVE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES A FREE RIDE

Free network time was offered to seven candidates for presidential nominations Tuesday by the Columbia Broadcasting System during which to discuss their political views. The candidates, all of whom would have identical time, would be heard in a Wednesday night series called "Presidential Timber", beginning March 31, from 10:30 to 10:45 o'clock.

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COAST GUARD PURCHASES 5 RADIO STATIONS FROM RADIOMARINE CORP.

Five high-powered radio transmitters, embodying the latest engineering developments, have been delivered to the United States Coast Guard for use in its air-sea rescue service, Admiral Walter A. Buck, retired, new President of Radiomarine Corporation of America announced this week.

Installation of two of the Radiomarine-designed stations has been completed - one at the Coast Guard Station on Fire Island, N.Y., and the other at the Coast Guard Radio Station, Alexandria, Virginia.

"From the aspect of safety at sea", said Mr. Buck, "powerful shore-based radio stations represent an extremely important factor in the transmission of distress signals, hurricane warnings, weather reports and for the overall coordination of rescue operations. With more and more aircraft flying over the oceans, they have become an essential part of air-sea communication networks for safety purposes."

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Radio Editorials "Should Be Absolutely Free"
 ("Washington Post")

Behind the question which the Federal Communications Commission is now considering - whether to let broadcasters be advocates - lies a question of fact. The crux of the matter is whether the situation which impelled the FCC in 1941 to forbid radio editorials has been so radically altered by technological developments as to make that ban no longer necessary - whether, in short, the spectrum has been so expanded as to make the supply of radio frequencies equal to or in excess of the demand for them.

* * * * *

And it is worthy of note, we think, that the number of authorized radio stations is now far in excess of the number of English-language daily newspapers in the country.

Thus, it may well be that competition in radio can now be counted upon to assure diversity and that the FCC can license all applicants who possess certain prescribed qualifications.* * * * * And, as the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Dr. Frank Stanton, put it in testimony before the Commission, "These new radio voices, hundreds of them entering the market place of ideas, can help to invigorate democracy."

If the FCC deems radio ripe for this freedom, it should grant it, we think, without strings. There would be no justification for limiting editorial time to 15 minutes a day as Nathan Straus of New York's Station WMCA suggested. Neither would there be any warrant for requirements that equal time be allotted to spokesmen opposed to the station's stand. Where availability of frequencies makes it possible for radio to be free, it should be free absolutely. The listening public will require observance of standards of fair play. The tastes of the audience will limit the amount of time given to editorials. Many stations, we suspect, will not avail themselves of this freedom at all, if it is offered to them, knowing that the interested audience will at best be small. Moreover, most persons interested in editorial comment will want to read it, we think, rather than hear it. Nevertheless, those who believe that a free press is a means to the end of a free society must, it seems to us, desire for radio the same freedom that newspapers have possessed and prized since the inception of this Republic.

Television Seen Crowding Radio Out
 (Martin Codel's "Television Digest")

You can take this as axiomatic, Mr. Broadcaster and Mr. Sponsor and Mr. Radio Manufacturer - when there's a TV set in the house, the aural radio or radios generally remain silent while TV programs are showing. That goes for the previous evening hours, even Sunday nights, when listening fare is usually at its best. Ask any TV set owner.

10-1-1944

10-1-1944

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the last year. It is divided into two main sections: a general survey of the work and a detailed account of the results of the various experiments. The general survey shows that the work has been carried out in accordance with the plan laid down at the beginning of the year. The detailed account of the results of the various experiments shows that the work has been successful in many respects.

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What does this mean to your business? It means fewer and fewer listeners as more and more TV receivers are installed. Assuming 275,000 TV sets in use in homes and public places thus far, the total doesn't bulk large - yet. But consider these points taken from February edition of "Television Today", published by research-wise CBS:

Hooper survey on Friday, June 6, 1947, showed average of 54.5 sets in use during evening hours; another Hooper on Thursday, Nov. 13, showed 49.2 sets. Four to 7 persons per set were found by viewer surveys to be the average number during evening hours, though average family (in New York area) is 3.5 persons. Today's TV audience is a "multiple family audience".

So divide that 275,000 by half (no. of sets turned on evenings), assume a mean of 5.5 viewers per set, and even now - only the second year since post-war TV set production began, and with only 19 stations in full operation - you have more than 750,000 viewers. Not a big figure, to be sure, compared to the total aural radio audience (37 million homes with radios) - but remember it's growing every day. Best trade estimates are around 850,000 TV sets in use by end of this year, 2,500,000 at end of 1949, progressively more thereafter.

The facts and the trend are as plain as that. All you need to do to convince yourself, if you're fortunate enough to live within range of a TV station, is install a TV set in your home, then mark what happens to your own and your family's radio habits.

Newspapers Advised To Credit, Not Overdo TV Picture Lifting (Jerry Walker in "Editor & Publisher")

Publishers might save themselves some legal headaches if they would post on editorial room bulleting boards a notice to this effect: "When using a picture taken from a television tube or screen, be sure to give credit to the broadcaster; and don't use too many."

The advice comes free of fee, from Joseph A. McDonald, Vice-President and general attorney of the American Broadcasting Co. He has been making a special study of the legal problems of television lately; that's why his opinion was sought on the question which is being asked in many an editorial room.

"Can a newspaper just help itself to a picture which appears on a television set?"

The boys in the photographic departments have devised the method for picking up pictures this way. It involves some tricky and ingenious camera work, but it's being done successfully; so much so that some of the picture syndicates are playing around with the idea of speeding up their service by copying the tele images.

McDonald warned that there may be several legal complexities all depending upon a certain set of facts in each case. Legal principles laid down in the famed AP-INS suit involving property rights in news, and again in the AP case against KVOS still apply, in the broad sense, to television pictures, ABC's Blackstone believes.

Aside from the question of property rights, there is the matter of unfair competition. If a broadcaster felt he was injured by the snatching of a telecast picture and publication without credit, he might sue the newspaper or picture service on the ground it profited from an enterprise in which he spent oodles of brains and money.

::::
:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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High fidelity music from FM radio station WEFM, operated in Chicago by Zenith Radio Corporation, will soon be heard through central and southern Wisconsin by direct radio relay through University stations WHAD in Delafield and WHA-FM in Madison, it was announced last week by Ted Leitzell, Manager of the Zenith station. Tests have been in progress for the past month, he said, and a regular relay schedule will begin before April 1.

A new lightning arrestor, designed to fit quickly and easily into television and FM receiver installations, has been developed and is now being marketed by the RCA Tube Department.

The arrestor can be mounted on any indoor water pipe by means of its flexible metal ground strap. No separate ground wire is required. Suggested list price of the new lightning arrestor, which will sell through RCA Tube Distributors, is \$1.25.

The American Broadcasting Company's gross time sales continue to set new high records during the first quarter of this year, even as they did for the full year 1947.

Gross time sales of the ABC during the first quarter of 1948 will set a new high for the period and are expected to run about 10% ahead of the comparable figures for 1947.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, has cut a number of radio discs in connection with his presidential campaign in Nebraska which are being used in broadcasts over the State, keyed in with "live" broadcasts by prominent Nebraskans.

Appearing before the House Foreign Relations Committee, Henry Wallace said:

"I don't think anyone can determine the extent to which Russia is intervening in satellite countries. It is impossible to know what the truth is from the American press and radio."

Chairman Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey leaned over the committee rostrum toward the press and radio tables to say:

"I wish to call the attention of the press to the strong endorsement given them by the witness."

A poll taken by the New York Times of fourteen Democrats who will be running in November for seats in the United States Senate revealed that only three of them were willing to stand up and be counted as pro-Truman candidates.

Station WBRC, NBC affiliate in Birmingham, Ala., it was said, will become the most powerful FM station in the world upon its installation of a 50-kilowatt RCA FM transmitter and eight-section RCA Pylon FM antenna.

WBRC is owned by Eloise H. Hanna, one of the very few women broadcasters in the country owning both radio and television stations.

THE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1906.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the lease of the land in the public domain, situated in the State of California, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The Department of the Interior is now in receipt of the report of the Surveyor General of the California Land Office, and is in the process of reviewing the same. It is expected that a final decision will be rendered within a few days.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John D. Smith,
Assistant Secretary.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado, who expects a hard fight for re-election, and who if re-elected and the Democrats win, may succeed Senator Wallace White as Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and thus be the #1 Radio man, ducked the Truman issue and said he would be running "on the Democratic ticket".

The First Lady of the Land learned about the marvels of tape-recording through WTOP, CBS, Washington, when daughter Margaret recently appeared with Drucie Snyder on "D. C. Dateline". She reported that nothing she told her mother quite convinced her that Dr. Hans Kindler (also on the show, but transcribed some six days earlier) was not in the studio with Margaret and Drucie when the record was cut. Mrs. Truman protested, "But he's on the show ... they couldn't possibly have made it sound that perfect!"

The Rev. Dr. Paul C. Payne, head of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, has been named Vice Chairman of the newly formed Protestant Radio Commission, of which C. P. Taft of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 297 - 4th Avenue in New York was recently elected Chairman.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Shows, Inc., was granted a construction permit for 15 portable and mobile radio units in the Experimental (General Mobile) Service to be used in directing the loading, unloading and transporting of equipment in connection with exhibitions throughout the country. Radio transmitters-receivers will be installed on the circus railroad cars, automobiles and wagons for moving equipment between railroad sidings and show grounds.

The Federal Communications Commission announces its Memorandum Opinion and Order denying the petition of Mississippi Valley Broadcasting Co., New Orleans, La., requesting the Commission to designate its application for new station for consolidated hearing with applications of former Governor James A. Noe, New Orleans, La., and Deep South Broadcasting Corp., New Orleans, La.

United Diathermy, Inc., Philadelphia, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from advertising a diathermy device designed "United Short Wave Diathermy" unless the advertisements disclose that its unsupervised use by laymen is not safe.

The order requires advertisements of the device to reveal "clearly, conspicuously and unequivocally" that it is not safe to use unless a competent medical authority has determined, as a result of diagnosis, that the use of diathermy is indicated and has prescribed the frequency and rate of application of such diathermy treatments, and the user has been thoroughly and adequately instructed by a trained technician in the use of the device.

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Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, *Editor*

RCA BROADCASTING CO. Inc.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED

APR 2 1948

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No. 1818

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "K", "me", and a large signature.

March 31, 1948

CHICAGO TRIB TO HERALD TV OPENING WITH JUMBO TELE SECTION

Double the size of anything of its kind heretofore attempted the Chicago Tribune next Sunday (April 4) as a forerunner to the opening of its great new television station WGN-TV the following day, will issue the biggest special newspaper television section ever seen in this country. The Detroit News last month set the pace with a 20-page television section. This was followed by the New York Sun with another 20 pager early this month, but the Chicago Tribune, whose radio and television editor is Larry Wolters, plans to come through with at least 40 pages. It is believed the practice of issuing television sections will be followed by many other large newspapers as television becomes established in different parts of the country.

Test patterns on full power have been conducted by WGN-TV, of which Frank P. Schreiber is General Manager, since the middle of February, and the curtain will formally go up next Monday when the new station, said to be the most powerful in the United States and upon which no expense has been spared, will go on the air with a special schedule of telecasts. This will inaugurate a two week Chicagoland Television Open House.

"Our equipment is the first in Chicago making use of Navy and Army developments", said Carl J. Meyers, Director of Engineering for WGN-TV. "Many of the special circuits and tubes used in present-day television were developed by the armed services during the war. The story of what television did for Uncle Sam isn't ready to be told yet, but many of the wartime improvements have been incorporated in the new transmitters, cameras and receivers.

"WGN-TV's average radiated power of 30 kilowatts should guarantee that televiewers within a 45-mile radius of our antenna will receive sharper, better defined pictures than they have in the past.

"Some of our equipment, such as the program console for use by the director of a studio program, are not to be found in any other television stations in the country.

"Our newsreel photographers will work from three mobile field units. Two of them are fast station wagons on which movie cameras can be mounted. The third is a mobile studio built specially by WGN engineers because we couldn't find anything on the market that came up to our specifications. It's about the size of a passenger bus and with it we can go wherever news is happening and by means of a relay transmitter, get on the air immediately from on the spot."

An unusual feature of the Chicago Tribune's television section, as explained by Mr. Wolters, one of the best known and most competent radio editors in the country, will be publication on a five-way split-run basis so that news and advertising can be localized for five different sectors of Chicago and suburbs. Dealers will

be able to merchandise television equipment to Tribune readers in their own trade areas by investing in only a portion of the complete Tribune coverage.

Some 200 television manufacturers, salesmen, and distributors recently heard representatives of the Tribune's general advertising department forecast a \$30,000,000 television potential in Chicago and suburbs during 1948 and describe a merchandising program designed to help them share in that market.

The special television section of the Tribune will be designed to take the mystery out of television for the layman, according to Mr. Wolters.

"We hope to have the kind of a section that will interest school children and older students as well as regular adult readers", said Mr. Wolters, "with abundant information about this new science and art which may cause tremendous changes in their lives and habits within the foreseeable future. In effect, our coverage will show that television is here now, not around the corner; that this is television's first big year."

An important aspect of the section, Mr. Wolters' tentative assignment sheet shows, will be its analyses of the probable development of television beyond the entertainment field, to which the bulk of video programming so far has been devoted. Several articles by top Tribune staff writers will deal with the probable impact of television progress upon politics, medicine, education, religion, aviation, and even upon warfare.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS RADIO MEMBERS PRAISED FOR NEWSGATHERING

"Radio members quickly offered the news they gathered. One station gave the Association its first tip on the unexpected strike of a disastrous tornado in an isolated area. Many protected on such stories as hurricanes, fatal automobile accidents, prominent deaths and disasters."

Thus Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, pinned a bouquet on the A.P.'s new radio members in his annual report.

"Many contributed human interest features which were boxed on front pages generally", Mr. Cooper continued. "In almost all cases the coverage was from the scene and was contributed prior to broadcast by the stations involved. The news obtained from these growing sources is benefiting the membership as a whole and it is encouraging to see member stations participate more and more actively. Of especial interest in that connection is the fact that 161 of the stations now receiving service are in localities in which there are no newspaper members."

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year, and the progress of the various projects.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year, and the results of the various projects.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year, and the progress of the various projects.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year, and the progress of the various projects.

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8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year, and the progress of the various projects.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year, and the progress of the various projects.

Other references to radio in Mr. Cooper's report were:

"Historically, 1947 was a year that marked a new era in our basic field of operation. The scope and strength of the Association was enlarged by accepting into membership media of publication utilizing communications that were undreamed of in 1848, the year of the A.P.'s founding. Radio stations joined the mutual endeavor and ideals of news dissemination. Newspaper and radio members having television and facsimile stations were offered special services designed for this new form of publication."

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The addition of 308 radio members and subscribers was accomplished despite the scarcity of teletype equipment and difficulties experienced by the leasing company in extending the nation-wide radio news wire to certain sections. The radio news wire, with its frequent news summaries, also was utilized extensively for special exhibition services requested by member newspapers.

"Radio wire additions extended the physical layout of the circuit to 79,000 miles. The leasing company reported it is the longest, single 24-hour circuit in operation. Extensive improvements were undertaken on the circuit during the year to eliminate wire difficulty.

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A radio-printer circuit was established to serve El Imparcial in Puerto Rico. Further surveys are being made looking toward extension of this improved form of news transmission to other points.

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"A group of 456 radio applicants was elected on October 3. Another large group of applicants awaited election at the close of the year. Thus another news medium joined formally in the membership principle of cooperative news gathering enterprise.

"As rapidly as a formula could be completed under which all member stations are assessed their proportionate share of costs, eligible stations were given details and invited to join. The response was excellent. Station after station grasped the significance of mutual and cooperative news effort and made application. Of more than average appeal to them was the principle of proportionate sharing of costs on an equitable basis, as against the older practice of buying news 'across the counter' at rates arbitrarily set by commercial agencies.

"Of equal appeal in many instances was the principle and opportunity of exchanging news with fellow members, and the corollary principle that the disseminators of news should share mutual responsibility and proprietary interest in that news."

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MAC ARTHUR OVERRULED IN ATTEMPT TO MUZZLE PRESS RADIO MEN

As had been expected, General Douglas MacArthur finally lost out in his skirmish over censorship with newspaper correspondents in Japan. In fact, according to a ruling made last Monday in Washington, no overseas Army commander hereafter will have the authority to take away the credentials of American press or radio correspondents or to censor them in any way.

A new policy directive placed correspondents in overseas Army areas directly under control of the Secretary of the Army and the Army chief of public information.

Newsmen in MacArthur's Far Eastern occupation area had complained that he was trying to "muzzle" all press and radio criticism of his command. The newsmen won out on their stand that MacArthur should not be permitted to take away their credentials. They were overruled, however, on their contention that, as civilian correspondents, they were not subject to military law. The new directive says they are.

But it said unfavorable criticism of Army policies or of an individual commander in the overseas area would not be considered ground for discrediting a correspondent. When an overseas headquarters thinks disciplinary action should be taken against a newsman, he must forward the facts to Washington.

"All cases involving revocation of credentials will be referred to the Secretary of the Army for decision", the directive said.

It also forbade overseas commanders to write directly to a correspondent's employer complaining about his activities, as some newsmen in Tokyo accused MacArthur of doing.

The directive reminded press and radio correspondents, however, that they are subject to military law while working in an Army area overseas. They are, it said, "under the same restrictions as military personnel as regards the settlement of accounts, compliance with standing orders and law, and observance of dignity and decorum."

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POLL NEWSPAPERS REGARDING PAID RADIO PROGRAMS

The research committee of Newspaper Advertising Executives Association of which John Lewis of the St. Paul Pioneer Press is Chairman, is conducting a survey to determine policies of newspapers concerning daily program listings of radio stations.

Questions asked include those dealing with rates and other policies established by papers who are now charging for radio program listings.

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RCA SUES DUMONT OVER TELEVISION PATENTS; DUMONT COUNTERS

The Radio Corporation on March 22nd filed a patent infringement suit in Southern District of California against Paramount Pictures, Inc., Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., J. T. Hill Sales Co., Television Productions, Inc., Penny-Owsley Music Co., Inc., of the above television productions is a subsidiary of Paramount Pictures. Hill Sales is a Dumont Distributor. Penny-Owsley is a retail dealer. The complaint charges infringement of twenty-five patents relating to television.

On the other hand, Dumont on March 26th filed a declaratory judgment suit against RCA in Delaware asking for judgment with respect to these 25 patents cited by RCA plus nine others.

This constitutes another suit for declaratory judgment against RCA on television patents, the first having been filed by Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago.

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ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT TV, FM, FAX STATION STARTS IN JULY

At the rate things are now proceeding, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat FM, and eventually facsimile and television station will make its FM bow sometime next July. The building in which the new unit will be housed will be just across the street from the newspaper plant.

KWGD (FM) will have radiated power of 218 kw on Channel 251 (98.1 mc), and has made application to the Federal Communications Commission for a television permit. In charge of the radio operations is E. Lansing Ray, President and publisher of the Globe-Democrat, with Charles W. Nax as General Manager and Wells Chapin Radio Engineer.

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NEWLY PATENTED COLOR TV SYSTEM ASSIGNED TO FARNSWORTH

The Patent Office granted the following radio patents last week:

A static eliminator for receiver sets (No. 2,438,272) by Darnell Asbery Dance of Salem, Ark.

A color television system (No. 2,438,269) by John A. Buckbee of Fort Wayne, Ind., assignor by Mesne Assignments to the Farnsworth Research Corporation; a television cabinet (No. 2,438,256) by John L. Stein of Muncie, Ind.; and television receiver circuits and apparatus (No. 2,438,359) by Richard G. Clapp of Haverford, Pa., assignor to the Philco Corporation of Philadelphia.

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NEWSPAPER, RADIO STATION, CLASH OVER PAID PROGRAM ADS

There was some excitement in Portsmouth, N. H., when the Portsmouth Herald and Station WHEB went to the mat publicly on the subject of whether or not broadcasting stations should pay newspapers for printing radio programs. It started with J. D. Hartford, publisher of the Herald, saying the elimination of free programs had not brought any telephone complaints and only one letter of protest.

To this Bert Georges, Manager of WHEB, retorted that he "wouldn't pay five cents" to advertise his station's listings in the Herald.

"Why should we pay for what is news to the reader?" he asked.

Mr. Georges telephoned the Herald's circulation department and ordered his subscription stopped.

Meanwhile, a WHEB newscaster was on the air three times a day with a script which satirized the Herald's action and openly deprecated its importance to the station.

The attitude of another New Hampshire station, WMUR, of Manchester, was expressed in a letter to the Herald, which said, in part:

"I think every newspaper must ask itself the question, 'Can I afford to be without this vital daily information in my newspaper?' The fact is, in our opinion, the radio station can very easily do without newspaper listings, but I rather question whether the newspaper can do without these listings and honestly be serving its readers."

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COLONIAL RADIO SHOWS PROFIT IN FIRST QUARTER FOR SYLVANIA

Two recently-acquired subsidiaries which operated at losses during 1947, will show profits during the first quarter of 1948, D. G. Mitchell, President of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. told shareholders at the annual meeting of the company in Boston Tuesday. These wholly-owned subsidiaries are the Colonial Radio Corporation, manufacturers of radio sets, and Wabash Corp., manufacturers of photo-flash lamps.

"Indications are", said Mr. Mitchell, "that profits for the first quarter of this year for the company as a whole will be in excess of the first quarter of 1947, when consolidated net income was \$805,342 and earnings, after deducting preferred dividends, were equal to 70 cents a share on the 1,006,550 shares of common stock outstanding."

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LASKY DECLARES TELEVISION GREATEST MOTION PICTURE SALESMAN

Jesse L. Lasky, pioneer in the motion picture industry, last week declared that television can be the greatest salesman motion pictures ever had.

Mr. Lasky, in an interview on WCAU-TV, Philadelphia, told the television audience that the new medium is here and here to stay and that Hollywood and the other film capitals had better recognize it. He announced that he planned to launch his next film discovery on television, prior to any film appearance.

"You can't underestimate a product that goes right into the homes of the public you hope to reach", Mr. Lasky declared. "Instead of attacking television, Hollywood would do well to adapt it to various uses. If we acknowledge it as a competitor, we are not going to be able to serve the best interests of all concerned."

Mr. Lasky admitted that there are conflicting opinions on television among Hollywood's leading producers but said, in his opinion, that the majority are coming to believe the new medium can help them tremendously.

He disclosed that television's value came to him in New York when, after an appearance on a television show, a taxi driver asked him, "Say, aren't you Jesse Lasky? I saw you on television a little while ago." Lasky declared that all that day, wherever he went people remarked on having seen him. It was this, he said, that decided him to send the stars of his next production to every television station in the country for personal appearances even before trailers on the film are released.

"Actors can win untold new friends through television", Mr. Lasky said, "and the producer who fails to recognize this will be as backward as those who fought the first talking pictures."

The famous producer declared that trailers soon will be standard advertising on television screens. "Look how television has won new friends for all kinds of sports", Mr. Lasky pointed out. "It can and will do the same thing for movies and other forms of entertainment."

Mr. Lasky disclosed that he felt the day was not far distant when the major studios would be making film shorts for television use. "I don't see how anything can stop it. Television needs quality films and Hollywood is equipped to make them", said Mr. Lasky. "It won't be long before we are turning them out as a matter of course."

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the company's financial health and for providing reliable information to stakeholders.

In the second part, the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting process, from identifying a transaction to posting it to the appropriate ledger accounts.

The third part of the document focuses on the reconciliation process. It explains how to compare the company's internal records with external statements, such as bank statements, to ensure that the records are accurate and consistent.

The fourth part discusses the importance of regular audits. It highlights that audits are necessary to verify the accuracy of the financial records and to identify any potential errors or fraud.

The fifth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's financial statements. It explains the components of the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, and how they are prepared and presented.

The sixth part discusses the company's budgeting process. It outlines how the budget is developed, how it is used to monitor the company's performance, and how it helps in making strategic decisions.

The seventh part of the document covers the company's tax obligations. It explains the various taxes that the company is required to pay and provides guidance on how to calculate and report these taxes.

The eighth and final part of the document discusses the company's financial goals and objectives. It outlines the strategies that the company is using to achieve these goals and provides a summary of the key findings of the document.

A.T.& T., WESTERN UNION TO COMPETE SUPPLYING TELEVISION NETS

Western Union will compete with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in supplying television network facilities. This was made known in a dispatch from New York by the Associated Press, which said: "Western Union moved into direct competition with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. for television network business today (Tuesday) by filing a proposed rate schedule for a radio relay television link between New York and Philadelphia."

Rates to become effective May 1 were filed by the A. T. & T. with the Federal Communications Commission last week, it was announced by Bartlett T. Miller, Vice President in Charge of the Company's Long Lines Department. The establishment of the rates will place the Bell System's television cables on a commercial basis.

Television facilities are now being furnished by the A. T.&T. Co. without charge to broadcasters over a combined coaxial cable and radio relay network between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

"Network transmission of television programs has passed the experimental stage", Mr. Miller said. "Although the provision of inter-city channels is a highly complex job, we have now had sufficient experience to place this service on a commercial basis."

Under the proposed rates, a television channel between two cities will cost the broadcaster \$35 a month per airline mile for eight consecutive hours a day, and \$2 a month per mile for each additional consecutive hour. For occasional or part-time service the rate will be \$1 per airline mile for the first hour of use and one quarter of that amount for each additional consecutive 15 minutes.

For the use of terminal equipment and its maintenance, the charge will be \$500 a month for connecting stations to the television network for eight consecutive hours daily. For stations requiring only occasional service, the charge will be \$200 a month plus \$10 an hour of use.

Rates now in effect for AM broadcasting will apply for the separate sound channel needed for the complete television program.

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Maurice B. Mitchell, General Manager of WTOP, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the American Cancer Society, District of Columbia Division.

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MAYOR PROCLAIMS TELEVISION WEEK IN CHICAGO APRIL 5-12

The week of April 5 to 12 has been proclaimed "Television Week in Chicago" by Mayor Martin H. Kennelly. In his proclamation Mayor Kennelly urges citizens of Chicago "to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded during that period to become better acquainted with this latest contribution to man's progress."

Monday, April 5th, also marks the beginning of regular operations by WGN-TV, Chicago's newest television station. The latest member of the WGN, Inc. family, which includes WGN and FM station WGNB, represents a million dollar investment in equipment, staff and programs. (See earlier story on page 1 of this issue).

Mayor Kennelly, whose statement cited that "the promotion of this important new medium of communication and of Chicago as a television center has been stimulated by the establishment of two television stations in the city", will be joined by Governor Green of Illinois and Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of The Tribune and President of WGN, Inc., in the dedicatory telecast Monday night, April 5, at 8:15 CST.

A two-week "Chicagoland Television Open House" promotion sponsored by manufacturers, distributors, retailers and The Chicago Tribune also has an April 5 starting date.

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PUBLISHER TO MAKE HIS OWN STATION PAY FOR RADIO PROGRAMS

Even the fact that he is one of the partners in the new station KDAN at Oroville, California, has not changed the attitude of Dan L. Beebe, publisher of the Oronville Mercury with regard to radio stations paying newspapers for having their programs printed.

The Mercury has never published radio programs free. KDAN will pay the full radio rate to publish its programs, Mr. Beebe declared. The Mercury will buy a daily 15-minute news broadcast at 7:30 A.M., and will have a half-hour program on Sundays.

"The newspaper will promote its circulation, job department and explain its business and news policies as part of its radio promotion program."

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EUROPE TO GET FIRST HIGH POWERED FM STATION - LONDON CHOSEN

The British Broadcasting Corporation has begun work on the construction of a frequency modulation transmitter station near Wrotham, Kent. This will be the first high-powered FM station to be erected in Europe.

An order has been placed with Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. for a 25 kw FM transmitter for this station which, it is anticipated, will be the first of a number of FM transmitter stations to be erected throughout Britain. The new station will operate on a wavelength of about 3 metres.

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CBS AFFILIATES MEET IN N.Y.; COAST-TO-COAST TV NET TAKES SHAPE

As key executives of 100 executives of the Columbia Broadcasting System gathered in New York today (Wednesday, March 31) for the first nationwide network television meeting, CBS added the third station to its television network which it is expected will reach the Pacific. The newest station in the chain is WMAR-TV, owned by the Baltimore Sun of which E. K. Jett, formerly of the Federal Communications Commission is Vice-President.

WMAR-TV operates on Channel 2 and has a total personnel of approximately 50, including program officials, engineers and technicians. It is now on the television air seven days each week with from 35 to 40 hours of programming.

The other two stations in the CBS television net are WCBS-TV, New York, and WCAU-TV, Philadelphia. WCAU-TV originated the first symphony orchestra broadcast ever to be carried over television. It came 48 hours after Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians and the major networks reached an agreement permitting broadcast of live music on television.

As a result, CBS-TV presented the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, in the first broadcast of Rachmaninoff's First Symphony in E Minor. WCAU-TV broadcast the program in Philadelphia and transmitted it over a double microwave relay link from the Academy of Music to the A. T. & T. coaxial cable, over which it was carried to New York for broadcast via WCBS-TV to its viewers in the metropolitan area.

The all-day television meeting of the Columbia Broadcasting System at the Waldorf was called "to enable broadcasters far removed from present key television centers to piece together all the scattered segments of television information into a comprehensible whole."

Frank Stanton, CBS President, will make the opening address, Lawrence W. Lowman, CBS Vice-President, will present the Columbia television network plans for programs which will originate in its new WCBS-TV New York studios. The plant, now under construction in the Grand Central Terminal Building in midtown New York, CBS says, will be the largest of its kind in the country.

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OVER THE HILLS
("Washington Post")

Mr. George Washington Hill, second of that name, has resigned from the American Tobacco Co. as its vice president in charge of advertising. This, it appears, is Mr. Hill's way of disavowing responsibility for the fact that only 102 billion Lucky Strike cigarettes were produced last year, as compared with 103 billion in the year preceding. In consequence of this decline, Lucky Strike now

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's environmental development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's environmental development.

The seventh part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's future development.

The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

leads its nearest competitor in the cigarette counters of the Nation by only a billion and a half. In other words, the Camels are coming, but Mr. Hill for one is not disposed to shout hurrah.***

Mr. Hill preferred to take some short and cryptic phrase and to bludgeon it into the public consciousness by incessant repetition over millions of radios and from thousands of billboards and hundreds of magazine covers. The most famous of these phrases was the invention of Mr. Hill's father: "It's toasted!" Nobody knew what it meant, as far as we know, and the American Tobacco Co. never bothered to explain. But the only Americans who escaped being reminded at every hour of their lives of the toasted tobacco used in the manufacture of Lucky Strikes were those born deaf, mute and blind, although we should not be surprised to hear that the elder Mr. Hill had it inscribed in Braille for their benefit.

Another masterpiece of Mr. Hill, major, was the apothegm that "Nature in the raw is seldom mild." The point was brought home pictorially by reference to the amorous techniques of pre-paleolithic man. Less ambiguous in character was the solemn announcement that "An ancient prejudice has been removed", with the implicit suggestion that women who continued to have inhibitions about smoking Lucky Strikes in public places belonged in the same reactionary category as those who in the early nineteenth century had considered travel by railway somehow sinful and those who in the sixteenth century considered it shocking and decadent to use forks instead of fingers. For women who remained impervious to this appeal to their better and more progressive natures, Mr. Hill had another bait. He exhorted them to, "Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet!" insinuating that it was an infallible way of stifling a bodily craving deleterious to the bodily form.

In the opinion of many, Mr. Hill, Jr., who became Advertising Manager of the company in 1936, equaled, if he did not surpass, the genius of his father. Where the father had been at most ambiguous, the son managed to be completely unintelligible. It was he, for example, who invested the chant

E-e-e-e yulla, wulla, bulla, blub, blue, ble, yumma
wow, wee, yip yi, bulla, blab yow! Sol' American!

which served the company as a kind of audible trade mark. He was also the author of one of the more stirring battle cries of the recent struggle for freedom and human rights; viz, "Lucky Strike green has gone to war!" But evidently the young Mr. Hill was less successful than his father in dealing with the reactionaries and men of limited vision within his own organization. Or it may have been that his methods were too subtle to be appreciated and understood. It is even possible that he overestimated the intelligence of his fellow citizens. Anyway, he never attained his father's celebrity. He has never been made the hero of a best-selling novel and has never been impersonated in the movies by Mr. Sidney Greenstreet.

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The first part of the report is a general description of the project. It includes a statement of the purpose of the project, a description of the methods used, and a summary of the results. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the results. It includes a description of the data, a description of the analysis, and a description of the conclusions. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results. It includes a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the study, a discussion of the implications of the results, and a discussion of the future research.

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BRUNET, RCA, SEES IMPROVED CUBA, MEXICO BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Opening of Cuba's \$3,000,000 "Radio City" in Havana will have a salutary effect on broadcasting throughout the Caribbean and Latin America, Meade Brunet, Vice President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Managing Director of the RCA International Division, declared last week. Back in New York from a field trip on which he observed business conditions at first hand in Mexico and Cuba, Mr. Brunet expressed optimism over the trade outlook in these countries.

"Business in Cuba is excellent", he said. "A progressive spirit prevails. I was particularly impressed with the new RCA-equipped radio and entertainment center built by Goar Mestre. It drew high praise from a group of Latin-American broadcasters who attended the opening. I believe it will have a healthy effect on broadcasting in that area, as well as in other Central and South American republics."

Mr. Brunet said that Mexico recently had passed through a period of business adjustment in which some phases of commerce suffered. But, in his opinion, all current signs point to an improvement.

"The market for modern conveniences, such as electrical appliances, radios and phonographs is constantly increasing. Demands for RCA Victor records have steadily mounted, necessitating the building of additional manufacturing facilities. A new RCA record plant, one of the most modern factories in Mexico, is nearing completion."

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NEW BRITISH TELEVISION STATION TO SERVE ENGLISH MIDLANDS

The British Broadcasting Corporation has acquired a site for a television station at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, to serve the populous industrial centres of the English Midlands. Work on the construction of the station has already begun.

The power of the vision transmitter will be 35 kw and that of the sound transmitter 12 kw. This constitutes twice and four times the powers of the respective transmitters at the existing Alexandra Palace station, London. The range of the new station is expected to be about fifty miles, covering a population of some six million. The station will transmit the same programme as the radiated by the London Television Station at Alexandra Palace.

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Petrillo Throwing In The Towel Still Has 'Em Puzzled
 ("Variety")

Big question that has everybody in radio and television second-guessing is why James C. Petrillo decided on a policy of complete abdication to the networks in pacting a new three-year contract for his American Federation of Musicians.

Veteran broadcasters who have had long and varied experiences in dealing with the musicians' boss are of the opinion that Petrillo capitulated for a variety of reasons, but primarily these: The final realization that regardless of how much ranting he carried on about musician quotas on stations, it was basically a four-network deal that really mattered, for the "base bucks" accruing to musicians come from the webs. It was a case of bringing home to Petrillo the fact that 90% of all musician coin - or about \$25,000,000 a year - comes from work on the network with its lucrative commercial airings.

With the AFM elections coming up in June, there were obvious political overtones involved. A prolonged stalemate on negotiations would have jeopardized Petrillo's standing among the AFM membership, it's conceded, thus forcing the issue of whether it was worth trading an "empire" for television concessions.

The always-imminent danger of winding up behind the legal eight-ball because of the newly-promulgated Taft-Hartley law, plus the "close shave" experienced in the Lea Act challenge are also considered important factors in Petrillo's "I surrender" stance.

Finally, it was Petrillo's awareness that the network chiefs meant business; for when the web execs at last week's negotiations huddle arose and started to walk out in a body at AFM Boss Man's suggestion that they "fiddle along on tele" and only sign a one-year contract covering AM radio, Petrillo knew the jig was up and threw in the towel.

* * * * *

What the networks got:

Extension for three years, retroactive to last Jan. 31, of present contracts between American Federation of Musicians locals in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, and the stations owned by the nets at these points.

The right to use musicians on AM and FM, simultaneously and "interchangeably".

The right to use musicians on television and on simultaneous AM-tele (and FM) broadcasts; the right to air tele pickups of public events, such as parades, having live music; the right to make films for tele with music.

Guarantee that musicians "will continue to be available" for television during the three years.

Musicians' services for the next three years at no hike in pay or employment quotas.

Dismissal of the Petrillo demand that platter-turners be required to join the AFM.

What Petrillo got:

Prolongation of the status quo in musicians' pay scales and, most important, employment quotas at a time when many stations have

been trimming their music staffs and cutting them off entirely.

Assurance that musicians playing for AM-tele duplicated shows will get "reasonable" added fees.

Prospect that employment will be created for more musicians through the impetus thus given television programming.

Perhaps no great love from the rest of the labor front, but undoubtedly a lot more favor in the public's eyes, as attested widely in newspaper editorials during the past few days.

Fear Walkie-Talkie May Be Nation's Biggest Party Line
(Wayne Oliver, "Associated Press")

Folks who decide to buy the new midget civilian version of the walkie-talkie will find themselves on one big radio party line. The tiny two-way personal sets all will operate in the same band on the air - 460 to 470 megacycles. The first instrument approved by the Federal Communications Commission for commercial production is designed to operate exactly in the middle of the band.

Thus if you have one of the sets and want to talk to the wife at home, or vice versa, you may find somebody else is using the ether.

Al Gross of Citizens Radio Corporation of Cleveland, the firm that got the first FCC approval issued for the new personal radio, says the party line feature won't be much of a handicap for some time to come.

Gross points out that the number of sets in use will be limited for quite a while - although he and other manufacturers hope to remedy that situation. It's expected only a small proportion of people having sets will want to use them at the same time. And the sets will have a short wave range - only about two miles in the city - which will cut down on interference.

Later, if too much confusion develops as more sets come into use, the FCC can be asked for additional bands for the Citizens Radio Service - the official name for the walkie-talkie setup.

At first, says Gross, the sets probably will be bought mostly for commercial and industrial use. The manager of a plant spread over a wide area could get reports and give orders via walkie-talkie. So could a farmer during large scale harvesting operations. A doctor out on a golf course could keep in touch with his office.

Gross says the set his firm will produce will weigh about two and one-half pounds - including batteries. When not in use, it fits into a container about the size of a camera carrying case with shoulder strap.

The transmitter is in a small box six inches long, two and seven-eighths inches wide and one and one-half inches thick. It has a folding T-shaped antenna, and is equipped with a very light weight headset with a single earphone.

The cost: "A little under \$200 for a pair of sets ready to go."

Production is due to start in 60 to 90 days.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also notes that records should be kept for a sufficient period of time to allow for a thorough audit.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RECORD-KEEPING

Records are the backbone of any organization's financial system. They provide a clear and concise history of all transactions, which is necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the detection of errors and fraud. Without accurate records, an organization would be unable to determine its true financial position and would be at a significant disadvantage in the marketplace.

Furthermore, records are essential for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Many jurisdictions require organizations to maintain certain types of records for specific periods of time. Failure to do so can result in severe penalties and legal action.

In addition, records are a valuable tool for management. They provide a detailed view of the organization's financial performance over time, which can be used to identify trends, areas of strength, and areas for improvement. This information is crucial for making informed decisions about the future of the organization.

Records also play a key role in the audit process. Auditors rely on the organization's records to verify the accuracy of its financial statements and to identify any potential areas of concern. Well-maintained records make the audit process much easier and more efficient, reducing the risk of errors and the cost of the audit.

Finally, records are a critical part of an organization's risk management strategy. They provide a clear and concise history of all transactions, which is necessary for the identification and assessment of risks. By maintaining accurate records, an organization can better understand its financial position and the risks it faces, and can take steps to mitigate those risks.

In conclusion, records are an essential part of any organization's financial system. They provide a clear and concise history of all transactions, which is necessary for the preparation of financial statements and for the detection of errors and fraud.

::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Joseph H. Ream, Executive Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will discuss "The Dimensions of Television" before the Chicago Federated Advertising Club tomorrow (Thurs. April 1).

The application of Edwin W. Pauley, former Assistant Secretary of War, and associates for a new television station in San Francisco, has been set for a hearing next Monday, April 5th.

Policemen cruising in radio-equipped patrol wagons pressed into service to help out scout cars in Washington, D. C., answered 39 calls for scout cars during their first week-end in this type of service, Police Superintendent Robert J. Barrett reported Tuesday.

The patrol wagon police, who started cruising in six wagons last week instead of waiting in their precinct stations for calls to pick up prisoners, made 28 arrests as a result of answering the Saturday and Sunday calls. Some 259 prisoners were transported.

Pleased with the results, Superintendent Barrett plans to place at least three more patrol wagons in the new service.

Asserting that each week 1,500,000 women and 1,800,000 men read Time Magazine, an advertisement for that publication states that for every 100 men who read the magazine's radio news, 107 women also read that page. Likewise for every 100 men who read the theatrical page, 114 women do likewise, but 122 women to 100 men regularly watch the cinema page. These figures, it was said, were based upon 1,600 personal interviews.

Total consolidated net income for 1947 of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. amounted to \$3.45 per share compared with \$3.37 in 1946, according to the company's annual report distributed last week.

The increase is accounted for by a gain in the net results from broadcasting operations which rose from \$3,915,674 in 1946 to \$4,504,336 in 1947. Total net income of the company for 1947 amounted to \$5,920,104 as compared with \$5,795,896 for the 1946 period.

Mrs. Margaret Potter Bowen, widow of Scott H. Bowen, former well known broadcaster was married last week to Dr. Robert H. Stevens of Utica in Baltimore, Md.

The bride-elect, who attended the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Cincinnati, is the owner of the radio stations WIBX and WIBX-FM in Utica, N.Y. Dr. Stevens was graduated from the Yale School of Medicine and is a member of the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Utica.

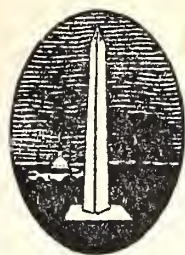
Considered one of the persons closest to the late Chief Executive, F.D.R., Miss Tully, former secretary, said in a television interview over Station WNBW in Washington, that few people knew that Mr. Roosevelt often played the piano - although not so well as his successor President Truman.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. Inc.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
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April 7, 1948

WAR ADVERTISING BLACKOUT MIGHT HAVE RUINED RADIO STATIONS

It was revealed by Gardner (Mike) Cowles, Jr., publisher and president of the Cowles Broadcasting Company that "starry-eyed zealots" rushing into World War II came preciously near to blacking out advertising for the duration. If they had succeeded, Mr. Cowles declared, this would have resulted disastrously to broadcasting stations, newspapers, magazines and other media depending upon advertising revenue for existence.

Mr. Cowles was the principal speaker at the dinner at which a gold medal for outstanding service in 1947 was presented to Theodore Lewis, who was head of the Washington office of the War Advertising Council in 1943. Mr. Cowles, whose address was reprinted in the Congressional Record by Representative Charles R. Robertson (R), of North Dakota, said, in part:

"Those of you who were not in Washington during the first few months following Pearl Harbor will never realize how near advertising came to being banned entirely during the war. At the first intergovernment meeting I attended after Roosevelt persuaded me to take the OWI job, two very top New Deal officials argued that the Treasury should immediately disallow all advertising as a legitimate business expense, since advertising, they said, is just a waste and a luxury which had no excuse for existing, particularly in wartime.

"I was the first head of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information - an agency then made up mainly of a conglomeration of sincere but starry-eyed writers and other ideological zealots who regarded an advertising man with about the same respect you might give a medicine man or a barker at a sideshow. * * * *

"I honestly believe that if the War Advertising Council had not come into being to show Washington officials how advertising could help convert the country to war - help inform the people on the vital war themes - help the Government quickly activate public opinion - if the War Advertising Council had not been on hand with its plans - I truly believe advertising would have been substantially blacked out during the war.

"This would have destroyed our advertising agencies. This would have ruined our radio stations, our magazines, our newspapers, But it almost happened.

"Whoever thought up and worked out the network time - allocation plan under which commercial sponsors gave up a minute or two of their time out of each program for vital war theme deserves the blessing of all of us interested in advertising. That plan sold Washington on the job advertising could do. And soon afterward Washington learned the extreme value of the sponsored public-service advertising in the magazines and newspapers.

"If advertising had not been allowed to help during the war, the Government would have been obliged to force the public by

legislation to do the necessary things. Compulsion wasn't needed because advertising did the job through persuasion. In other words, advertising in a vital degree helped us win the war and still hold on to most of our traditional, voluntary, democratic ways.

"Hundreds of the country's top advertising men have devoted weeks and months to the Advertising Council - but certainly the four men who have been chairmen - first Chet LaRoche, then Harold Thomas, then Jim Young, and now Charlie Mortimer, deserve our special thanks. They made the Council succeed. Before the end of the war, they had convinced even most of the rabid New Dealers of the value of advertising - those same New Dealers who had wanted to outlaw advertising after Pearl Harbor." * * * * *

"We don't want to lose either our economic freedoms or our political freedoms. Free speech and the concept of a free press have developed so strongly in America, in my opinion, because our information media - our newspapers, our magazines, our radio stations - have remained in private hands. We need to remember that advertising coming from thousands of different private companies from coast to coast, supports these information media. They, in turn, by keeping the public informed, make democracy possible.

"This important relationship of the advertising of private business to our privately-owned newspapers, magazines, and radio stations seemed to me so vital to the functioning of our democracy, that even in wartime, I opposed the creation of a giant Federal Government advertising fund, which so many agency men favored.

"I did not want then, nor do I want now, to see the Government directing, or curbing, or dominating the advertising of this country." * * * * *

"I don't want to see advertising get identified in the public's mind as a tool of big business used to maintain the status quo and prevent even desirable change.

"Just this week a union official testified before the FCC that the radio networks are so dependent upon the advertising of big business that the networks should not be trusted to express their own editorial opinions over the air. That union official was actually smearing advertising.

"I want advertising to be known by the man in the street as a friend - a useful friend who gets him lower prices by helping achieve mass distribution and selling."

Mr. Cowles' address was reprinted in full in the Congressional Record of March 8th.

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MIAMI BEACH PUBLISHING CO. SELLS HALF INTEREST TO FORT INDUSTRY

The Fort Industry Company of Detroit, Mich., the largest independent operators of radio stations in the United States, among them being WJBK in Detroit, announced last week the acquisition of a fifty percent interest in the Miami Beach Publishing Company. The other fifty percent of the stock is owned by John D. Montgomery of Miami Beach, Florida. Mr. Montgomery will continue as president and publisher of the papers published by the Miami Beach Publishing Co., and Mr. George B. Storer, President of The Fort Industry Company, will be Chairman of the Board of Directors.

This company publishes the Miami Beach Morning Star, the Evening Sun and the Sunday Sun-Star. Modern air-conditioned offices, recently enlarged, are located at 1859 Bay Road, Miami Beach.

By its purchase, The Fort Industry Company enters the newspaper publishing field and is the first large station operator to become interested in newspaper properties. Prior to this time, newspaper publishers have acquired radio stations but this is the first instance of a large station operator "invading the fourth estate".

Mr. Storer is one of the outstanding radio station owners in the United States and has long been identified with the industry in the Detroit area. In the early days of radio he held an interest in both WXYZ and CKLW and presently owns Station WJBK which he acquired in July, 1947. Mr. Storer has been a resident of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, for over twenty years and, in addition to his radio activities, is Chairman of the Board of the Standard Tube Co. of Detroit.

In addition to WJBK, Detroit, Mich., other radio stations owned and operated by The Fort Industry Company are: WSPD, Toledo, Ohio; WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va.; WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va.; WLOK, Lima, O., WGBS, Miami, Florida; WAGA, Atlanta, Ga.

The Detroit properties of the Company center around Station WJBK, which is managed by Ralph G. Elvin, Vice President and Managing Director of the Detroit Broadcasting Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Fort Industry Company. An FM station, WJBK-FM, is operated in conjunction with WJBK and the Company has received a construction permit from the Federal Communications Commission to erect a television station. Plans are well under way and the station, which is tentatively labeled WTVO, is expected to be on the air by early Fall.

The Fort Industry Company derived its name from the fact that its first office was established at the site of the Fort Industry, one of the early outposts in the northwest territory during the pre-revolutionary period.

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LEMKE BILL HEARINGS HELD; STERLING, JOLLIFFE, OTHERS HEARD

Opposition to Congressional assumption of authority over frequency allocations was definitely brought forth last week as the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee completed its hearings on the Lemke Bill (H.J. Res. 78). The sessions which occupied a couple of days was devoted to testimony by opponents of the measure, which would give a portion of the 50-mc band to FM in addition to its present 88-108 mc. band.

Those favoring the measure, particularly Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, who has contended that the Federal Communications Commission and the Radio Corporation of America have individually held back the development of FM, the Zenith Radio Corp. and others testified on February 3rd.

Commissioner George E. Sterling, the first witness in the opposition to the Bill, told the Committee that the Lemke Bill "if enacted into law would require the Commission to assign a portion of the 50 megacycle region of the radio spectrum for the operation of frequency modulation broadcasting stations. Under the bill the Commission would also be directed to permit power assignments in that band 'up to at least the maximum amount of power heretofore assigned to frequency modulation (FM) at any time.'" This, he believed a "most unwise" approach to allocations. He said it fails to take into account either the scarcity of spectrum space or the possible impact of such a law upon the needs of other services.

Mr. Sterling continued: "The Commission believes this practice of making allocations upon the basis of due consideration to all competing needs for the frequencies to be assigned is the only sound and practical method by which a fair and equitable allocation plan can be reached. Recognition of this, and of the highly complex and technical problems involved in reaching decisions with respect to matters such as the allocation of frequencies, were among the basic reasons for creation of the Federal Communications Commission by Congress as a specialized administrative agency for the very purpose of handling just such problems. H. J. Res. 78 if enacted, would require the allocation of particular frequencies to FM broadcasting, one of the numerous radio services, without taking into full account the overall natural limitations upon available frequencies, and without taking into account the possible impact of such legislation upon the needs of other services of equal or greater public importance. Any such approach to an allocation of radio frequencies would in our view be most unwise. It would be a most obvious invitation to the various other services to seek additional frequencies in the same manner, and the result could only be a thoroughly confused and unsettled situation in the regulation of radio operation. The Commission strongly advocates full consideration to the needs of all radio services in any allocation of radio frequencies.

"In earlier testimony the proponents of H. J. Res. 78 have recognized the validity of these basic objections to legislation such as that proposed here, and have stated that passage of such legisla-

tion would be justified only by the most compelling considerations. They find justification for urging enactment of the present bill in the argument that the past actions of the Commission with respect to assignment of frequencies for FM have been so lacking in sound judgment that it is necessary for Congress to intervene in order to protect the public and the future of FM broadcasting. This position is based almost entirely on their extreme and we believe wholly untenable view that the decision of the Commission of June 27, 1945, assigning FM broadcasting to the 88-108 megacycle band, in lieu of the 42-50 megacycle band to which FM had been assigned until that time, was so lacking in justification as to have been a virtually irresponsible act. I am confident that upon review of the Commission's past actions with respect to the allocation of frequencies for FM broadcasting you will see that this criticism is wholly without merit."

The former FCC Chief Engineer reviewed at length the hearings and studies which preceded the decision to move FM from the low band to the high, followed by another hearing when Zenith petitioned unsuccessfully for space around 50 mc for FM in addition to 88-108 mc. The move "upstairs", he insisted, was "based upon engineering considerations which were valid then and are valid now."

In defense of FCC's assignment of television and safety services in the 50-mc region despite the interferences encountered there, Mr. Sterling pointed out that further development was necessary in the ultra high frequency range which is expected to be television's ultimate home. "Accordingly", he explained, "some television channels which might be available for immediate use were allocated in the 50-mc region even though it was known that these channels would be subject to interference."

In his summary, Mr. Sterling said:

"The decision of the Commission to assign FM broadcasting to the 100 megacycle band was reached only after the most exhaustive study of available data. It was based upon the weight of the evidence, and upon engineering considerations which were valid then and are valid now. Moreover, the FM station assignment plan now in effect makes possible full-fledged, nationwide FM service available to the population in rural as well as urban areas.* * *

"The importance of removing the confusion that now exists with respect to FM frequencies and of not creating further uncertainties can hardly be over-emphasized. In June, 1945, the Commission sought to remove any such confusion and uncertainty by announcing its allocations for FM broadcasting. I urge this Committee most strongly to make its views known on this bill at as early a date as possible."

Mr. J. R. Poppele, President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, told the Committee that video channels have been reduced from 19 to 13 since 1940 and that further reductions "might very well nullify the investment made in television today by private enterprise and the public, which is supporting television and accepting it with

"unbounded enthusiasm." He reiterated that 13 channels are inadequate for television.

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Executive Vice President in charge of RCA Laboratories Division of the Radio Corporation of America, said the Lemke Bill would "confuse and delay the advancement of FM and television" and other radio services.

Dr. Jolliffe declared that the record of FM development in this country has been greatly confused by errors and misstatements with regard to the development of the art and presented an exhaustive study of the rise of FM to a commercial service.

"We are proud of the part we (RCA) have had in bringing television and FM broadcasting to the American people", Dr. Jolliffe said. Before the "high frequency" or "FM" broadcasting could commence, he continued, the frequencies in which it operates had to be pioneered. This RCA engineers did, he said, commencing almost with the beginning of the Company in 1919 and continuing to date.

"The significance of this pioneering work", he asserted, "can best be understood when it is realized that two of the principal advantages of high frequency or FM broadcasting - high fidelity and freedom from natural static - are derived from the use of higher radio frequencies, and not from the type of modulation employed."

Dr. Jolliffe recalled that in May, 1940, the FCC authorized FM broadcasting on a commercial basis and said that a month later RCA was offering FM transmitters for sale and a number of these were in operation before the war began. He asserted that RCA was tooled for production of FM receivers when the national defense program curtailed radio production.

In tracing RCA's work in FM from 1924 to date, Dr. Jolliffe recalled that in January, 1944, NBC proposed the duplication of AM programs on FM stations to help FM get started. NBC was the first of the networks to make this proposal. The FCC ruled to permit full duplication in 1945, but labor union obstacles delayed its realization until recently when the ban was lifted.

Dr. Jolliffe disclosed that RCA, as one of the leading manufacturers of FM transmitters, receivers and studio equipment, has delivered more than 150 FM transmitters, and has received orders for 170 more. At the same time, it offers ten different models of home radio receiving sets containing FM.

Against such a record, indiscriminate charges that RCA, FCC and others have "retarded" FM, "opposed" FM, or have given it the "silent" treatment, fall by their own weight, Dr. Jolliffe declared.

"It is the position of RCA and NBC that the Lemke Bill should not be approved by Congress", Dr. Jolliffe stated. He said that of all the duties performed by the Commission the allocation of frequencies is "one of the most complex tasks of Government", and declared: "In our opinion it would not be sound for Congress to take over that task."

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"SMALL RADIO STATION" BILL DENOUNCED AT HEARING

The hearing on the Bill of Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado, to break down clear channels and keep the power ceiling at 50 KW, opened Monday, April 5, before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Thirty-four witnesses for and 26 against the bill are in the tentative lineup announced last week by the Committee, some of whom have already appeared, plus spokesmen for each of the four major networks.

The Senator's bill which would amend the 1934 Radio Act would (1) prohibit any standard AM (amplitude modulation) station from obtaining more than 50,000-watt power and (2) require the Federal Communications Commission to break down all of the remaining Class 1-A Clear channels in the United States.

Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for 16 major radio outlets, told the Senate Committee on Monday that there are too many small radio stations in almost every city in the United States. Mr. Caldwell represents 16 of the 24 clear channel stations in the United States, including the Chicago Tribune's WGN for whom he is counsel.

Maintaining that the argument over the Johnson Bill is not a fight between different groups of broadcasters, but a battle between many millions of rural listeners who want better service and commercial interests who want more city outlets, Mr. Caldwell continued:

"Enactment of the Johnson bill will simply open the flood-gates for many more stations furnishing service only to cities and their immediate environs."

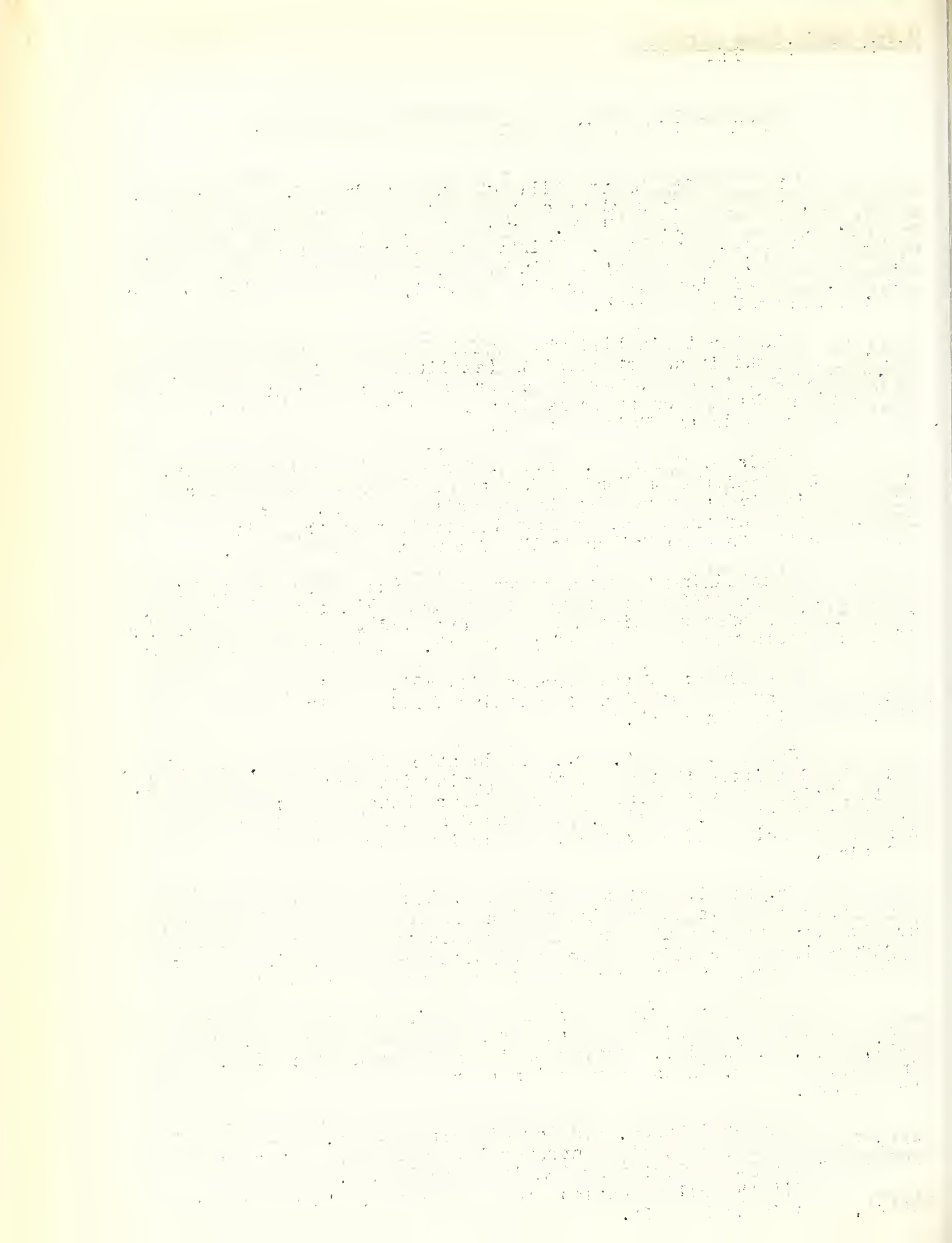
James H. DeWitt, Jr., President of Station WSM, Nashville, told the Committee that under the existing international agreement, if the United States opened up the "clear channels" for multiple use and that stations in Mexico, Cuba and Canada would begin using the same frequencies and a "valuable natural resource" would be lost for all time.

Mr. DeWitt contended that it would be as foolhardy to give away radio channels to foreign nations as it would be to hand Russia uranium for atomic bombs and so he opposed the bill which would clamp a fifty-kilowatt ceiling on power of broadcasting stations and thus permit more than one station on "clear channels" at night.

A Committee flareup occurred during the testimony of James D. Shouse, President of the Crosley Broadcasting Co. in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday. Acting Chairman Homer Capehart (R), of Indiana, gave Mr. Shouse permission to read a 31-page statement into the record.

Senator Johnson, ranking minority member, walked out in a huff from a hearing on his controversial radio bill after accusing Senator Capehart of violating Committee procedure.

"If the rules continue to be violated, I'm not going to stay", he said as he left.



Senator Capehart said he had no intention of violating the rules and later in the afternoon Senator Johnson returned.

Mr. Shouse told the Committee the clear channel stations are not an economic threat to the local radio station. Crosley's WLW station is now and would have to remain a 50 kilowatt station under the Johnson Bill, but has once been and would like to be again a 500,000 watt station.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, the then Acting Chairman of the Committee on Monday denounced charges that Congress in dealing with the Johnson Bill, is interfering with the administrative duties of the Federal Communications Commission, and his reply to contentions that he is biased in favor of Senator Johnson's Bill was postponed when the Senator (Tobey) was called out of the city. He will make his reply on his return.

William B. Ryan, General Manager of Station KFI, Los Angeles, said high-powered stations were necessary to provide some 500,000 farmers in the Pacific Southwest with more and better service.

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NAB HEAD APPOINTED RADIO ARMY DAY COMMITTEE

Last week Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, appointed a special 15-man Radio Committee, composed of Army veterans who spear-headed the radio industry's commemoration of Army Day yesterday, April 6.

Among those named were David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America; William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System; A. A. Schechter, Vice-President of the Mutual Broadcasting System; Albert Warner, Chief of the MBS Washington News Bureau, Mark Finley, Public Relations Director for Don Lee; Robert E. Kintner, American Broadcasting System, Ken R. Dyke, National Broadcasting System, James Hanrahan of Scripps Howard Radio, Inc., of Cleveland.

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ALF LONDON ASKS TELEVISION PERMIT

Former Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas on Tuesday, April 6, applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station at Denver Colorado, to be operated on Channel 5, 76-82 megacycles, ERP of Vis. 16.9 kilowatts, Aur. 8.5 kilowatts, and doing business as Landon Television Broadcast Co. Mr. Landon now operates standard radio stations in Denver, Leavenworth, Kansas, and Liberal, Kansas, but to date has made no FM applications.

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NEW DATE SET FOR DON LEE STUDIO DEDICATION

Formal dedication of the new \$3,000,000 Mutual Don Lee television-radio broadcasting studio at 1313 North Vine Street in Hollywood which had been set for May 22, has been postponed until completion of the building early in September.

"Rather than take a chance against the possible risk that our new studios may not be perfectly engineered and acoustically balanced by May, we have decided to set a new date for the dedicatory program", it was stated by Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President and General Manager, after a Don Lee executive conference with acoustical and construction engineers.

Previously, it had been planned to complete a portion of the huge three-acre studio in time for the dedication ceremonies.

However a press and agency luncheon and preview on May 18th, luncheon and meeting for all Mutual and Don Lee affiliates on the 19th and a Mutual Board meeting on the 19th and 20th.

Work, which began many months ago, on the \$300,000 "magic electronic brain" is almost completed, according to Engineering Superintendent Bob Arne.

Measuring 32' in length and 10' in height, this giant master control board is the heart of the new \$3,000,000 Mutual Don Lee television, radio and FM studios. Six men did the actual installation in approximately six weeks and although there is still some minor detail work to be done, the control board itself is ready for operation.

The most modern of its kind in the country, this equipment was custom built by the Western Electric Company following the specifications set by the Don Lee Broadcasting System's Engineering Department.

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SENATE PASSES D.C. DAYLIGHT BILL

By a vote of 46 to 17, the Senate on Tuesday, April 6, passed and sent to the House the McGrath bill to permit the District Commissioners to establish daylight saving each Summer in Washington

A battle against the plan was carried on by Senator Overton (D), of Louisiana, who asked that the District Commissioners be allowed to hold an official referendum on daylight saving time. However he lost out and the bill was passed.

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According to an Associated Press report of last Saturday, the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System have begun informing affiliated stations that they intend to use double-time program operation when daylight saving time begins. This is the scheme that enables programs to remain at the same clock times no matter whether daylight or standard.

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"WGN-TV SALUTE TO CHICAGO" GOES OVER BIG

The much-heralded TV Day arrived in Chicago Monday night, April 5th, when WGN, the Chicago Tribune station, aired the first scheduled television programs with what is said to constitute a million dollar investment in equipment, programs and staff.

The official dedication of the new station took place in a two-hour program starting at 8 o'clock, which was televised before an invited audience in the WGN studio theater. Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune was to have delivered the opening address but due to illness was unable to do so and his greeting was read by John Mallow, an announcer, which was as follows:

"Just 100 years ago tomorrow the first telegraphic message was reviewed in Chicago. Ninety-nine years ago The Chicago Tribune became the first newspaper in the west to install a telegraphic news service. News was brought to the Tribune by electrical impulses sent by wire from Michigan City.

"Tonight we are sending a new type of electrical impulse over a radius of some 45 miles from a television antenna. We are sending speech and sound. We are transmitting extraordinarily faithful and brilliantly lighted images. We are operating from temporary studios. We are televising with new equipment installed at a cost of about a half million dollars. And this, of course, is but the beginning.

"It is a beginning in a new medium of mass communication. It is a venture into new forms of engineering, advertising, reporting and entertainment. In what ways and to what degrees television will serve to inform and lead public opinion we cannot tell. How quickly and how effectively we can develop new skills and new themes we do now know. I confess that I, myself, understand appalling little about the techniques of television. But I do know that the men and women who have worked so skillfully to make our first telecast possible have served with courage, intelligence and enthusiasm. You and I owe them our admiration and thanks.

"Finally, since this is a pioneering venture, I should like to record my own feelings in having a part in it. The pioneer, of course, sought new lands, new opportunities, new wealth and a finer future. But he also sought something else. And that something was not material. The pioneer sought new scenes and new horizons. He felt that in casting off the old he was adventuring toward something more splendid and more spacious. He marked out the trail, not only for himself, but for others. He went among the first and there was high adventure in his going.

"It is this feeling of adventure that I would communicate to you. In television we have embarked upon another of America's adventures. Come along with us. Let us share the adventure together!"

Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois and Mayor Martin H. Kennelly of Chicago were among the speakers.

WGN-TV operates on Channel nine, with an effective radiated power of 30 kilowatts, which should insure viewers within a

45-mile radius of the antenna atop the Daily News Building a clearer and sharper image than has previously been possible, providing receivers are properly adjusted.

The Chicago Tribune on Sunday, April 4, issued in the launching of the WGN-TV telecasting Monday night by a special 40-page television supplement in which were printed several articles based on interviews with Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; J. R. Poppele, President of Television Broadcasters' Association and Mutual Broadcasting System Director; Gov. Dwight Green and Mayor Martin H. Kennelly. Also there was a signed article by Frank P. Schreiber, General Manager of WGN, Inc.

Larry Wolters, Radio and Television Editor of the Tribune, wrote in part as follows:

"The television boom is on. Spreading westward across the nation. It has embraced the middle west, with Chicago as its focal point. With WGN-TV going on the air regularly, starting tomorrow, Chicago gets its second commercial television station, the other being WBKB, operated by Balaban and Katz. Four stations and regional networks are in prospect for Chicago viewers this year.

"Two more video outlets are expected to open in September: WNBB, National Broadcasting Company, and WENR-TV, American Broadcasting Company. An experimental station, W9XZV, is operated by the Zenith Radio Corporation. Applications for the three remaining channels available to Chicago (limited to seven under Federal Communications Commission allocations) have been made by WBBM-CBS, WJJD, WIND and Zenith. * * * * *

"Some 16,000 video receivers already have been distributed in Chicago (30,000 in the middle west) and the teleset count is expected to surge upward rapidly as WGN-TV comes on the air to give viewers many new program features.

"Already in the forefront of television receiver and parts manufacture, Chicago is moving into the spotlight as a program origination center. Because of its strategic location at the crossroads of the nation and the wide variety of its educational and entertainment features, Chicago, along with New York and Hollywood, will lead the way in both regional and national telecasting as it did in radio development 25 years earlier.

"Numerous television program production companies, which will offer both live talent and film features, are springing up in Chicago. Forward looking Chicago advertisers are blazing trails in using the new medium to tell their sales stories.

"Chicago soon is expected to become the hub of regional networks reaching out to Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis - central states cities which already have television.

"A spokesman for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company recently announced that it expected to have two television channels - one operating in each direction - ready in October (for the football season) reaching from St. Louis, through Chicago to Cleveland. One channel would be available to carry programs from this network to Buffalo by Fall. * * * * *

HUMAN RADIO IS LATEST REPORTED FROM GERMANY

Dr. Robert T. Lustig of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has reported a discovery from Germany that certain parts of the body are controlled by impulses that do not travel over nerve trunks but over "human radio waves". Dr. Lustig was sent to Germany by the United States to make a study of the progress being made there in biophysics. The radio transmission theory was credited to Dr. B. Rathjewsky, Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Frankfort-on-the-Main in Germany.

Dr. Rathjewsky's theories of human radio waves are complicated, Dr. Lustig said, but "they explain many mysteries in interrelationships in body mechanisms."

"The impulses", he explained, "come from tissues - mostly from the brain - and strike a response with certain distant tissues in the same way that a radio sending station need not be wired to a receiver. Dr. Rathjewsky determined human cells are miniature oscillators.

Some of the theories, Dr. Lustig added, still are considered controversial. He said Dr. Rathjewsky intended to visit this country to explain his findings more fully.

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COMMERCE & INDUSTRY ASSN. REPORT IS AGAINST LICENSING REPAIRMEN

The Commerce and Industry Association of New York reports, according to the New York Times, that it does not believe it wise to license radio repairmen. Such licensing, the Association said, would not automatically curbe abuses, particularly overcharging, in the field of set repair. It would be preferable at this time, the group added, if support were given to the efforts of set manufacturers, dealers and repairmen to police their own industry.

A major problem in connection with licensing radio repairmen, the Association noted, was the rapid rate of new developments in the radio and television arts. A license issued at the first of the year would not necessarily attest to a man's ability to repair "new and revolutionary equipment" which appeared on the market a few months later, the report said.

The Association, acting as a public representative, made its study of the licensing of radio repairmen at the request of City Councilman Stanley N. Isaacs. Mr. Isaacs is considering the introduction of a bill to make such licensing mandatory. The Association's report was signed by Thomas Jefferson Miley, Executive Vice-president.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is in a state of depression, and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions the political situation, which is described as unstable.

The second part of the report discusses the social conditions. It is stated that the population is suffering from poverty and unemployment, and that the government is unable to provide adequate social services.

The third part of the report deals with the educational system. It is noted that the government is unable to provide adequate funding for education, and that the quality of education is declining.

The fourth part of the report discusses the health care system. It is stated that the government is unable to provide adequate health care services, and that the population is suffering from a high incidence of disease.

The fifth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country. It is noted that the country is in a state of isolation, and that it is unable to establish friendly relations with other countries.

The sixth part of the report discusses the military situation. It is stated that the country has a small, poorly equipped army, and that it is unable to defend itself against foreign aggression.

The seventh part of the report deals with the internal security of the country. It is noted that there is a high incidence of crime, and that the government is unable to maintain law and order.

The eighth part of the report discusses the future prospects of the country. It is stated that the country is in a state of decline, and that it is unlikely to improve its situation in the near future.

RADIO PIONEERS ELECT OFFICERS

Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System was elected President of the Radio Pioneers at a dinner meeting held last Friday night in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, succeeding Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, as head of the organization whose members all have had 20 years or more of direct association with the radio industry.

Other officers elected at the meeting were: Frank Mullen, Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company as First Vice-President of the group; William Hedges, NBC Vice-President in charge of planning and development as Second Vice-President and Secretary; Alfred H. Morton, President of the National Concert Artists Bureau, Vice-President and Treasurer. New vice-presidents named by the Radio Pioneers are Paul Morency, Vice-President and General Manager of radio station WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; Arthur Church, owner and president of the Midland Broadcasting Co., KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; and Edgar L. Bill, President and General Manager of radio station WMBD, Peoria, Ill.

Among the more than 100 persons attending the dinner meeting of the Radio Pioneers which discussed future operations and plans for expanding the organization were: James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians; Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President and Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America; Judge A. L. Ashby, former Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Co.; H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC commentator and founder of the organization.

Others attending included Frank C. Goodman, Executive Secretary of the Department of National Religious Radio of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Vice-President in charge of advertising and publicity for RCA; John Royal, NBC Vice-President; and Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in charge of programs for the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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WILLIAM E. DOWNEY, ASST. CHIEF OF FCC FIELD ENGR. DIV. RETIRES

William E. Downey, Assistant Chief of the Field Engineering and Monitoring Division of the Federal Communications Commission has retired after 30 years of Government radio service. About 100 FCC colleagues attended a testimonial party on March 31, and he has received messages from many friends in the field as well as Washington.

Mr. Downey entered Federal service on May 11, 1918, as an Assistant Radio Inspector with the San Francisco District of the Department of Commerce. He later became Assistant Chief of that Department's Radio Division. He joined the Washington staff of the Federal Radio Commission in 1927 and continued to serve under the FCC established in 1934. After being put in charge of the war-time Radio Intelligence Division for the South Pacific Area until peace was restored, he became Asst. Chief of the then newly-organized Field Engineering and Monitoring Division.

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1. The first part of the report is a general description of the project and its objectives. It includes a brief history of the project and a statement of the problem to be solved. The objectives of the project are stated in clear, concise terms.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study. This includes a description of the experimental design, the subjects involved, and the procedures used to collect and analyze the data. The methods are described in detail so that they can be replicated by other researchers.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. This includes a description of the data collected and a discussion of the findings. The results are presented in a clear and concise manner, using tables and graphs where appropriate.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the implications of the findings. This includes a discussion of the theoretical implications of the findings and a discussion of the practical implications for the field of study. The discussion is presented in a clear and concise manner.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. This includes a summary of the findings and a statement of the overall conclusions of the study. The conclusion is presented in a clear and concise manner.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. This includes a list of all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents. The references are listed in a clear and concise manner.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. This includes any additional information that is relevant to the study, such as raw data, questionnaires, and other documents. The appendix is presented in a clear and concise manner.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Wrist Watches And Democracy
 (Drew Pearson, "Washington Post")

When Russian troops got into Berlin, they were dazzled even by Hitler's disrupted and shoddy civilization. They bought wrist watches by the bushel. They piled horsecarts full of all sorts of material things. This was a new world. They never knew such things existed. They had heard only Moscow's propaganda that communism produced the best of all things, and for the first time they began to have their doubts.

That's why there have been so many Red army desertions in occupied Europe.

Remembering this, I have been thinking it might be a good idea to beam a radio program to Russia and other semi-iron-curtain countries, offering a hundred wrist watches as prizes for the best letters on how to bring about a democratic peace with the USA - on how to make peace and democracy live.

For the chance to get a wrist watch thousands of Russians and other Europeans would keep their ears glued to the radio day and night. Not only would they do some special thinking about peace and democracy but incidentally they would hear a lot more of the State Department's propaganda broadcasts. Most important of all, they would do some thinking about friendship with the United States.

Maybe I'm wrong, but somehow I think the idea might work. At any rate you can't beat something with nothing. You can't like phony ideas except by getting better ideas to take their places. And we can't sit watching the world drift toward war without doing something about it.

Perhaps we could stage a quick trial of the idea in Italy where democracy is fighting a vital front-line battle, then later warm up to a longer radio barrage to the Russian people on how to make democracy live.

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Vacuum Tube Used As Record "Needle"; New Noise Suppressor
 (T. R. Kennedy, Jr., "New York Times")

A tiny phonograph pick-up, actually a small vacuum tube with a jeweled needle projecting from its tip; a novel noise "suppressor", and a new, high quality loud speaker - comprising the latest such devices from the Princeton Laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America - received their first public showing in March before several hundred acoustic experts. The occasion was the first official meeting of the new Audio Engineering Society.

The tiny pick-up is no larger than a one-inch section of a lead pencil and weighs a fraction of an ounce. The noise suppressor it is said, is not only effective in phonograph-record reproduction, but also in broadcasting.

The noise suppressor was particularly effective when old and partly worn-out records were played. It operates on the principle that a small amount of the music, when the disk is played, invariably is "masked" by the noise and cannot be heard clearly, if at all.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, Acting Chairman of the Senate Interstate And Foreign Commerce Committee, announced his engagement today (Wednesday, April 7) to Mrs. Loretta Rabenhorst, 53, a retired District school teacher. The 67-year old Senator, whose first wife died last year after a long illness, said that the marriage would take place late this year.

Mutual-Don Lee affiliate KYOS in Merced, California, has been granted a construction permit for an increase in power to 5,000 watts on a new frequency of 1480 kc. It is expected that KYOS will start operating with this new increase in power on their new frequency about September 1st.

Another NBC-produced newsreel - bringing to nine the total of filmed news shows on NBC's Television's East Coast network weekly - will be added to the video schedule tonight (April 7).

David E. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Radio and Television, Inc., conferred with President Truman at the White House Monday morning.

A new television receiver permitting movement of a ten-inch direct view picture tube from side to side over a sixty degree arc was shown in New York last week by the Crosley Division, Avco Manufacturing Corp., in a press preview in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The receiver is part of a console combination housing AM-FM and short wave radio reception and an automatic record changer. It will list for \$795 plus installation and Federal tax.

Quantity shipments are being made of the new receiver to distributors in all regions with television transmission facilities.

Federal Communications Commission hearings involving three suburban radio stations in Washington that are seeking a Washington FM channel were postponed Monday until April 26 after an attorney asked for more time to study the case.

Involved in the hearings are the Montgomery FM Broadcasting Co. (Station WHIP), the Potomac Broadcasting Co. (Station WPIK) and the North Virginia Broadcasters, Inc. (Station WARL). The three companies seek the one remaining Class B frequency allotted by the FCC for broadcasting to Metropolitan Washington.

T.A.M. Craven, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Co. in Washington and General Manager of WOL, Washington, was re-elected a Director-at-Large of the medium sized stations of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Permission has just been granted by the Federal Communications Commission for the construction of what it is said will be the largest limited common carrier radio-telephone system in the country, authorizing the U-Dryvit Auto Rental Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass., to establish fixed station and mobile radio-telephone facilities in 21 cities throughout New England and New York State.

A new line of 3½-inch panel instruments of internal-pivot design, suitable for use in radio, power supplies, transmitters, amplifiers, and aircraft, has been announced by the Meter and Instrument Divisions of the General Electric Company.

The new instruments, designated as Type DO-71, have been especially designed for better readability. The elimination of arc lines and distracting printing from the scale and the use of a lance-type pointer and large, clear numerals assure accurate readings,

Thomas Patrick, Inc., Station KWK, St. Louis, Mo., last Friday was granted a petition requesting that the Commission revoke its order of Sept. 19, 1947, designated for hearing application of KWK to change its facilities, and that it reinstate the CP granted April 30, 1947, on condition that it protect WTSP, St. Petersburg, and WMBG, Richmond; accepted supplement to said petition, and the technical exhibit submitted therewith as an amendment to the above application, and granted application to increase night power from 1 to 5 KW, install a DA for night use, subject to reaffirmation by CAA of its approval of transmitter site and antenna system.

J. H. (Robby) Robinson, a veteran in the radio and electronics wholesaling field, has been appointed Manager of the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation's newly established New York distributing branch at 108 West 57th Street.

Well known to radio-television wholesalers and retailers throughout the New York metropolitan area, Mr. Robinson was Vice-President and Sales Manager of Kings Electronics Co., Brooklyn, before accepting the new post.

RCA Victor announces the opening of its 1948 billboard campaign with the release of the first in a series of three multi-colored, illustrated 24-sheets featuring various models in the company's home instrument line.

The initial issue features the table model Victrola radio-phonograph combination (Model 77U), and will be followed at scheduled intervals by posters highlighting the Hepplewhite-styled Victrola radio-phonograph console (Model 711V3) and the 1948 version of RCA Victor's popular aluminum and plastic Globe Trotter portable radio (Model 8BX6).

February sales of radio receiving tubes by RMA manufacturers totalled 17,097,461, more than a million above the 16,004,927 tubes sold in January, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported last Friday, April 2. This compares also with 18,295,955 tubes sold by RMA member-companies in February, 1947.

Of the February total sales 12,908,212 tubes were sold for new sets; 3,005,092 for replacements; 1,117,295 for exports, and 66,862 to government agencies.

Seven radio receiving sets, a gift from the officers and men at the United States Charleston Naval Yard, were presented Tuesday to the officers and men of the seven gunboats purchased by the Cuban Government from the United States last year. The presentation took place at La Punta naval headquarters. The U. S. naval forces became acquainted with the members of the Cuban navy when they were at Charleston preparing to bring the gunboats to Cuba. The radios are intended for the recreation rooms of the vessels.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of ...

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

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Robert D. Heinel, Editor

Founded in 1924

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
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No. 1820

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April 14, 1948

SENATOR TOBEY, RAYMOND GUY, NBC, SLUG IT OUT OVER FM-TV

No television sports event was more exciting than a hot verbal exchange between Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, Acting Chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and Raymond F. Guy, Director of Radio and Allocation Engineering for the National Broadcasting Company, over the Federal Communications Commission's kicking FM upstairs, whether RCA did or did not try to hamstring FM, and whether or not the public is being "bamboozled" by the present-day television receivers and setup.

The blow-up came in the Senate hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Senator Johnson's radio bill (S-2231) but for the time being both Mr. Johnson and his bill seemed to be lost in the shuffle.

Being on the day that the dapper 67 year old Senator had announced his marriage engagement, he was in his best form, but young Mr. Guy stood his ground very well indeed, not knowing that such a ferocious attack was to be made on him.

Perhaps the best idea of the scrimmage is a glance at the following verbatim excerpts:

Senator Tobey. With reference to television, it is coming all the time, and I realize that. Do you not think that the purchasers of television instruments in the country now are going to be awfully bamboozled and fooled and lose out terribly?

Mr. Guy. No, sir.

Senator Tobey. You do not?

Mr. Guy. No, sir.

Senator Tobey. Do you think it is good faith to sell them these instruments now in the lower range when it is going to be boosted up later on and require an adapter and entire change of philosophy?

Mr. Guy. Oh, no, sir. I don't think we are going to move out of these frequencies.

Senator Tobey. You know we are going to move television up before we get through, do you not? They are going to have to, are they not?

Mr. Guy. I don't think we are going to give up the use of the present band for a very long time, if ever.

Senator Tobey. How long would you put it? Ever? That is a long time.

Mr. Guy. It is a long time, Senator. But we are going through an evolutionary stage and I am certain that the frequencies that we are now using are going to be in use for a great many years.

Senator Tobey. Speaking of television?

Mr. Guy. Television, yes, sir.

Senator Tobey. You think it is good faith to sell the American people the present instruments?

Mr. Guy. Most emphatically.

Senator Capehart. I would like to get in on this. It is interesting. I do not quite understand.

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Senator Tobey. I think the instrument of television of the future is going to be so widely different from the present time that purchasers of the present time will be sold down the river in five years' time.

Senator Capehart. Do you think that will happen by virtue of some law Congress will pass?

Senator Tobey. No.

Senator Capehart. It is not clear to me what it is all about.

Senator Tobey. Merely this. The purchasers of FM in the old days were kicked upstairs. FM was, and they had to revolutionize FM. You know that. A great loss ensued to the manufacturers and purchasers and all. There was inconvenience, and hell was to pay.

Mr. Guy. Yes, sir. I might remind you --

Senator Tobey. History is going to repeat itself in television, in my judgment.

Mr. Guy. I might remind you that the companies I represent - The National Broadcasting Company and the RCA. The National Broadcasting Company introduced testimony advocating that FM remain downstairs.

Senator Tobey. But it was kicked upstairs, was it not?

Mr. Guy. Yes, sir.

Senator Tobey. By virtue of one man's rotten opinion, which was not worth a damn, the Commission took his opinion as against the best experts in the country. You know that. He is now confessing he is to blame for it and his opinion was faulty. You know that, do you not? I am referring to Norton.

Mr. Guy. I would just as soon not become involved in that.

Senator Tobey. I do not blame you a bit. Thereby hangs several tales.

Mr. Guy. Our feeling in the companies I represent, sir, is this: It took some time to arrive at satisfactory standards of transmission which was accomplished in 1940. It took a little time to decide, that is, for the Government to decide, where FM was going to be. RCA and NBC have accepted the government's decision and we have gone ahead and gotten busy with the job and have not vacillated or done anything else to hold it up. We have been out in front, in fact.

Senator Tobey. In what way are you speaking, FM or television?

Mr. Guy. In FM.

Senator Tobey. And RCA did all they could to hamstring FM some years ago and keep it from being what it is today, did they not?

Mr. Guy. No, sir.

Senator Tobey. It did its damndest.

Mr. Guy. No, it didn't.

Senator Tobey. I think history will record that. I make that charge right now.

Mr. Guy. And I refute it, sir.

Senator Tobey. You and I have different opinions. I think it can be demonstrated beyond question. They blacklisted the thing as hard as they could, did everything they could to keep Armstrong down; "a bas", as the French say. They failed miserably because the values were there. They did their damndest to ruin FM and keep it from being where it is now.

Mr. Guy. May I say a few things on that subject?

Senator Tobey. Yes, sir.

Mr. Guy: I don't want to say much. I want to say just this: NBC became interested and RCA, too, in how FM might be adapted to broadcasting in these very high frequencies. We had built a very special transmitter which could transmit either AM or FM on various frequency swings. We had built very expensive and special receivers which could receive each one of those types of transmission. We conducted a very thorough field test. We found out that FM was very good for the purpose. We went before the Federal Communications Commission and said that that was exactly what we wanted. We advocated that FM become immediately a commercial broadcasting service.

Senator Tobey. I am speaking of prior to that time. We need not go into ancient history, but it is a fact recognized by men in the industry that RCA did all they could to preclude FM becoming universally adopted. When they saw it was a good thing, they tried to buy it and could not. So they have gone ahead and followed the course of events. But they did their damndest, and I make that charge very respectfully, to hamstring and to keep down and subordinate FM as long as they dared to do it or could do it, within reasonable realism. I can give that any substantiation necessary. But that is beside the question. Go ahead.

Mr. Guy. If I could, I would like to terminate this particular aspect of FM with this statement: RCA was alert to the things that were being said about it and its presumed FM policy which went on through the years, but felt that it did not require anything being said in return. We felt that it was not reasonable, the things that were being said.

Finally in a lengthy hearing the RCA introduced a lengthy statement which explained its position down through the years. I would like to rest on the statement that was made by Dr. Jolliffe at the lengthy hearing.

Senator Tobey. I would like to rest on Dr. Armstrong's statement.

Senator Capehart. Again I say I do not quite understand all of the testimony and conversation here. I would like to say this: I hold no brief for Dr. Armstrong and I hold no brief for RCA, but I would like to question the advisability of a Senate Committee taking part either in behalf of Armstrong or in behalf of RCA, and I would like to question the advisability of a Senate Committee promoting television or promoting FM or promoting AM or promoting any other type of electronics equipment. I want the record to show that I do not think that belongs in any Senate hearing, and I regret that it has been brought in.

Senator Tobey. The question is overruled. In propriety this committee is charged with AM and FM and all radio matters. As far as I am concerned, it can go any time, any place into matters bearing on the radio industry and its future or past or the performance of the FCC, which I think should be condemned most roundly in many, many instances. I have in my desk in the office accepted evidence agreed to by the FCC Chairman and his cohorts whereby they altered furtively and secretly certain records of the evidence in this case, and the new record entirely obliterated any blame applying to Mr. Norton, whereas before it set forth the mistake he had made and was certified to. That was all changed secretly and the record has been cleared and the truth concealed from the public.

Senator Tobey.(Continued) These are the things, gentlemen, that ought to have the light of day. As far as I am concerned, they are going to any time, any place, anywhere.

Senator Capehart. Your criticism, then, is directed not at the industry but at the Governmental agency?

Senator Tobey. It is directed at a certain branch of the industry and the FCC. They have been in cahoots before, and may be again - Not if I have my way, however.

Mr. Guy. Gentlemen, I would like also to have in the record that I regret exceedingly that this matter came up at all in this hearing. I feel that possibly it establishes in the minds of one of you gentlemen perhaps some hostility toward me as a witness.

Senator Tobey. Not a bit. You looked good to me and I think probably you are very good. Nothing of the sort, sir. The cause is bigger than you or me. Personalities have no place here or anywhere else, but principles do have, and maladministration does have, and deiciet does have, and strong-arm tactics do have. That is what this committee ought to stand foursquare against, and I think it will.

* * * * *

Mr. Guy. * * * * * So our position in respect to the job to be accomplished in the Johnson Bill is that this is a very, very valuable resource which will fit into the broadcasting system of the future as years go by to provide better service to the rural popularion, the kind of service that nature provided those channels for.* * * * *

Senator Tobey. You and I were speaking about television. Do you regard the present allocation of television as one which would permit a nation-wide television service?

Mr. Guy. We would like to have more channels. Sometime perhaps we will have more. We do have this so-called upstairs television rection, and maybe that will be pressed into service with black and white television sooner than had been anticipated.

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FCC GRANTS SIX EXPERIMENTAL MICROWAVE STATIONS TO W.U.

The Federal Communications Commission last week granted construction permits for six experimental Class 2 microwave stations (8 transmitters) to link Philadelphia and New York. Grant for terminal stations at those cities is conditional on approval of antennas and location yet to be determined. Western Union contemplates providing two single television relay channels (video only) between these points. Such service, on a commercial basis, would be in the 5925-6425 Mc band allocated to common carriers. A reversible circuit is proposed to permit use of two frequencies for transmitting the visual portion of television programs in either direction. This is the first authorization of this nature to Western Union.

It is understood the project is to be ready in time for the national political conventions.

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FINAL DECISION IN NEW YORK FM CASES; DENIED N.Y. DAILY NEWS

The Federal Communications Commission in announcing its final decision last week in the New York FM cases, granted five construction permits for Class B FM stations in the New York City and Northern New Jersey area, and denied the motion of the News Syndicate, publisher of the New York Daily News, and the Methodist Church Board of Missions. The final action was a partial reversal of the FCC's two earlier decisions, having formerly been selected from a group of seventeen applications to receive favorable consideration.

At the same time the Commission announced its final decision, it issued a new Memorandum Opinion and order denying the motion of the News Syndicate to strike from the record in the New York FM cases, evidence presented by the American Jewish Congress relating to the content and policies of the New York Daily and Sunday News. The Commission's final decision on the application discussed the weight to be given to the American Jewish Congress testimony and, with Commissioner Durr dissenting, held that no findings or conclusions should be based upon such testimony.

The Commission said that after "careful consideration, it found that two of the five available FM channels should be allocated to the northern New Jersey area. The choice among the remaining applicants for New York was "a difficult one", the Commission said, since all appeared to be qualified to operate stations.

Those granted the five Class B FM stations available were: American Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York; Unity Broadcasting Corp., of New York; WMCA, Inc., New York; North Jersey Broadcasting Co., Inc., Paterson, N. J.; and North Jersey Radio, Inc., Newark, N. J.

Those to whom applications were denied in addition to the News Syndicate, Inc. (N. Y. Daily News) and the Methodist Church Board of Missions, were:

WBNX Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York; Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York; Frequency Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Bernard Fein, New York; WLIB, Inc., New York; Peoples Radio Foundation, Inc., New York; Metropolitan Broadcasting Service, New York; N.M.U. Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York; Amalgamated Broadcasting System, Inc., and Radio Projects, Inc., Newark, N. J.

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GENE BUCK RE-ELECTED DIRECTOR OF ASCAP

The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers last week announced the re-election of seven out of eight of its Directors, whose terms expire this year, according to an announcement made by Deems Taylor, President of the Society.

John J. O'Connor, who declined renomination, was replaced by J. J. Robbins. Those re-elected for three-year terms were Gene Buck, Ray Henderson, John T. Howard, George W. Meyer, Max Dreyfus, Donald Gray and Jack Mills.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that this theory is based on the fact that life is a complex of many different parts, and that these parts are all derived from a common ancestor. The author shows that this theory is supported by the evidence of the fossil record, and by the evidence of the distribution of life on the earth.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence of the fossil record. It is shown that the fossil record is a very important source of information about the history of life on the earth. The author discusses the various methods of determining the age of fossils, and shows that the most reliable is the method of radiometric dating.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence of the distribution of life on the earth. It is shown that the distribution of life is a very important source of information about the history of life on the earth. The author discusses the various methods of determining the distribution of life, and shows that the most reliable is the method of comparing the distribution of life in different parts of the world.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence of the distribution of life on the earth. It is shown that the distribution of life is a very important source of information about the history of life on the earth. The author discusses the various methods of determining the distribution of life, and shows that the most reliable is the method of comparing the distribution of life in different parts of the world.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence of the distribution of life on the earth. It is shown that the distribution of life is a very important source of information about the history of life on the earth. The author discusses the various methods of determining the distribution of life, and shows that the most reliable is the method of comparing the distribution of life in different parts of the world.

RMA REPORTS INCREASED TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT SALES IN 1947

Sales of broadcast transmitter equipment by members of the RMA Transmitter Division, including AM, FM, TV and studio apparatus, totalled \$25.8 million in 1947, the Radio Manufacturers' Association, reported Monday. Domestic transmitter equipment sales amounted to \$25,015,677, and export sales totalled \$1,853,104.

AM Transmitter equipment sales for the year amounted to \$5,762,782; FM apparatus totalled \$4,471,042, and television transmitting apparatus aggregated \$5,304,378. Exports of transmitter equipment amounted to \$932,627; studio equipment to \$872,735; antenna equipment to \$15,748; and miscellaneous apparatus to \$31,994.

U.S. Government business alone by RMA transmitter equipment manufacturers last year amounted to \$135,623,975. This included \$85,782,406 in sales of shipboard transmitting equipment; \$26,563,668 of airborne apparatus; and \$23,277,901 of all other equipment.

Domestic sales of airborne transmitting equipment in 1947 totaled \$3,971,025; ground equipment \$212,356. Export sales of airborne and ground transmitting equipment amounted to \$655,152.

Reports of the General Communications Section, of the RMA Transmitter Division, show a total of \$9,631,332 in sales during 1947 of medium and VHF transmitting equipment.

Marine transmitting equipment sales in 1947 totaled \$3,536,312, including export sales of \$1,062,132. Domestic sales of radar equipment amounted to \$1,073,780.

Export and domestic sales of quartz crystals last year amounted to \$1,086,439, of which \$1,038,941 were domestic sales.

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HEARING ON EDITORIALIZATION BY BROADCAST LICENSEES RESUMED

Order of testimony for the resumed "Mayflower rule" hearing, in the matter of editorialization by broadcast licensees, will reconvene April 19, was announced last week by the Federal Communications.

Witnesses for the National Association of Broadcasters will lead off in the testimony, beginning with its President, Justin Miller, followed by Executive Vice President A. D. Willard, Jr., General Counsel Don Petty, Director of Public Relations Robert K. Richards, Program Department Director Harold Fair, and Special Services Director Arthur Stringer.

After which the following witnesses will appear: Berl Lottridge, WOC, Ralph Hardy, KSL, Phil Miller, Gannett Newspapers, William Cuarton, WMT, William J. Scripps, WWJ, Dr. Frederick Siebert, University of Illinois; E. R. Vadeboncoeur, WSYR, United Automobile Workers, CIO; Progressive Citizens of America; Gordon P. Brown, WSAY; T.A.M. Craven, WOL; Louis G. Caldwell, WGN, Frank Waldrop, American Veterans Committee, National Lawyers Guild, Cooperative League of U.S.A. and James L. Fly.

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TELEVISION STUDIED AT AAAA MEET IN VIRGINIA

At the meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies held last week in Virginia, those present and representing various advertising groups went in for the study of television as an advertising medium in a big way. The different aspects of the television industry - past, present and future - were described by various advertising specialists, among whom were Dr. Peter Langhoff, Director of Research of Young & Rubicam, Walter Craig of Benton & Bowles, and Kenneth W. Hinks, J. Walter Thompson Co.

Jack Gould, Radio Editor of the New York Times, one of the speakers in the TV panel, warned the 4 A's of diminished returns as a result of too much repetition of visual commercials. The spontaneity of the "live" show most vividly conveys the uniqueness of television, he said, but noted that "as a matter of blunt fact, the television set owner who is not an addict of sports or old travelogues probably will get at the moment only occasional enjoyment from his receiver on Monday through Friday evenings. He also proposed that advertising agencies use credit lines on television programs and declared that agencies will have unprecedented power to influence the American mind through their part in supplying the editorial content of programs.

Dr. Langhoff predicted that television will be expensive in its early stages but he looked for lowering costs as the number of sets increases and as network circuits feel the effects of competition among communications companies. High networking costs, he said, suggest careful study of substitutes such as film recordings and points of program origin not traditional in radio.

"For both radio and television entertainment the American public expects the advertiser to pick up the check", he said. "In radio the advertiser fights for the privilege. Will he in television? That depends on whether or not he is convinced or has a reasonably strong belief that television produces results commensurate with its cost."

Representative Carl E. Mundt (R), of South Dakota, speaking at the annual banquet, declared that the new United States Information Service, of which the "Voice of America" broadcasts are a part, and "the slow but steady evolvement of a new American foreign policy constitute two bright spots in the welter of confusion and contradictions which darken the world picture in these days of educated uncertainty." These factors, he said, "give promise of a new potency in the effort of this country to wage a peace so successfully that communism can be curbed abroad before it proceeds to plunge the world into war."

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MAJ. ARMSTRONG, INVENTOR OF FM, APPLIES FOR TELEVISION PERMIT

The Federal Communications Commission last week received a request for an experimental television station in the "upstairs" band, which he has long contended is the proper place for television, from Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM. In his application he asked for authority to use 480-500 mc with 50-kw transmitter power fulltime "plus as much antenna gain as appears proper for the television system."

The frequencies Major Armstrong has applied for, which would be located at his laboratories in Alpine, N. J., are at the lower end of the band currently set aside for television experimentation. The band extends upward to about 900 mc.

Professor Armstrong has argued insistently that television's home is above 400 mc and that FM should be given some of the present video frequencies. It was understood he would experiment with both black-and-white and color video. It was in the upper band that the Columbia Broadcasting System sought unsuccessfully to have opened for commercial color television about a year ago and the color question alone poses a primary problem in current discussions of using the band for black-and-white.

The demand for commercial television stations within the present lower-band allocations - ranging between 44 and 216 mc - already has stirred both official and unofficial concern for development of the 480-900 mc region.

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NEARLY 100 TELEVISION STATIONS AUTHORIZED, FCC REPORTS

A total of 93 commercial television stations had been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission up to April 1, 1948. Of this number, 21 were operating. This included 7 regularly licensed stations and 14 stations holding special temporary authorization. Applications for new stations totaled 178.

Television stations are operating in 13 cities - Los Angeles, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Schenectady, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Authorized stations schedule service to 51 cities in 30 States.

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TELEVISION COMPANY FORMED IN BRAZIL

A television company has been formed in Brazil by Assis Chateaubriand, a Brazilian newspaper executive, according to the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, according to a report in the Foreign Commerce Weekly. The company will operate in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. It will be the first in Brazil.

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DR. DELLINGER, FIRST CHIEF ENGINEER OF FCC, TO RETIRE

After 40 years of Government service, Dr. J. H. Dellinger, who has been Chief of the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Standards for the past two years, is to retire as of April 30. Prior to his assignment as head of Propagation Laboratory, he had been chief of the Radio Section of the Bureau for 25 years.

He served as Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission from 1928 to 1929 and as Chief of the Radio Section, Research Division, of the Commerce Department's Aeronautics Branch from 1926 to 1934. During World War II he organized the Interservice Radio Propagation Laboratory and served as a member of the Wave Propagation Committee of the Joint Communications Board of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It is understood that Dr. Dellinger will become radio consultant and advisor for a number of companies and organizations following his retirement and will also continue as Chairman of the Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics, a post he has held since 1941.

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APC'S WJZ-FM TO GO ON AIR SOON

Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, expressed satisfaction that the "green light" now has been given for the immediate presentation of WJZ-ABC programs by frequency modulation in the New York area.

"The action of the Federal Communications Commission means", he said, "that, shortly after April 15, the complete program schedule of Station WJZ also will be broadcast by WJZ-FM. Transmitter equipment has been installed and tested at Lodi, N. J., site of WJZ's regular broadcasting transmitter. Specially designed FM antenna equipment is now being installed."

With the advent of WJZ-FM, the American Broadcasting Company will be presenting its full program schedule in five major cities of the United States - New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In addition, 74 of the 267 ABC affiliates now are duplicating their schedules by frequency modulation. One hundred and six additional ABC stations have either applied for FM construction permits or have such stations under construction.

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MUTUAL CONCLAVE WILL EMPHASIZE NETWORK TELEVISION

A report of the Mutual network's television activities, both current and proposed, will be outlined to the approximately 500 MBS station owners attending the annual meeting of MBS affiliates in Hollywood on Wednesday, May 19. The report will be made by Edgar Kobak, network president, in the new mammoth broadcasting and television studios, the \$3,000,000 Mutual-Don Lee facilities in the film capital, which will be officially opened in September.

Although the affiliates' meeting will consider all the programming and organizational matters necessary to the operation of "the world's largest network", Mr. Kobak has indicated that much stress will be placed on the network's television plans for 1948 and on a long-range basis. Already Mutual's key station in Chicago, WGN, is presenting regular television programming over WGN-TV, and for the past 16 years the Don Lee segment of the coast-to-coast Mutual network has been on the air with television programs.

In addition to the Chicago and Hollywood television operations, 35 other MBS affiliates are in various stages of television activity. This is particularly true, Mr. Kobak pointed out, for the larger city stations, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Miami Beach, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Dallas, Houston, Richmond and Washington, D. C.

Other reports will be made at the meeting by Lewis Allen Weiss, Chairman of the Board of Mutual, a veteran Pacific Coast tele-
viser; J. R. Poppele, President of the Television Broadcasters' Association and a Mutual Board member, Willet Brown, the Don Lee program head now actively engaged in television broadcasting; E. P.H. James, Mutual Vice President and television coordinator; and Frank Schreiber, Manager of WGN-TV.

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WTOP'S MAURICE MITCHELL TO DEMONSTRATE RECORDER TECHNIQUE

Tricks with a tape recorder will be unveiled before a distinguished audience at the University Club of Washington tonight (April 14) when Maurice Mitchell, General Manager of WTOP, will tell members "What's Behind the Scenes in Radio". The University Club has invited a long list of Senators and Congressmen to the demonstration.

Mr. Mitchell, during his talk, will illustrate the versatility and ease with which conversations and interviews can be recorded on the magnetic paper tape.

This tape-recording technique is used extensively by the WTOP-CBS newsroom for local and network programs.

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(For Release Thursday P.M. April 15)

R.E.C. TO HONOR ABC WITH THREE PEABODY AWARDS

To radio's youngest network, the American Broadcasting Company, tomorrow (April 15) will go three of the industry's most coveted honors when Peabody Awards will be made to the "Theatre Guild on the Air", the Boston Symphony Orchestra and commentator Elmer Davis. This is the largest number of Peabody Awards for 1947 received by any single broadcasting organization.

The awards were presented at a luncheon meeting of the Radio Executives' Club in New York's Hotel Roosevelt by Edward ("Ted") Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

The award to the "Theatre Guild On The Air" was given "for outstanding entertainment in drama"; to the Boston Symphony Orchestra "for outstanding entertainment in music", and to Mr. Davis "for outstanding reporting-interpretation of the news."

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CBS ADDS NINE TELEVISION STATIONS TO NETWORK

Network television scored its single biggest advance last week with the completion of arrangements adding nine more TV affiliates to the Columbia Broadcasting System. This brings the CBS-TV station count to 12 (the nation's largest), with three - in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore - now on the air.

"Our arrangements give actual coast-to-coast dimensions for the first time to any television network", Herbert V. Akerberg, CBS Vice President in Charge of Station Relations, pointed out.

The additional nine stations, he said are WFBM-TV in Indianapolis, Indiana; WHIO-TV, in Dayton, Ohio; WKRC-TV, Cincinnati, Ohio; WBT-TV, Charlotte, North Carolina; WHAS-TV, Louisville, Kentucky; WBNS-TV, Columbus, Ohio; KRLD-TV, Dallas, Texas; WNBK-TV, Binghamton, New York and KGDM-TV, Stockton, California. Network arrangements affecting them came within a week of Columbia's television clinic in New York. All have been granted construction permits by the Federal Communications Commission and are pushing their building activities and equipment installation to go into service without delay as CBS-TV network stations.

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"VOICE" OFFERS ITALIANS "DEMOCRACY" ESSAY PRIZES

The State Department's "Voice of America" overseas broadcast last week, according to The Washington Post, arranged to carry details of how Italians could win prizes for essays on "How We Can Keep the Peace and Make Democracy Live."

The grand prize will be a farm tractor. The program also offers 250 wrist watches, 100 shirts, 100 pairs of shoes and 100 radio sets. The contest, under private sponsorship, is to last until May 7. American firms and individuals are donating the prizes.

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SOME FOR--SOME AGIN' RADIOS ON TROLLEYS

There seems to be a lack of enthusiasm for radio on trolleys in Washington despite a straw vote taken among bus and street-car customers. Capital Transit Company officials claimed that 92% of the riders favored the idea, but as in the controversial daylight savings time issue, a few votes seem to put people all in the same category - that they favor the plan. The poll was carried on in co-operation with a radio company and station WWDC-FM.

However, the following letters tend to show that such is not the case:

"In view of news reports a few weeks ago that Capital Transit in Washington, D. C. is considering installation of radios in all streetcars and buses at the entire expense of the radio companies, I protest, and I trust many others will speak their minds for or against such action.

"Is there not more than enough noise in public traffic and inside and outside of cars and buses, without adding to the confusion by forcing those who do not wish to, to listen to radio?

"Please, please don't."

- S. E. Davidson, Letter to the Editor, Washington
Post

"I wish to add my voice to those who have been protesting against the installation of radios in public conveyances. It is proposed to add to the discomfort of riding in crowded buses and street-cars, into which a breath of fresh air rarely penetrates, the intolerable nuisance of having to listen to advertising and so-called music whether we like it or not. If this plan is carried out I will certainly avoid the use of public conveyances whenever there is any possibility of doing so."

- Leonard B. Zeisler, Letter to the Editor, Washington
Post

"The cat is out of the bag. All riders on the public transportation system in Washington are to have music whether they desire it or not, because the radio stations wish to sell commercial time, thereby gaining financially.

Whether or not I am in the 8 percent minority described by the Transit News and the radio stations, I am entitled to ride on a public transportation system without listening to music which I do not wish to hear. This is particularly an infringement upon my personal rights when I have no choice but to ride about seven miles each day to and from my office by way of bus and street car. I have no control over this radio equipment as I have in my own home.

"Will the radio stations pay my fare when they inflict upon me their programs at a financial gain to themselves?"

- Mabel Van Dyke Baer, Letter to the Editor, Washington
Post

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Petrillo Wows Radio Pioneers
(Dick Doan in "Variety")

Old sparring partners of radio's labor front had themselves a lov feast last Thursday (1) night. It was the annual banquet of the Radio Pioneers. Music czar James C. Petrillo was their top guest, and if he and they were remembering it was April Fool's Day as they melted in mutual affection, they didn't bother to say so. The affair, highlighted by an unscheduled, hair-letting-down talk by Petrillo, was a network office topic next day and did more than a little to win friends for the American Federation of Musicians boss in generally hostile circles.

Petrillo, vowing when he arrived he was in no mood to speechify, got up upon introduction by retiring RP prexy Mark Woods, and, thumbs hooked in vest, had himself a fine time telling jokes and kidding his recent negotiations with the networks. He tossed bouquets around to web brass generally as "fine fellows" and pointed out that he had been "misrepresented in the industry and to the world". Woods had just railroaded through, with no dissent, an election of new Radio Pioneer officers, and Petrillo cracked that he'd be "investigated by Congress for years" if he conducted a union election this way.

Regarding the new network pact, the AFM boss opined that "in the windup we all got what we wanted. We gave them FM. What the hell good is FM? Nobody's using it! We gave them music on tele. Everything we gave them for nothing (pause) They accepted (pause). They said, "Petrillo, you're a smart guy!"

By this time little J. Caesar P. had the small gathering, less than 100 but topheavy with industry biggies, roaring at every remark and gesture. And he was relishing it. He kidded the Congressional hearing at which he was summoned to testify, saying the committee just couldn't understand why he didn't have a formal statement to submit. And he rang down the curtain with an anecdote - "this story don't belong here" - about a bull fiddle player and a bear, which made up in the telling (heavy on the gestures) what it lacked in point. Petrillo sat down a pleased and heartily applauded man.

On the industry's side, Woods had teed off the mutual admiration by introing Petrillo as "battered. . . has posed as a tough guy, but has never really been tough. I take off my hat to him. He's realistic and honest."

Radio Corp. of American Board Chairman David Sarnoff, next up after Petrillo, followed up by saying he thought the AFM-network negotiations "lasted so long because the boys enjoyed Petrillo's stories." Sarnoff added that he always suspected Petrillo had a motive in pronouncing his name "Czarnoff". Case of one czar to another, he thought.

Sarnoff, turning serious, said the present generation should be remembered not for inventing radio, tele., etc. but for what use it made of these wonderful mediums.

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U.S. On War Basis June 1, Capehart Warns
(By Charles Finston in "Chicago
Herald-American")

The nation is going back on a full-scale wartime basis by June 1, signalized by the draft of "hundreds of thousands of men" and restoration of priorities on all vital raw materials for war production.

This sensational warning was circularized by U. S. Senator Homer E. Capehart (R), of Indiana, to 13,000 customers of his juke box business here (Indianapolis) in a "confidential" letter bearing his imprimatur, it was disclosed today by The Herald-American.

A similar letter was sent by Indiana's senior Senator to hundreds of salesmen and former distributors.

The Herald-American obtained photostatic copies of two warning letters which bore Capehart's name at the top as Chairman of the Board of the Packard Manufacturing Co. They were both signed William H. Krieg, president of the firm.

One letter, dated April 1, was addressed to Packard customers and said:

"Due to a big re-armament program on the part of our government, and the almost certainty that the government will return to a priority system on all raw materials in about 60 days and that Congress will reinstate the draft in the very near future, it will be necessary for this company on its next run of Manhattan phonographs to raise its prices."

The Capehart letter said the price boost will be \$50, from \$625 to \$675, and continued:

"It is not possible to maintain present prices in the face of billions for re-armament -- hundreds of thousands of men back in the armed forces - and a priority system on scarce materials 'which includes all metals) and billions to help all of our allies throughout the world."

Letter No. 2 from the Capehart firm was dated April 5 and was addressed to salesmen. It referred to the communication sent to customers and said:

"For your personal and confidential information, what I have said in this letter are absolute facts. For example, we have today been contacted by the Chrysler Corp. with reference to making the same tank parts which we made during the war.

"Last week we were invited to bid by a Detroit concern on a number of items for war materials.....How long this company or any of our competitors will be able to make phonographs after the re-armament program gets into full swing, is a matter of conjecture."

Employees of the juke box company including war veterans, are all mystified by Senator Capehart's methods of salesmanship.

It was disclosed recently that Senator Capehart was forced to withdraw his juke box from the Chicago market because of threats from the Guzik-Capone-Ricca gambling syndicate, which has a monopoly on the juke box distributing business.

Complaints about this were filed by the Capehart firm with the State's attorneys office, but there was no action.

These letters imply he might further curtail production of juke boxes.

Capehart is a member of the powerful Senate Committees on banking and currency, interstate and foreign commerce, and the special committee to study problems of small business

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::: Trade Notes :::

Today's (Wednesday, April 14) Washington Post contained an 18-page extra section with a full roundup of television news. Post staff writers discussed television in the schools and in the home. They told what it's expected to do in bringing you drama, music and sports. FCC Chairman Wayne Coy wrote about television's future. Television industry leaders examine job possibilities and the outlook for cheaper, better sets. Sonie Stein looked over television as D. C. knows it.

Howard S. Meighan, Administrative Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was the guest speaker yesterday (April 13) at the Washington Advertising Club's luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler. He spoke on "What Radio Knows About You", outlining various methods of audience research used by CBS including the new radar-operated instantaneous audiences measurement device.

For the first time, effective April 25, 1948, the 500 affiliates of the Mutual Broadcasting System will put into effect a play of delayed broadcasts during the Daylight Savings months which will assure Mutual commercial and sustaining programs uninterrupted release at the same time throughout the year.

For the 22 Daylight Savings weeks, Mutual will, in effect, be operated as four networks which has necessitated the purchase of more than a thousand miles of additional network-lines and which involves recording of Mutual's entire 16 hour schedule for separate release to each of the four division of the network.

Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, through a letter to Justin Miller, National Association of Broadcasters, President, has commended and thanked American broadcasters for their cooperation in forest fire prevention.

The Federal Communications Commission announced Tuesday, April 13, its proposed decision looking toward the denial of the application of Wired Music, Inc., for a new station at Rockford, Ill., to operate on 1400 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

Residents of the northern section of Arlington County, across the river from Washington, Tuesday night planned personal protest over proposed erection of a 500-foot television tower above the bluffs of the Potomac River.

The matter will be considered at a County Board meeting on zoning applications at the Arlington County Courthouse.

The tower would be erected on land already posted for the purpose, near Upshur St. and Dittmar Road, about one mile from Chain Bridge.

Station WHUM, Reading, Pa., operating with 250 watts unlimited time on 1240 kc., joins the Columbia network as a basic supplementary effective September 1, it has been announced by CBS.

The Senate on April 12 passed H.R. 1036 to provide for the licensing of marine radiotelegraph operators as ship radio officers, and for other purposes after an amendment regarding a date was brought out.

Thomas S. Lee, radio and automobile executive, is on the road to recovery at Coachella Valley Hospital in Indio, following an emergency operation for a ruptured appendix. Mr. Lee makes his home at LaQuinta, on the Coachella Valley desert, having moved there last year in an effort to regain his health from injuries suffered in a serious automobile mishap several years ago.

President Truman last Friday sent the name of Delos Wilson Rentzel, of Parkfairfax, Va., to the Senate for appointment as head of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Mr. Rentzel, 39, recently served as consultant to the Congressional Radio Policy Board. He is Chairman of the Board and President of Aeronautical Radio, Inc., and allied companies, which provides radio facilities for established airlines.

After graduating from Texas A. and M. in 1929, Mr. Rentzel entered the Navy, where he served until 1931 as a radio expert. From 1931 to 1934 he was with American Airways, Inc., as radio operator and station manager, later serving until 1943 as Director of Communications with American Airlines.

Among his other jobs he has been President of the Aeronautical Radio de Mexico, from 1944 to 1947; Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board of the Aeronautical Radio Panel since August, 1943; Vice Chairman since 1944 of the Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics; radio consultant to the Secretary of War, helping establish airways communications services for the North and South Atlantic during the war in 1943 and 1944; radio consultant for the Secretary of the Navy in 1943.

National Union Radio Corporation - For 1947: Net income, including \$627,821 non-recurring income, was \$584,708, on net sales of \$6,885,876. Non-recurring income represents gain from sale of machinery, equipment and facilities at Lansdale, Pa., and real estate at Newark, N. J. Company had net loss in 1946 of \$322,413.

The Federal Communications Commission proposed to amend its rules Governing Amateur Radio Services to include in Section 12.101 a reference to certain types of one-way radio communications; to clarify the provisions of Sec. 12.103 which prohibits broadcasting by amateur stations, and to add a new Sec. 12.106 defining certain types of one-way radio communication which may be transmitted by amateurs.

Congress on April 8 was asked for legislation authorizing construction of a \$4,475,000 building to house the central radio laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards. In submitting the request, William C. Foster, Acting Secretary of Commerce, said the laboratory is now scattered in four buildings on bureau grounds and in three locations in Virginia and Maryland. The laboratory undertakes research in all fields of radio.

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Founded in 1924

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Robert D. Heintz, Editor

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April 21, 1948

"MAYFLOWER" HEARINGS REOPEN; FREE SPEECH CURB ON RADIO ASSAILED

The Federal Communications Commission on Monday, April 19th, resumed the review hearings on the controversial "Mayflower" rule which would prohibit freedom for the broadcasting of editorial opinions by station licensees just as the publication of editorial is permitted to newspapers. Last March in a five-day session, the FCC heard views of some 30 witnesses on the "Mayflower" decision under which the rule was laid down that a broadcaster "cannot be an advocate".

In the opening gun fired on Monday, Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, told the FCC that he would welcome an opportunity for Supreme Court review of the question.

"I would be delighted if you would decide a case squarely on this point", he said in questioning which interrupted his formal statement. "I hope you will deny a license flatly on this ground, so that we can get it into the Court."

Judge Miller's assertion, called forth by a question from FCC Chairman Wayne Coy as to the number of cases of FCC violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution which have gone into the courts, came in the middle of a closely reasoned statement of the legal aspects of NAB's opposition to the "Mayflower rule".

The NAB President, in his formal statement, after examining the First Amendment's prohibition of laws abridging freedom of speech, turned to the testimony of witnesses against editorializing, in previous sessions.

"Much of the argument - both in public discussion and in this hearing - has assumed that the First Amendment is unsound in principle", he said, "that its results have been unfortunate - so far as press editorializing is concerned, for example - and that this Commission should now step in and correct the errors of our forefathers.

"Much of such argument would be appropriate to a proposal for repeal of the First Amendment, or of that part of it which covers radio broadcasting. But it is not only incompetent, here and now, but impertinent, as well."

Neither, according to Mr. Miller, is there any constitutional justification for the further stated requirement of the Commission that equal opportunity be afforded for expression of opinion on all sides of controversial issues, or even, as provided in the act, for equality of treatment for political candidates.

"Whatever moral ground there may or may not be for providing such an opportunity for all people, and however, desirable general broadcasting policy, there is not the slightest support for it in the First Amendment, or for a contention that Congress has power to make laws abridging the freedom of speech of radio station licensees, for any purpose.

The NAB President cited the Communications Act of 1934, into which Congress wrote a prohibition against censorship by the FCC.

"It is significant", he said, "that Congress, recognizing the limitation imposed on itself by the Constitution, expressly re-imposed the limitation upon the Commission."

Judge Miller listed the four points the FCC is allowed to consider in granting or renewing licenses, as outlined by the Supreme Court: available frequencies, tested by good engineering standards; competency; adequacy of equipment; and financial ability.

Speaking as a practical broadcaster with 20 years of experience, A. D. Willard, Jr., Executive Vice President of the National Association of Broadcasters, told the Commissioners that "the most absurd effect" of the rule is to allow all people freedom of speech by radio except the broadcasters, who is held "inescapably responsible for the programming of the station."

Attacking the opposition argument that the licensee's position as a broadcaster of popular programs would weigh in favor of his point of view, Mr. Willard said he was "profoundly amazed by this argument."

He argued also that removal of the restrictions imposed by the Mayflower ruling would "encourage more discussion of public issues on radio stations, make it possible for broadcasters to present a greater diversity of opinion, and place the responsibility for such opinion where it rightfully belongs, upon the shoulders of the broadcaster himself."

Rex Howell, Manager and co-owner of KFXJ, Grand Junction, Colo., another witness, told the Commission flatly that he has been broadcasting editorial opinions throughout the seven years of the "Mayflower rule", and that he brought to Washington with him transcriptions of some of them, which he would be glad to play for the Commissioners. He further said that licensees could not serve their communities properly without freedom to advocate certain causes and to oppose others.

"Communities, especially small communities, depend on us and are better judges than the Commission can possibly be of their special needs and the quality of service they receive from us", he said.

William J. Scripps, Director of Radio for The Detroit News, which owns and operates a combined alternating-modulation and frequency-modulation radio station WWJ and WWJ-FM, and a television station, upheld the right of the broadcaster to speak out on any issue.

He added that in his 20 years of managing radio stations, he could remember no attempt by any large or small advertiser to influence presentation of news or opinion on the air and he contended that as a matter of practical business policy broadcasters generally always had and always could be depended upon to deal fairly with their audiences in regard to public issues by presenting programs with fairness and impartiality.

Commander T.A.M. Craven, Vice President and General Manager of WOL, Washington, a Cowles station, who appeared as a witness on the second day of the FCC hearings, in opening his testimony Tuesday brought out the point that he "was a member of the Federal Communications Commission at the time the so-called Mayflower Decision and Order was promulgated. It is this decision in which the limitation upon the right of a broadcast licensee to be an advocate first became the policy of the FCC. While the minutes of the Commission show that the Final Order and Decision was handed down by only four members of the Commission, namely, Fly, Walker, Case and Payne, I wish this record to show that I do not recall raising any protest against the Mayflower Decision at any time I was a member of the FCC. As I recall, and I believe the record will support me, the licensee in the case had voluntarily surrendered such rights as he might have had in return for the renewal of his license."

Commander Craven, a Director-at-Large for medium power stations on the Board of the National Association of Broadcasters which elective office he has held since 1944, testified that he felt the Mayflower Decision "is not one in which radio broadcast licensees beseech the Commission for permission to editorialize. It is not one in which the broadcaster seeks to lessen the impact of law or of lawful regulation. It is more in the nature of a protest against the confusion created by the Mayflower Decision of the Commission. It should be apparent that the Mayflower Decision, remaining on the books of the Commission as it does, serves to confuse those who may not interpret the language in any way other than by what is said literally in the decision."

Commander Craven said that it was difficult to interpret the Mayflower Decision of the Commission except in one way, namely:

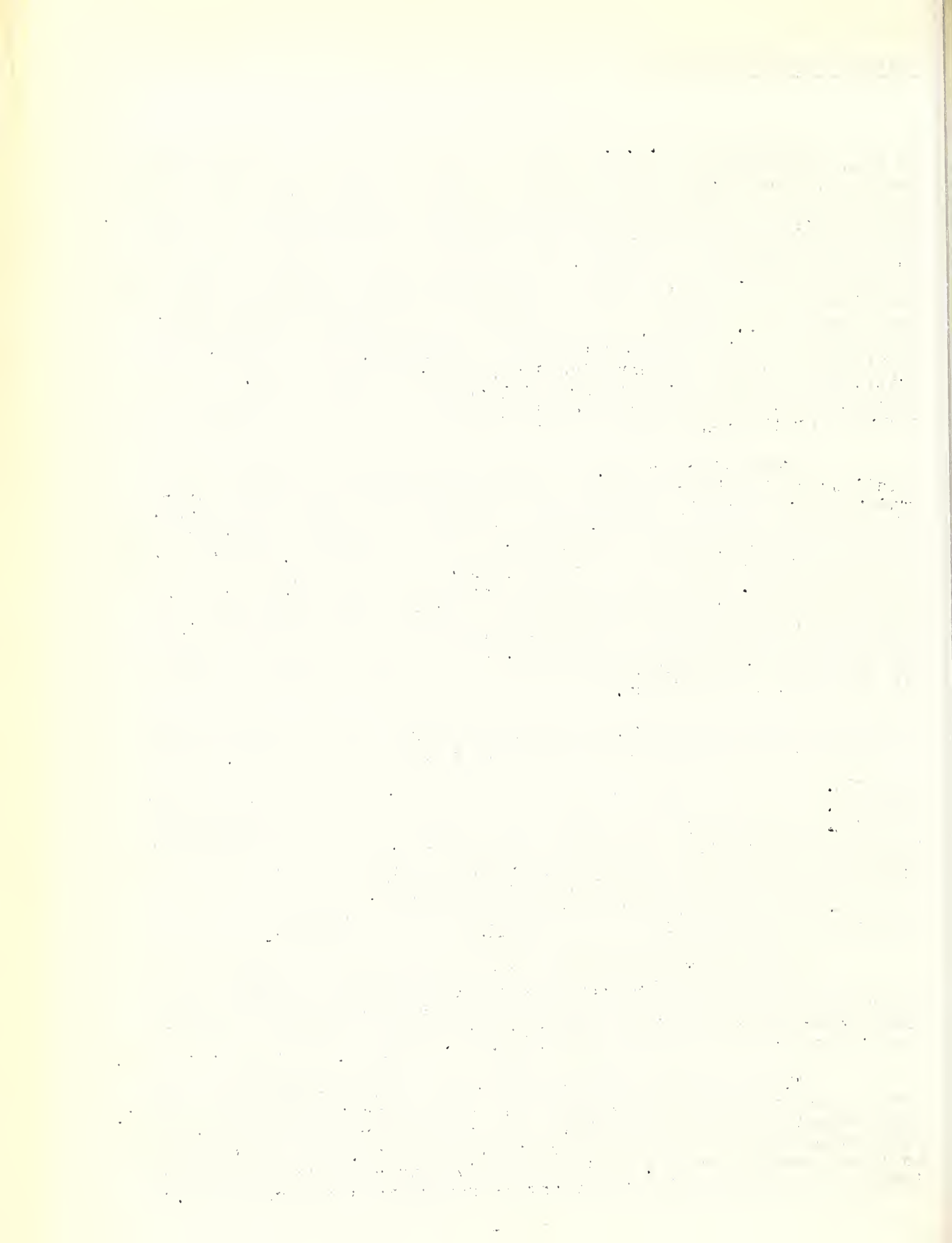
"1. A radio licensee cannot be an advocate under any circumstances.

"2. A radio licensee must provide full and equal opportunity for the presentation of all sides of public issues. He must present all sides of important public questions fairly, objectively and with bias. He even must be the Voice of Government.

"3. The FCC will punish him if his course of conduct does not conform to the yardstick of the Commission's own making."

"The effect of a broad pronouncement such as is contained in the Mayflower Decision can easily develop into a condition where licensees are not free from fear of Government reprisal for either expressing their own view on matters of interest to the public or for failure to present some other person's views", he went on to say.

"The broadcast licensee does not seek authority from the Commission to broadcast his personal opinions to the radio audience", the Commander set forth. "While the broadcaster may have no greater right than anyone else to broadcast his opinions, the Commission has no legal power to grant, limit or deprive anyone of the right legitimately to express opinions by any method of mass communication."



Former Chairman of the FCC James Lawrence Fly, on the other hand, defended the ruling on editorializing. He contended that far from abridging the freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution, the intent and effect of the ruling was to implement the First Amendment by requiring opportunity for the widest possible expression and exchange of divergent points of view on controversial questions of public interest.

Mr. Fly further argued that failure of the Commission to "safeguard" the right of the public to "hear all sides" would contribute to the "monopoly" in the dissemination of news and opinion that was, he declared, the real "menace" to the "freedom" sought and approved by all.

He characterized as "pathetic" the argument of Judge Miller and others that station licensees should be permitted to exercise, equally with newspaper editors, the right of selection in the presentation of news. That contention, according to Mr. Fly, amounted to an argument in favor not only of "abridgment" but "suppression" of free speech by a station licensee, "a pitiful argument indeed", he commented.

Dr. Frederick Siebert, Director of the School of Journalism, University of Illinois, testifying as "an educator and student of communication systems", told the Commission that "This (the Mayflower) ruling comes closer to the area staked out by the framers of the Constitution than any other that has come to my attention."

"Legislators and administrators finally abandoned all attempts to control opinion and left whatever regulating was needed to the courts", he said.

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ARMED FORCES COMMUNICATIONS ASSN. TO MEET AT WRIGHT FIELD

David Sarnoff, President of Armed Forces Communications Association, and also President and Chairman of the Board of RCA, has announced that the second annual meeting of the Association will be held on May 10 and 11 at Dayton and Wright Field, Ohio. Principal speakers at the banquet in Dayton on the 10th will be Secretary of the Air Force, W. Stuart Symington, and Munitions Board Chairman, Thomas J. Hargrave. An exhibition of the latest in Air Force communications equipment and procedures and photographic equipment will be held at Wright Field the following day.

The Association, made up of civilian and military members, is dedicated to the purpose of insuring that our fighting men in the Air Force, the Army and the Navy will have the best in communications and photography if they ever again are called upon to fight for America.

When he made the announcement, Brigadier General Sarnoff alluded to the critical world situation, asserting that at no time in history has science been so woven into the pattern of our lives and that every country is aware that, in order to survive, it must cultivate science.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's environmental development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's environmental development.

The seventh part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's future development.

The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The ninth part of the report deals with the bibliography of the study. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

RCA SEEKS TO EXCLUDE TELEVISION PATENTS IN ZENITH SUIT

There has been a new development in Zenith Radio Corporation's suit for declaratory judgment to invalidate patents held by the Radio Corporation of America which is being tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware at Wilmington, Delaware.

On April 19, 1948, RCA filed an affidavit seeking to exclude television patents from the case. If successful, this move would save RCA's television patents from adjudication should Zenith's petition for a declaratory judgment be granted. RCA's affidavit seeking to exclude television patents was signed by A. F. Van Dyke. Van Dyke's affidavit states that Zenith has not built television receivers, therefore television patents should be excluded from the declaratory judgment suit.

Today (Wednesday, 21) Zenith filed an affidavit signed by its President, E. F. McDonald, Jr., stating that Zenith has been building television receivers since 1938; that they have built many of them but they have not sold these Zenith television receivers to the public. The affidavit states they sold one to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology but the rest of Zenith television receivers have been loaned to competent observers. The affidavit further states that Zenith has refused to sell television receivers to the public for two reasons. First, that Zenith felt the public could not get their money's worth in high cost entertainment until a box office was found which would permit the presentation of first run movies on home television receivers. Second, Zenith stated in the affidavit that the Federal Communications Commission had admitted that the present frequencies assigned to television were inadequate for a national service and that as soon as FCC opens the frequencies above 500 mc for the permanent home of television, this will automatically obsolete all present television receivers that have been purchased by the public. For these two reasons, Zenith has refrained from selling television receivers to the public.

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NEW YORK APPOINTS VIDEO COMMITTEE

Edward C. Maguire, Commerce Commissioner of New York City, has appointed a permanent Advisory Committee on Radio and Television, to assist in formulating plans that will aid both the city and the broadcasting industry.

The Committee includes Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Theodore C. Streibert, President of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service; J. R. Poppele, President of the Television Broadcasters Association, Inc.; Lawrence Phillips, Director of the Du Mont Television Network, and Ira M. Herbert, commercial manager of WNEW, New York.

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GAMMONS, CBS V.P. URGES UNIFORM TIME FOR U.S.

Uniform time in the United States means better service to farmers, the President and Senators and Representatives who broadcast, and all the listening public. The Columbia Broadcasting System is "heartily in favor" of a uniform time system in the U.S.

Earle H. Gammons, Vice President in charge of Washington Operations for CBS, cited these points yesterday (Tues. April 20) when he appeared before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

In a statement prepared for the committee, Mr. Gammons said the practice of "individual communities shifting from standard to daylight time . . . while other communities continued to observe standard time, has disrupted the broadcasting industry and has inconvenienced the listening public."

He pointed to local programs, such as farm service shows, designed to meet the special needs of listeners in each area which must be broadcast "at particular times of the day in order to provide the maximum effectiveness."

In addition, he said, "when the President, Senators or Representatives make use of network broadcasting to address the people of this country, it is frequently desirable that they be heard simultaneously throughout the entire nation."

Mr. Gammons described the "exceedingly complex" CBS plan, costing \$200,000, whereby the network will buy additional lines and services to set up, in effect, two networks during Summer months. One serves 58 communities in daylight saving time zones, the other serves 108 communities in standard time areas. Programs will be recorded and played back one hour later on the standard time network.

But this "does not by any means solve all the problems", the CBS executive said.

"We believe that the only solution to the problem of the broadcasters, advertisers, and listeners is the uniform observance of the same time system throughout the entire nation - either the uniform observance of standard time during the Fall, Winter and Spring months and the uniform observance of daylight saving time during the Summer months as is proposed by S.2226, or the uniform observance of standard time throughout the entire year", Mr. Gammons concluded.

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A radio program designed to bring listeners into close contact with the morning newspaper, the Seattle Post Intelligencer, has been gaining popularity since its inception a little over a month ago.

Called "Sunrise Preview" for the P.-I.'s Sunrise edition, it is broadcast by Jerry Morris, well known Seattle news analyst. Every broadcast is designed to whet the listener's appetite for news and features he can read only in the sponsoring newspaper.

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MICROWAVE RELAY CHAINS AUTHORIZED BY FCC; GRANTS TV APPLICATIONS

The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. was authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to construct two experimental microwave relay chains - one between Chicago and Milwaukee and the other linking Detroit and Toledo - to provide common carrier service including television transmission. The cost of the two projects is estimated at \$1,400,000. The Chicago-Milwaukee chain will include relay stations near Lake Zurich, Illinois, and Wilmot and Prospect, Wisconsin. Relay sites between Detroit and Toledo have not yet been determined. Equipment and services proposed are similar to those now in effect in the New York-Boston microwave chain. Construction is to be completed by June 15, 1949.

The Commission also granted applications of the A. T. & T. and certain Bell System associated companies for television facilities to connect Detroit, Toledo and Buffalo with proposed wire or microwave networks. It authorized two coaxial units in the Cleveland-Buffalo cable, and television terminals at Buffalo, Toledo, South Bend and Danville (Illinois). The estimated cost is \$350,000 and construction is expected to be completed this year. These supplemental facilities will permit, for example, the televising of programs (including football) originating at Notre Dame and Illinois universities. One television station is in operation and two more are authorized at Detroit, and one is building at Buffalo and another at Toledo.

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FCC CLOSES THREE UNLICENSED RADIO STATIONS

On April 17th, engineers of the Federal Communications Commission in Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon, closed down three unlicensed radio stations operating in the 7 mc amateur band. The three stations were heard by the FCC Monitoring stations using amateur calls which have not been licensed by the Commission. Long-range direction finder bearings obtained at Commission offices in over ten different states indicated that two of the stations were located in the Los Angeles area and the other was located in the Portland, Oregon, area. Specially-equipped direction finding cars were then dispatched to the areas in question and located the unlicensed stations. When the locations of the stations were determined, watches were synchronized and one of the stations in Los Angeles and the station in Portland, Oregon, located over a thousand miles away, were closed simultaneously. The third station was closed a few minutes later. The station in Oregon, which was using the call W7MIL, was operated by William Miller, age 40, 1305 S.E. Lombard St., Beaverton, Oregon; the second station was operated by a brother of Miller and used the call W6BHX. The operator of this station was Harry Miller, age 39, 4204 Folsom St., East Los Angeles, Cal. The operator of the third station using the call W6EZR was John Moreno, age 37, 4111 Folsom St., East Los Angeles, California.

The three illegal operators were informed that the penalty for violation of the Communications Act, as amended is a fine of \$10,000 and two years in prison, or both. The case is receiving further attention.

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WJBK, WJBK-FM, WTVO, DETROIT, LEASE SPACE IN MASONIC TEMPLE

Most drastic change in Detroit's "radio row" in many years is in the making, according to an announcement released yesterday (Tues. April 20) by George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Company and the Detroit Broadcasting Company of Detroit.

The two top floors of the west tower of the Masonic Temple, one of Detroit's largest and most picturesque buildings, have been leased by these companies for installation of elaborate television studios for WTVO and studios and offices of WJBK and WJBK-FM, in addition to headquarters executive offices of the Fort Industry Co.

"The Masonic Temple is considered one of the best sites in the motor city for such a radio and television center from a technical, cultural and business standpoint", declared Ralph G. Elvin, Vice President and Managing Director of WJBK, WJBK-FM and WTVO. He added: "Exceptional speed will be applied to the construction of what we believe will be one of the country's finest television plants."

The extra large amount of floor space, heretofore unfinished, he indicated, will allow the television sound stages to be extremely spacious; a factor found to be essential in video programming. A hitherto unfinished theatre, with room for 1,200 seats, in the west wing of the Temple, provides ideal facilities for large studios, dressing rooms, scenery shops, projection booths, etc. A roof garden atop the west tower also offers a location for outdoor recreation and rest facilities for employees of the broadcasting and television stations.

With installation of radio equipment in the building, WJBK and television station WTVO will have ideal facilities for picking up a wide variety of productions, events and activities originating within the walls of the building. It is planned that special cables will connect the stages of the various auditoriums with the master control of radio headquarters.

More than \$280,000 worth of General Electric Television apparatus, one of the largest orders ever placed by a station with a single manufacturer, was negotiated last November and a majority of the equipment has already arrived, with the balance expected within a few weeks. The equipment is of the very latest in design and will list WTVO as one of the most powerful commercial television stations yet licensed by the FCC.

The site for the transmitter and antenna tower has been selected and it is expected that programs will be projected for a radius of 45 miles from mid-town Detroit. It will operate on #2 Channel.

The Fort Industry Company operates seven AM stations, six FM stations, and has construction permits for three television stations with applications pending for other video outlets.

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SEN. REED TO PRESIDE AT LIQUOR AD HEARINGS

Hearings on Liquor Advertising Bills (S. 265, S.2352 and S.2365) started today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Senator Charles Tobey, Acting Chairman of the Committee, designated Senator Reed to preside at the hearings which will be before the full committee.

S. 265 by Senator Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas, is a revised carry-over from last year and would completely outlaw all liquor and beer advertising in interstate commerce.

S. 2365 by Senator Edwin Johnson (D), of Colorado, would permit only a picture of a bottle plus a few simple descriptive or illustrative words.

S. 2352 by Senators Johnson and Clyde M. Reed (R.), Kansas, provides that an advertisement would be termed misleading if it stated that a beverage (1) is beneficial to health, (2) will increase social or business standing or (3) is traditional in American family life. It would also give the FTC full supervision over all liquor advertising, transferring the powers from the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Treasury Department.

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COMPLETE LIST OF GEORGE PEABODY RADIO AWARDS

The complete list of the George Foster Peabody Radio Awards which received recognition last week (April 15) as being judged the best radio programs and personalities by the Peabody Advisory Board follow. The presentations were made by Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, Chairman of the Board, and John E. Drewry, dean of the University of Georgia's Henry W. Grady School of Journalism.

William S. Hedges, Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company and President of the Radio Executives Club who were host at the luncheon meeting, presided.

The awards in detail are:

1. Outstanding public service by a regional station: "Report Uncensored", program series of WBBM, Chicago, CBS affiliate, of which Leslie Atlass is Vice-President.

Special Citation of Honor: "As the Twig Is Bent", program series of WCCO, Minneapolis, CBS affiliate.

2. Outstanding public service by a local station: "Disaster Broadcast from Cotton Valley", crisis services by KXAR, Hope, Ark., MBS affiliate.
3. Outstanding reporting and interpretation of the news: "CBS Views the Press."

Special citation for drama: "Studio One." CBS.

4. Outstanding reporting and interpretation of the news: Elmer Davis, ABC.
 5. Outstanding entertainment in drama: "Theater Guild on the Air", ABC.
 6. Outstanding entertainment in music: "The Boston Symphony Orchestra, ABC.
 7. Outstanding educational program: CBS Documentary Unit series.
 8. Outstanding children's program: "The Children's Hour", series by WQOW, Washington, D.C.
- Special citation: "United Nations Today", a series of the United Nations Network for Peace.

The award to Elmer Davis was his second, a Peabody citation having been presented to him in 1940 for his work in reporting and interpreting the news in 1939.

The Peabody Awards are designed to recognize the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered each year by the broadcasting industry, and to perpetuate the memory of George Foster Peabody, successful New York banker, and benefactor and life trustee of the University of Georgia. The University of Georgia Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, with the assistance of the National Association of Broadcasters, administers the prizes. They were first given in 1940.

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FTC ACCEPTS ELECTRONIC LAB. STIPULATION-AGREEMENT

The Federal Trade Commission today (Wednesday, April 21) accepted from Electronic Laboratories, Inc., Indianapolis, a stipulation-agreement to cease and desist from representing that any radio receiving set is of a designated tube capacity when one or more of the tubes referred to are devices which do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio receiving set tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals. The stipulation of facts sets forth that the corporation has included rectifiers in the tube count of the radios they sell, these rectifiers serving the auxiliary function of changing alternating current to direct current.

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ONE OF MARK SULLIVAN'S VERY FEW SLIP-UPS

"I dropped in to see political columnist Mark Sullivan who's in bed with a severely injured back. He slipped while taking a bath. Lying in bed as a result of the accident, he said that his experience points a moral: 'Don't take a bath.' Maybe the Bedoins of the desert have the right idea. They bathe by rubbing themselves or rolling in the sand." - CBS' Lowell Thomas.

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RMA ANNOUNCES JUNE CONVENTION PROGRAM

A preliminary program for the twenty-fourth annual RMA convention, June 14 to 17 inclusive, at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, has been issued by the RMA Convention Committee, of which RMA Treasurer and past President, Leslie F. Muter is Chairman.

The four-day session of industry leaders, with President Max F. Balcom presiding, will include meetings of all division and major committees of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and a membership luncheon on Thursday, June 17, but the usual industry banquet will not be held. For the 1949 convention, the silver anniversary of the Association's founding, a gala industry conclave, banquet and many industry features are planned. The convention this year will conclude with the annual RMA golf tournament, Calumet Country Club.

Two meetings of the RMA Board of Directors and election of officers for 1948-49 are scheduled during the June convention. Speakers and other features of the convention will be announced later.

Coincident with the RMA convention the annual convention and trade show of the National Association of Music Merchants will be held at the Palmer House. Exhibits, including those by RMA members, with possibly joint events between the RMA and NAMM sessions, are planned.

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ROBERT MAGIDOFF, NBC MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT, DUE IN N.Y. APR. 22

Robert Magidoff, NBC correspondent who was forced to leave Moscow after being accused of espionage against Russian military installations, arrived in Berline with his wife last Sunday and is due in New York tomorrow (Thursday, Apr. 22), according to Willifm F. Brooks, NBC Vice President in charge of News and International Relations.

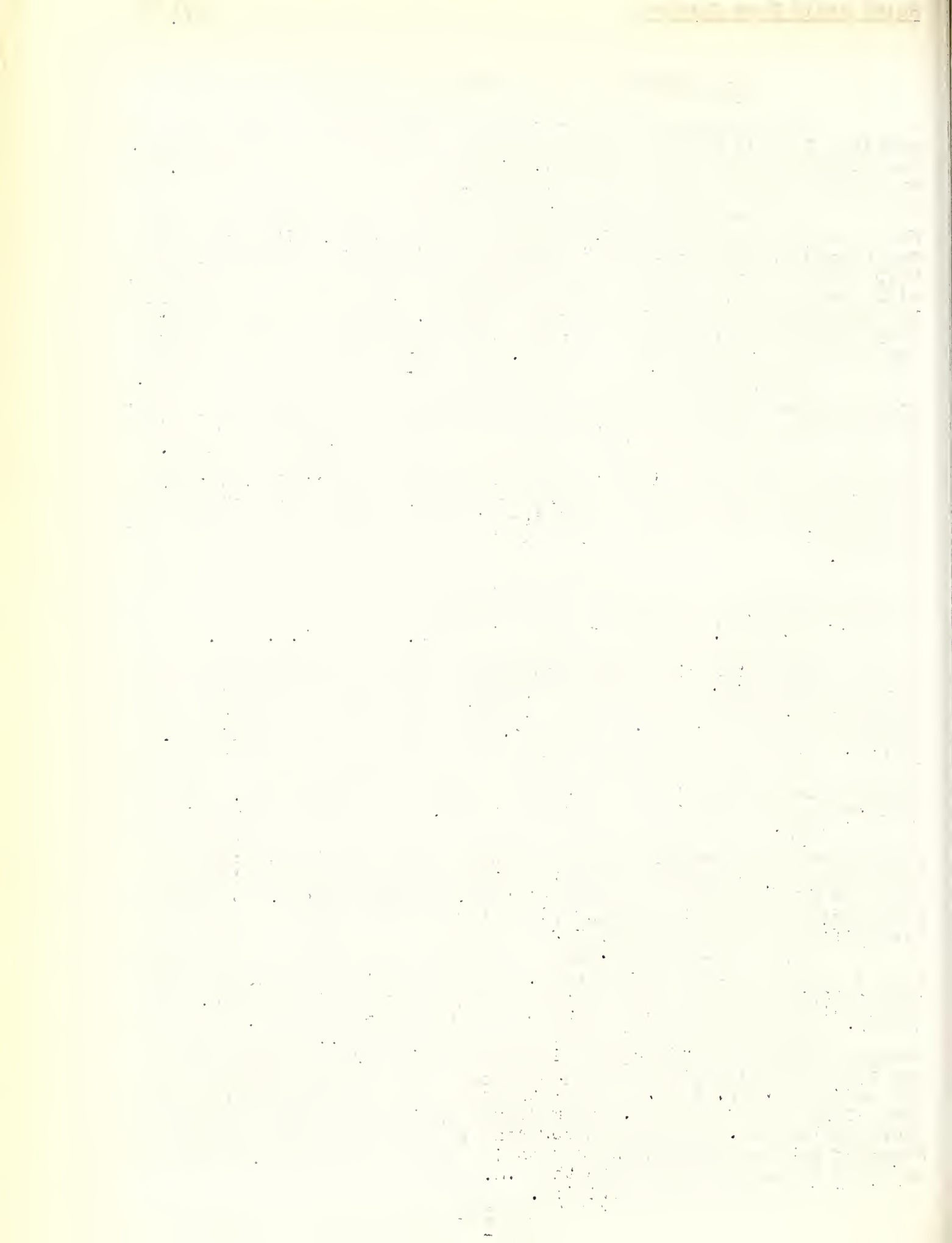
In a broadcast from Berlin Sunday, Magidoff said, "There is no sense in my saying that I am not a spy. The Russians know it as well as I do."

The accusation which resulted in Magidoff's expulsion from Russia was contained in a letter to the Russian newspaper Izvestia from Magidoff's American-born secretary, Cecilia Nelson. She said that she had discovered letters in the correspondent's desk from the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company requesting information on secret Russian military installations.

In his broadcast Sunday, Magidoff stated that he was "convinced that she did not take the action on her own initiative. As a Soviet citizen with a Russian husband and Russian parents, she couldn't help doing what she was forced to do by ... the Russians..."

Both NBC and McGraw-Hill have denied any knowledge of the alleged espionage activities. Magidoff has represented NBC in Moscow since July 21, 1941. He was the only American newsman to cover the entire war from Russia, and made many trips to the fighting fronts. Since last April, when the Moscow conference of foreign ministers ended and the Russians reinvoked their ban against foreign broadcasts, Magidoff has not broadcast to the U.S. He has cabled reports and obtained films for NBC television.

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EDITORS FAVOR AP,UP FURNISHING "VOICE OF AMERICA" WITH NEWS

The American Society of Newspaper Editors, winding up its business sessions in Washington last Saturday (April 17) adopted resolutions bearing on the propaganda war and censorship and elected officers.

After a prolonged and lively debate, the Nation's editors adopted a resolution expressing hope that the Associated Press and the United Press would "furnish factual and adequate news summaries" to the State Department.

The resolution to make AP and UP news so available was debated at the afternoon session.

The Department's office of Information and Education Exchange has long wanted AP and UP news for use in its propaganda battle with Soviet Russia. In preparing its "Voice of America" broadcasts and its wireless bulletin, the OIE has had the use of only one American press service - the International News Service.

The AP and UP, it was explained during the debate Saturday have withheld their news reports for two reasons: first, they wanted clients abroad to know that they had no connection with the U.S. Government, and second, they did not want the State Department to broadcast news free that otherwise might be sold abroad.

The resolution, as finally adopted, read:

"Because of the special circumstances arising out of the present crisis in Europe, the American Society of Newspaper Editors expresses the hope that without any sacrifice of principle the Associated Press and the United Press will furnish factual and adequate news summaries to the State Department's Office of Information and Education Exchange. ("Voice of America") We do not suggest a permanent arrangement, but rather one which will endure as long as the crisis lasts."

A resolution concerning censorship which was finally adopted was offered by David Lawrence of the United States News, Washington, and read as follows:

"The ASNE opposes all forms of censorship. To the end that the security of the United States may not be endangered, voluntary cooperation is urged between press and Government covering the publication of information related to the development or use of new military weapons.

Another resolution requested the State Department and the Attorney General to issue visas for entry into the United States of "all bona fide correspondents from other countries who apply for such visas and are established to be legitimate professional reporters engaged solely in news-gathering activities."

The resolution said that the U. S. Government should not "ask more from other governments in the way of freedom of information than it is willing to grant."

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... SCISSORS AND PASTE ...
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Senator Capehart's Letters Called "War Scare"

(By Robert P. Vanderpoel, Financial Editor, "Chicago Herald American")

For some years there has been a great deal of talk to the effect that businessmen should take a more active part in politics. To this end many businessmen have run for office and some have been elected. The results have not always been fortunate. In fact, we should say that the average has been poor. Instead of becoming statesmen, more of whom are badly needed, many of these businessmen-turned-politicians continue to be businessmen, selfish, grasping for profits, pretty much regardless of the country's welfare.

As a horrible example we would cite Homer E. Capehart, jukebox and phonograph king, who was elected Senator from our neighboring state of Indiana.

Recently it developed that Senator Capehart had no taste for fighting the syndicate of vice and crime that controls the distribution of jukeboxes in this territory.

Yesterday (April 9) two letters were printed in this newspaper signed by William H. Krieg, president of the Packard Manufacturing Corporation (no connection with the Packard Motor Car Company). This is Capehart's company. His name appears at the top of the company's letterhead as chairman of the board.

The letters reflected business at its worst -- a war scare attempt to hurry people into buying the company's products. That would, at best, represent contemptible business practice. The Senator's name at the top of the letter made it a great deal worse. The implication could not be clearer. Here was a tip right from the horse's mouth, from the august United States Senate.

More than 13,000 people throughout the United States were to get this "personal", war-scare letter with its "confidential" information. There were hints about tanks, war, materiel and what the government would do "in about 60 days".

Congressional committees had held hearings and experts had offered testimony that the foreign aid and contemplated rearmament programs could be accomplished without upsetting the domestic economy, provided we acted like grownup, patriotic citizens of a democracy and there was no hysteria and hoarding. The Hoosier businessman-turned-senator, however, would have none of that. He wanted quicker profits, higher prices.

It might be interesting for some of Capehart's colleagues in the Senate who really have the interest of the country at heart to get the jukebox manufacturer on the stand and find out under oath whether he was the one who was giving the president of his company all of this "inside information" and also whether or not the Packard Manufacturing Corporation (no relation to the automobile company) was or was not stuck with a lot of inventories which these war-scare letters were aimed at cleaning up?

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The Senators Were Not Indiscreet
(Marie McNair in the "Washington Post")

There was a beautiful finale to the rededication of the Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Springs at a champagne ball, with West Virginia's Governor, Clarence W. Meadows, present to give the toast to his State; the Duke and Duchess of Windsor among the dancers and Bing Crosby to sing. * * * * *

The Duke, bronzed from his Florida Winter, was on the golf course early, the Duchess joined him later in the day and the two were dinner guests of Robert Young, Chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and Mrs. Young before the ball. * * *

Former Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, claimed the Duchess for a dance while the Duke danced with Mrs. Robert Young, whose gown of cream satin made with a full skirt was encrusted with jewels.

Proving that he's still a good drummer, the Duke of Windsor provided the highlight of the evening, and caused the Duchess to roar with laughter when Meyer Davis presented him with two sets of drum sticks in memory of an occasion 29 years ago. It was Mrs. H. H. Rogers' dance at the Greenbrier when the Duke, then the handsome boyish Prince of Wales, was visiting in this country, and was guest of honor at the dance. During the evening, he borrowed the drummer's sticks to play.

Before a battery of cameras, he took up the sticks again last night and to a burst of applause kept a rhythmic beat to "How Are Things in Glochomora." * * * * *

Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire and Mrs. Loretta Rabenhorst who recently announced their engagement, had eyes only for each other, taking movies of each other.

- - - - -
Check Your Powder!
("Variety")

The Hatfields and the McCoys had nothing on the feud currently in progress between broadcast-publisher Edward Lamb and two Ohio publishers the Federal Communications Commission has declared unfit to become licensees. Each side is using its newspaper to wage war on the other.

Last week, Lamb used the entire front page of his Erie (Pa.) Dispatch to print FCC's decision denying S.A. and Isadore Horvitz licenses in their home town of Mansfield, O. The decision lashed out at the Horvitz brothers for insisting on exclusive advertising contracts in their Mansfield and Lorain, O., Journals, and carrying on open warfare with the town's only radio station WMAN. Lamb printed a special Mansfield, O. edition of his paper which he claimed was distributed through the courtesy of the Mansfield chief of police. Both Lamb and WMAN were awarded FM permits in Mansfield.

The Horvitzes have already gone to court to appeal the WMAN grant and are waiting for a final FCC turndown to go to court against Lamb.

Meanwhile, the Mansfield Journal has been carrying daily two-column frontpage articles for the past three weeks vilifying Lamb as a radical and Russian sympathizer, turned Republican for "opportunistic reasons".

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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::: TRADE NOTES :::

"New Tower--High Power" was the byword which launched Crosley Broadcasting Corporation's WLWT last Saturday (April 17) with 50,000 watts and a tremendous entertainment and promotional campaign.

Saturday opened a broad programming schedule of local and NBC features and a week of intensive promotion, accompanied by daily open house at the transmitter site. Special shows, displays and exhibits will be on view during the entire week April 17-23. 7,600 persons visited WLWT at its first open house on Sunday.

J. P. Seeburg Corporation, Chicago, juke box makers, are offering a Select-O-Matic non-stop phonograph which will play 14 hours continuously and without repeating a record.

The Federal Communications Commission last week granted a license to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and it is expected the new radio station will start operating from temporary quarters in September - in time for the election.

A hearing on the Port Huron Broadcasting Co. (WHLS) proposed decision, which held that broadcasting stations may not delete libelous and slanderous remarks from political broadcasts and are not liable for them under State laws, was set last week for May 7 by the Federal Communications Commission, in response to petitions from the National Association of Broadcasters and others.

The American Broadcasting Company has entered into a working agreement with television station WATV, in Newark, N. J., providing for the use of that station for the telecasting of ABC-produced programs to the New York area. WATV, owned and operated by the Bremer Broadcasting Corp., will go on the air May 15 and until WJZ-TV launches its operations in August, will serve as an ABC outlet in the Metropolitan area.

Program managers representing over 475 affiliates of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will convene for a two-day "Program Clinic" at the Hotel Astor, New York City on Thursday and Friday, April 22 and 23, at the invitation of Phillips Carlin, MBS Vice President in charge of programs. "The Clinic" will precede by less than a month the meeting of MBS affiliate owners and operators at the new \$3,000,000 Mutual-Don Lee radio-television studios in Hollywood on May 19. The purpose of the two-day closed meeting is to discuss all phases of programming for the radio network.

Ray L. Hoefler, former District Sales Manager, has been appointed Manager of Distribution for Zenith Radio Corporation. Mr. Hoefler joined Zenith in 1941 as a member of the factory field sales organization, and in 1944 was appointed General Manager of Zenith Radio Distributing Corporation in Chicago. He was named District Sales Manager for the eastern seaboard in 1945.

Governor Clarence W. Meadows, of West Virginia, head of the Logan Broadcasting Corporation at Logan, West Va., has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1290 kc., power of 1 KW night, 5 KW day and unlimited hours of operation with directional antenna.

An Associated Press dispatch from Manila, advises that the radio jamming of "Voice of America" broadcasts to the Far East comes from the high power Russian station at Khabarovsk, 400 miles north of Vladivostok, United States ships reported Tuesday (April 20).

Robert M. McGredy, for two years a member of the WTOP sales staff, was appointed Sales Manager on Monday (April 19) by Maurice Mitchell, General Manager of the 50,000 watt CBS outlet in Washington. Before and after his service in the U. S. Navy, Mr. McGredy was associated with the Washington Post as a salesman. He joined WTOP April 1, 1946. His new position becomes effective immediately.

A total of \$1,736,721 will be spent this year throughout the country by the 700 locals of the American Federation of Musicians to provide free music for veterans' hospitals and similar institutions. This sum exceeds by nearly \$300,000 the amount spent in 1947. The money comes from a fund created by royalties paid on records and transcriptions under an agreement with recording companies. This agreement was terminated last Dec. 31 in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act.

Play-by-play baseball broadcasts will be carried this year by more than 200 FM radio stations, the FM Association announced yesterday (April 20) as the baseball season opened. A survey of the 482 stations now on the air and those planning to begin operations shortly disclosed that 192 stations currently are broadcasting baseball according to J. N. Bill Bailey, FMA executive director, who supervised the survey.

Barbara Ward, member of the British Broadcasting Company's Board of Governors and foreign editor of the London Economist, arrived in New York on the Queen Mary yesterday (April 20) to attend the Second Annual Magazine Forum in the Waldorf-Astoria, April 27-28.

Award of a contract for construction of a new building as part of a million-dollar expansion program at the Lancaster plant of the RCA Tube Department for stepping up the production of cathode-ray television picture tubes, has been announced by Frank M. Folsom, Executive Vice-Pres. of the Radio Corporation of America in charge of the RCA Victor Division.

Irving H. Herriott, Jr., salesman for the Zenith Radio Distributing Corporation for ten years, has been appointed a District Sales Manager of Zenith Radio Corporation. He will serve the Lower Michigan and most of Indiana territories. Mr. Herriott joined Zenith Radio Distributing Corporation, wholly owned sales subsidiary of Zenith Radio Corp. as a salesman in 1938 and worked in that position until he entered naval service in April, 1941, after which he returned to Zenith to resume his duties as a radio salesman.

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Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, *Editor*

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No. 1822

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April 28, 1948

SEN. TOBEY ORDERS WHOLESALE RADIO-TV PROBE; TO INVESTIGATE RCA

Acting Chairman Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, more or less threw a bomb into the final hearings on Senator Johnson's bill, (S.2231) to break down clear channels, by announcing that hearings would shortly get under way for a probe of radio allocations, regulations and patent ownership, with TV low-band allocations, particularly stressing an intensive investigation of the operations of the Radio Corporation of America.

When reporters asked the reason for the RCA inquiry, Senator Tobey replied: "Collusion and the efforts of large interests to hamstring progress in radio circles."

Senator Tobey touched off the inquiry last Friday by recalling Raymond Guy, NBC Manager of Radio and Allocations Engineering, to the witness stand. With Mr. Guy on the stand, Senator Tobey renewed his charge that the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company had tried to "hamstring" frequency modulation. When Mr. Guy denied certain other allegations which Senator Tobey made, saying that he was unable to answer policy questions, the Senator called for "somebody who knows" but refused offer of written replies.

Prof. Edwin H. Armstrong, FM inventor and close friend of Senator Tobey, took the stand at the Acting Chairman's request to reiterate his own frequent charges - and those of Senator Tobey - that RCA and the Federal Communications Commission impeded FM.

Senator Tobey demanded whether RCA in past has "loaded" market with one type of set and then obsoleted it with another, and whether this procedure isn't being followed with black-and-white as against color video receivers. Mr. Guy denied charge and said "simple adapter" will permit color on monochrome sets.

Long series of questions about RCA patent policies and relations with manufacturers was posed by Senator Tobey but Mr. Guy said he was in no position to answer them.

Senator Tobey demanded also a list of all public officials to whom RCA has "loaned" TV sets and "Terms of the loan" at the hearing last Friday. Earlier he had charged RCA gave six of seven FCC Commissioners free sets, with only Commissioner Robert Jones refusing. It was further admitted on questioning that other FCC staffers had been "loaned" sets.

Senator Tobey's office reports that as yet no definite dates have been set for such an RCA investigation hearing as he proposes.

It is understood that Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Executive Vice-President of RCA Laboratories, has asked to appear, along with Mr. Guy.

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CLEAR CHANNEL HEARINGS CONCLUDED

In the final round-up of hearings on Senator Johnson's bill (S.2231), to limit power of radio-broadcast stations, Louis G. Caldwell, Washington attorney for the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, which opposes the measure, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee last Friday, that ^{former} Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, holds interest in radio stations. Mr. Wheeler earlier in the day had appeared as a witness before the Committee favoring legislation to ban so-called super-power radio stations.

(Senator Wheeler termed Mr. Caldwell's statement "pure unadulterated bunkum for the purpose of misrepresentation", the United Press reported, adding that "super power" for a few stations would give them such a competitive advantage that a lot of small stations would be bankrupt.)

Mr. Caldwell said he accepted Mr. Wheeler's statement that he (Wheeler) appeared before the Committee only on his own behalf and that he was not employed by anybody, but added:

"He (Wheeler) is, however, just as much under an obligation as the rest of us to reveal any interests which consciously or unconsciously might affect his viewpoints on the issues."

While in the Senate, Mr. Wheeler sponsored in 1938 a resolution in which the Senate directed the Federal Communications Commission not to authorize power in excess of 50,000 watts for standard radio stations.

Before the Senate Committee now is the Johnson bill which would write the 50,000-watt limitation into the 1934 Radio Act. It would also break up the 24 existing 1-A clear channels.

Mr. Caldwell, in a statement submitted to the Committee, said that Mr. Wheeler, through members of his immediate family" is "interested in the most profitable" of six stations operated by Ed Craney, of Butte, Mont. He said Station KXLY at Spokane, Wash., is managed by one of Wheeler's sons, and another son, along with the Senator, constitute a law partnership with Mr. Craney as one of their clients.

"I am not charging Senator Wheeler with being influenced by these interests", Mr. Caldwell said. He has, however, asserted that stations of this character will be severely damaged or ruined if the Commission permits higher power on clear channels.

"He has also come out unqualifiedly for duplication on clear channels which would open up an even more desirable facility for this Spokane station."

Summarizing the makeup and arguments of the bill's proponents, Mr. Caldwell maintained that they represent "several inconsistent and contradictory schools of thought" and that they want objectives which are "mutually exclusive of each other."

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Those appearing the last day (Friday, April 23), in opposition to the bill in addition to Mr. Caldwell were Victor Sholis, secretary, CCBS; Ralph Hardy and Glen A. Wilkenson, KSL, Salt Lake City.

Those appearing in favor of the legislation on the same day were Commander T.A.M. Craven, Cowles Broadcasting Co.; Frank U. Fletcher, WARL, Arlington, Va.; and E. B. Craney, KXLF, Butte, Mont. Also Raymond G. Guy, National Broadcasting Company, and Dr. E. H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, also testified.

Victor Sholis, representing WHAS, Louisville, Ky., clear channel station, charged backers of the bill with dealing in "generalities".

"The record they left behind them is generously larded with the same venerable, generalized warnings that higher power will drive everyone else out of business", he said. "And we are still without a bill of particulars."

Commander T.A.M. Craven, Vice President, Cowles Broadcasting Co., discussing NARBA and Florida interference, said Cuba was not living up to the spirit of treaty. He had also offered a plan to authorize four or five 1-B stations on each of the 1-A channels with directional antennas.

Col. John H. DeWitt, Jr., President of WSM, Nashville, and engineering director of CCBS, said that he felt that Commander Craven's plan for putting four outlets on each of the 1-A channels is "too close to the limit". The 1-B type of service given by WTOP, Washington, and KSTP, Minneapolis, he argued, is not the type of service which is needed.

Touching on the international aspect, Col. DeWitt said that duplication is exactly what Mexico and Cuba want and they will then be authorized to use our channels.

After the report in the lead story of today's issue, the hearing wound up for the time being.

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CALIFORNIANS FETE REP. LEA

Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Radio) Committee, dean of Far West Congressmen, who is retiring at the end of the current session after a continuous service of 32 years, was the guest of honor at a California Chamber of Commerce dinner Monday Night (April 26) in Washington, D.C.

Some of the State's best-known citizens joined members of the Congressional delegation in honoring Representative and Mrs. Lea.

At 76, Representative Le has the unique record of having been nominated for Congress by both major parties in 14 out of 16 elections.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's views on the state of the Union and the progress of the war.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the military operations of the Army during the year 1861, and a statement of the resources of the Army for the year 1862.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy Department, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the naval operations of the Navy during the year 1861, and a statement of the resources of the Navy for the year 1862.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861, and a statement of the resources of the Department for the year 1862.

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7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Navy, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861, and a statement of the resources of the Department for the year 1862.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861, and a statement of the resources of the Department for the year 1862.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861, and a statement of the resources of the Department for the year 1862.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Army, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861, and a statement of the resources of the Department for the year 1862.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Navy, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861, and a statement of the resources of the Department for the year 1862.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Department during the year 1861, and a statement of the resources of the Department for the year 1862.

WESTINGHOUSE-PHILCO PLAN RADIO-TELEVISION CENTER IN PHILA.

Plans for Establishment of a Westinghouse-Philco Radio and Television Center, to house all radio and television broadcasting activities of the two companies in the Philadelphia area, were revealed today (28) in a joint statement by Walter Evans, President of Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., and John Ballantyne, President of Philco Television Broadcasting Corporation.

The respective operations will occupy the present Westinghouse-KYW Building at 1619 Walnut Street, which will be known as the Westinghouse-Philco Radio and Television Center. Alterations to the structure already are under way.

"As a part of the overall plans", the announcement points out, "Philco television station WPTZ, one of the pioneer telecasters of the country, leases the fifth and sixth floors of the Center. This arrangement will provide the additional studio space made necessary by Philco's rapidly expanding television broadcasting operations. Present studio quarters in the Architects Building will be vacated.

"The space which WPTZ will occupy in the new Center was especially designed for television when the building was erected. It is now rough-finished and ready for interior construction and final finishing. The framework is equipped with all anchorages necessary for the most modern studio construction. The entire fifth floor will be devoted to television broadcasting.

"Under the joint occupancy plan, WPTZ also will use the large KYW Auditorium Studio for audience participation shows; and other KYW studios will be made available as needed for television shows, rehearsals and experimentation."

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ARMY DENIES RCA "LEAKED" RADAR DATA

The Army last week denied published reports that the Radio Corporation of America "leaked" radar secrets. It issued a lengthy memorandum "to correct the impressions" given by Columnist Drew Pearson in an article last December and reiterated two weeks ago.

Mr. Pearson charged that RCA "deliberately flouted the Signal Corps' secrecy order by filing for patents in Germany, Japan and the rest of the world" on radar-connected inventions in 1936. Two of the patent applications applied to an impulse generator, and the third to a signalling system.

The Army said in its memorandum that RCA acted on the generator before being advised that the Government planned to screen inventions important to national defense.

"In contradiction of Mr. Pearson's claims", it said, "there is absolutely no evidence that the application for patent on the signalling system was disclosed abroad prior to V-J Day."

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DURR, FCC COMMISSIONER, RESIGNS; REP. McDOWELL SATISFIED

Last week Clifford J. Durr, Federal Communications Commissioner, tendered his resignation to the President as a member of the FCC, closely following the appointment of Mrs. Durr as Chairman of the Northern Virginia Committee for Henry Wallace.

Last Thursday in the House, Representative McDowell (R), of Pennsylvania, brought up the matter by asking that an Associated Press description of a statement made Wednesday (21) by Frank C. Waldrop, an American journalist, on a ruling made by the Federal Communications Commission, be placed in the Congressional Record. Mr. McDowell felt that Mr. Waldrop who, he said, had long been a recognized authority on matters pertaining to free speech in our nation, "speaks for all of those Americans who are concerned over any attempt to abridge the right of expression in America", and and felt that Mr. Waldrop's objections, as follows, to the FCC ruling should be made a part of the permanent Record.

"The Federal Communications Commission yesterday heard itself called 'the principal enemy of free speech now operating within the Government of the United States.'"

"Frank C. Waldrop, Washington Times-Herald editorial writer, applied the description in an appearance before the Commission to protest the 7-year-old FCC ban against radio stations "editorializing" on public questions.

"Waldrop asked for revocation of the ban and 'a general correction of past policies' relating to supervision of broadcasting.

"The law did not appoint you America's nursemaid, school ma'am, or censor", Waldrop said.

"The no-editorializing rule was as staunchly championed by Norman Matthews, Chairman of the UAW-CIO international radio committee. He said the wording of the ban itself - 'truly free radio cannot be used to advocate the cause of the licensee' - stated the case for retention.

Matthews contended that both the letter and the spirit of the rule is frequently violated by radio stations. He said that 'the licensing of broadcasters to editorialize will be a move toward a monopoly of opinion channels in the country.'

Representative McDowell went on further to say, "I noted in today's (22) paper two news items of particular interest. One was that Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr, the wife of Federal Communications Commissioner Clifford Durr, had accepted the chairmanship of the Northern Virginia Committee for Henry Wallace. The second item listed Commissioner Durr's being scheduled to call upon President Truman at the White House this morning. I feel that I express the fervent hope of 95 percent of the American people that Commissioner Durr tendered his resignation to the President of the United States."

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

On the other hand, a Washington Post editorial handed a bouquet to Mr. Durr, as follows:

"Although the radio industry may not recognize it, the expiration of Clifford J. Durr's term on the Federal Communications Commission at the end of June will deprive it of one of its best friends as well as of one of its severest critics. Mr. Durr has done a great deal to help radio grow up. He has encouraged broadcasters to emancipate themselves from their advertisers. He has fostered a measure of independence on the part of network affiliates. He has fought consistently for freedom of the air - viewing freedom always as the interest of the listener and insisting that radio make itself a medium for the conflict of ideas which is the essence of the democratic process. He has had faith in the tremendous potentialities of radio and an understanding of its great social impact.

"In asking Mr. Durr to accept renomination, President Truman paid tribute to the quality of his service and made amends, at least in part, for certain past failures to reappoint other men who had served his Administration faithfully and well. The request was the more commendable in this case because Mr. Durr has been a vigorous critic of the President's loyalty investigation program. There ought to be room in the Government for rebels of such courage; they relieve the conformity which is too often the curse of bureaucracy. It is a public misfortune that Clifford Durr can no longer afford the luxury of public service."

Commissioner Durr has been slashing out recently against the Federal loyalty tests among Federal employees and even since handing in his resignation spoke last Friday night at a dinner of the Acoustical Society of America here in Washington, denouncing the President's loyalty check program among Federal employees. He also rebuked the House Committee on Un-American Activities for its procedure in the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. One of his statements which had to do with the radio and press was as follows:

"If security requires the suppression of dangerous ideas, what about our broadcast stations and networks, with their continuous access to the ears and minds of the American people? What about our newspapers, with their tremendous power of moulding public opinion?"

There are rumors flying around as to who may be appointed to replace Mr. Durr, the most prominent of which is the name of Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, former FCC General Counsel, who has just returned to Washington from Germany where he was U. S. chief prosecutor at the war crimes trials at Nuremberg.

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Charles L. Sefrit, business manager of Bellingham (Wash.) Herald, reports this circulation department score sheet five weeks after discontinuance of Seattle radio station logs:

Paid subscribers, 19,950

Cancellations - 12

Protests - 91

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FTC CHARGES VIOLATIONS IN RADIO & TELEVISION COURSE COMPLAINT

Radio Training Association of America, 5620 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif., and its officers are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation in the sale of correspondence courses in radio and television. The complaint not only charges the respondents with falsely representing the advantages and benefits which purchasers of the courses could expect to receive, but also alleges that use of the word "Association" in the corporate name of their business is deceptive and misleading.

According to the complaint, the respondents represent that one completing their courses is assured of proper preparation and ample training for a successful future career as a technician in the fields of radio and television; that the courses embrace all the practical training necessary for success in these fields; that satisfactory completion of the courses properly equips one with the necessary qualifications to obtain and hold high-salaried positions in the radio and television industry and supplies him with adequate radio shop knowledge for a lucrative future in radio; that they have a modernly equipped radio and television laboratory in Hollywood, in which those students who satisfactorily complete their home study courses can obtain practical training and experience; and that the expenses of this laboratory training, including round trip transportation from the student's home to Hollywood, as well as lodging, are all included in the original tuition fee. Contrary to these representations, the complaint alleges that the true facts are in substance as follows:

The respondents' courses are not sufficient to properly prepare and train one for employment as a technician in the radio and television industry. The best that a student can reasonably expect is to be "somewhat better qualified to enter the trade as an apprentice than one who has not received any practical training or experience or who has not studied the theory of such sciences." The courses do not include any practical training whatever and merely instruct the student in the theory of radio and television. Completion of the courses does not properly equip one with the necessary qualifications to obtain and hold a high-salaried position in the industry, nor does it assure a lucrative career in the radio field. The respondents do not have a radio and television laboratory in Hollywood or elsewhere, nor do they have any means of securing to students practical training or laboratory experience. The student never sees Hollywood unless he does so at his own expense.

The complaint charges that the use of the word "Association" in the corporate name of the business represents that the enterprise is an organization composed of persons engaged, from an educational standpoint, in giving training in the mechanics and science of radio and television engineering and as such has some connection with the radio manufacturing and distributing industry.

The officers of the corporation are Benjamin M. Klekner, Earl L. Kemp, Paul H. Thomsen and I. O'Connor.

Alleging violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the complaint allows the respondents 20 days in which to file answer.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] organization.

2. The [redacted] organization is a [redacted] organization that has been active in the [redacted] area for [redacted] years. It is a [redacted] organization that has been active in the [redacted] area for [redacted] years. It is a [redacted] organization that has been active in the [redacted] area for [redacted] years.

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RATE INCREASES GRANTED INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CARRIERS BY FCC

Because most United States international telegraph carriers urgently require additional revenue, the Federal Communications Commission last week authorized emergency rate increases for outgoing commercial and ordinary press messages, effective today (April 28).

The rate increases on such cable and radiotelegraph messages are expected to bring an additional \$3,188,000 to eight carriers, several of which have been operating at a loss. Further revenues of \$295,000 are anticipated through inbound rate increases which may be secured by the carriers.

The changes in rates for commercial messages originating in the continental United States (exclusive of Alaska) and intended for overseas points (except the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth countries) amount to from 2 to 6 cents per full rate word.

The interim increases are the result of petitions by carriers for supplemental relief to that granted by Commission action of last July. Further hearings held last December and January produced more than 1000 pages of testimony and 200 exhibits evincing need of telegraph carriers for additional income to cover increased expenses. Appearances were made by RCA Communications, Inc.; The Western Union Telegraph Co.; Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.; Globe Wireless, Ltd.; All America Cables and Radio, Inc.; Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.; The Commercial Cable Co.; Commercial Pacific Cable Co.; Press Wireless, Inc.; United States-Liberia Radio Corp.; and Cable and Wireless (W.I.), Ltd.

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FM ASSOCIATION TO HOLD REGIONAL MEETINGS

Region 4 of the FM Association, which includes Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, will hold meetings in Washington May 5 and 6.

A forum-type discussion on programming will be moderated by Theodore Granik, of Mutual's "American Forum of the Air". R. C. Embry, Vice-President and Sales Manager of WITH-FM, Baltimore, will be moderator of a forum discussion on selling FM.

Among speakers scheduled for the FMA meeting will be Everett L. Dillard, FMA President; J. N. (Bill) Bailey, the Association's Executive Director; Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association; E. Cleveland Giddings, Vice-President of Capital Transit Co., Washington and Robert F. Wolfe, President of WFRO-FM, Fremont, Ohio.

The afternoon of May 5th, the delegates will tour the Bendix Radio plant in Baltimore as guests of William Hilliard, General Manager of Bendix Radio.

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For Release: Thursday, April 29, 1948:

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC EARNED \$1,162,737 IN FIRST QUARTER

Consolidated net income of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., for the first quarter of 1948 was \$1,162,737, equal to \$1.06 per share on the 1,006,550 shares of common stock outstanding after deducting dividends of \$1.00 a share on the \$4 cumulative preferred stock. This compares with consolidated net income of \$805,342, equal to 70 cents a share on the common stock for the same quarter a year ago.

Consolidated net sales for the quarter ended March 31, 1948, were \$24,547,529, increase of 4 per cent over the \$23,536,779 of sales for the first quarter of 1947. The demand for Sylvania products continues high, the aggregate volume of production of tungsten and fluorescent lamps, fluorescent lighting fixtures, radio receiving tubes, cathode ray tubes (the television picture tube), radio sets and photoflash lamps being at about the same level as in the fourth quarter of 1947.

Operating results at Colonial Radio Corp., beginning with February, were on a profitable basis, whereas this subsidiary operated at a loss in 1947. In addition to its profit from operations, there is included in Colonial's first quarter earnings a non-recurring net income of approximately \$180,000 arising from a profit on the sale of its assembly plants at Bloomington, Illinois, and Riverside, Calif.

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SMALLER PAPERS LEAN TOWARD RADIO PROGRAM LISTING, ANPA REPORTS

Many smaller newspapers have begun within the last year to charge advertising rates for listing radio programs, it was brought out last week at the 62nd annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

A wide range of problems in the fields of advertising, radio, circulation and business management were discussed during the sessions.

The new tendency for small newspapers to charge advertising rates for radio programs was described by speakers as a defensive move, resulting from the growing space required for AM and FM listings, and for prospective television listings. No paper that has tried the experiment has reverted to free publication of the programs, it was contended.

Mr. J. B. Hartford of The Portsmouth (N.H.) Herald reported that he discontinued printing radio programs when the radio stations in his area refused to pay advertising rates for them. He said that the net loss of circulation was four subscriptions.

The Committee estimated that thus far about 5 per cent of the approximately 600 ANPA members that have less than 50,000 daily circulation have tried the experiment. They said it is being followed with closest interest by other publishers, however. At the meeting in New York, representatives of fifteen additional newspapers indicated they were considering the move.

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RCA DEVELOPS NEW MINIATURE BROADCAST QUALITY MICROPHONE

A new miniature velocity microphone which is smaller than a pack of cigarettes and has the sensitivity of the finest broadcasting microphones is now in production and will be available shortly, it has been announced by the RCA Engineering Products Department.

One of the smallest broadcast microphones yet developed, the new low-cost RCA "Bantam" velocity microphone (Type KB-2C) is designed for use in radio studios, at remote broadcasts, at conventions, and in clubs. The unit is so small that it will not hide the faces of singers, speakers, and others using it. It fits comfortably in the palm of the hand and weighs only 12 ounces, making it ideal for use at remote pickups.

The diminutive size of the microphone is made possible by designing the magnetic structure as a part of the case. New highly efficient magnetic materials employed in the unit have also contributed to the reduction in size, while retaining an output level comparable to the larger, conventional types of microphones.

The built-in swivel which is part of the case allows the microphone to be tilted forward or backward through an angle of approximately 30 degrees. A switch located under the swivel pivot makes it possible to select bass response for voice or music. The voice position is useful for performers who must work close to the microphone, or in studios with long reverberation periods at the low frequencies.

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INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES LIQUOR AD HEARINGS

Last Thursday the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee concluded its hearings on Bills S. 265, S.2352 and S.2365 (described in last week's Radio News Service) prohibiting or restricting the advertising of alcoholic beverages, after receiving further testimony in opposition to the bills from about fifty witnesses. Those in favor of the bills, including Senator Capper, and many others, had testified the day before.

The National Editorial Association opposed "as a form of censorship" proposals to curbe or bar liquor newspaper and radio advertising.

"Small town newspapers are not concerned with the small loss of revenue which may be involved", Arthur D. Jenkins, publisher of the Carlyle (Ill.) Union-Banner, told the Senate Commerce Committee. "They are concerned and I tell you they are seriously concerned with the new field of censorship that is being opened up and which will inevitably be extended to other forms of advertising.

Mr. Jenkins identified himself as a legislative adviser to the N.E.A., a national association of newspaper publishers and

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

In addition, the document highlights the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings. It states that all transactions should be clearly documented and that the responsible parties should be identified. This will help to ensure that the financial system is fair and equitable for all participants.

The document also discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It states that these are necessary to ensure that the financial system is operating correctly and that any problems are identified and corrected as soon as possible. This will help to maintain the confidence of the public in the financial system.

Finally, the document emphasizes the need for ongoing education and training for all participants in the financial system. It states that this will help to ensure that everyone is up-to-date on the latest regulations and best practices. This will help to reduce the risk of errors and fraud and will ensure that the financial system is operating at the highest level of efficiency.

In conclusion, the document stresses the importance of maintaining accurate records, ensuring transparency and accountability, conducting regular audits and reviews, and providing ongoing education and training. These measures are essential for the integrity and success of the financial system.

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editors, and termed the three bills before the Committee "a form of censorship".

Rev. Sam Morris, San Antonio, Tex., radio speaker for the National Temperance and Prohibition Council, coordinating group for the dry forces, and Henry M. Johnson, Louisville, Ky., attorney and past council president, submitted a statement charging that the radio industry had adopted a "discriminatory" and "one-sided" policy "favoring the liquor forces, to the exclusion of the dry forces."

Senator Reed (R), of Kansas, declared that he has "given up all hope" that the hard liquor industry will "ever observe any rule of decency" in its advertising.

"We have been unable to find a single 50,000-watt radio station in all of America which will sell the dry forces so much as one broadcast of choice evening time to counter the pro-drinking appeals that blanket the national day and night", the statement of the Prohibition Council further stated.

The following editorial appeared in the Washington Times-Herald:

"The drys never stop in their efforts to destroy the right of Americans to drink what they please. Their latest maneuver is an attack on press and radio liquor advertising, although liquor manufacture and sale are legal in almost all the States.

"Now before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee are three bills on the subject. One of these would prohibit liquor ads in newspapers, magazines, radio programs, and all other interstate means of communication. Two would drastically restrict such ads - for example, by limiting each of them to no more than three life-size pictures of the bottle of Old Panther, Northern Discomfort, or whatever beverage was being advertised.

"These are direct attacks on the freedom of the press, as guaranteed by the first amendment to the Constitution. If Congress in a moment of idiocy should pass any one of them, and if the Supreme Court should later declare the statute constitutional, the way would be open to similar government regulation of all other kinds of advertising.

"That would be the beginning of the end of the free press which now safeguards the liberties of Americans - and which enemies of those liberties, from drys to Communists, fear and detest.

"We hope this Senate Committee refused flatly to report out any of these bills. They don't deserve even the polite consideration which the committee has been kind enough (or frightened enough by the dry lobbyists) to give them.

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Bob Hope's definition of Washington, D. C.:

"A small group of buildings surrounded by presidential candidates."

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The eighth part of the report deals with the specific situation in the country. It is a very specific overview of the situation in the country.

RMA-NAB ASK RADIO GROUPS TO JOIN RADIO WEEK OBSERVANCE

All organizations and groups concerned either with radio or television broadcasting or the merchandising of radio and television receivers will be invited to participate, both nationally and in local communities, in the observance of National Radio Week November 14-20, a joint sponsoring committee representing the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Broadcasters, has announced.

The RMA-NAB Committee, has already received several proposals from other organizations which wish to cooperate in celebrating the 28th anniversary of radio broadcasting, W. B. McGill, Chairman of the joint committee, said.

Invitations to join in the industry promotion program will be sent shortly to organizations representing FM and television broadcasters, national associations of retail and wholesale groups, patriotic organizations, and others closely allied with radio, Mr. McGill added.

National Radio Week activities this year will fall into two major categories, the Joint Committee decided. The first will be a repetition of the "Voice of Democracy" contest for high school students, and the second phase will constitute a climax to the year-round "Radio-in-Every-Room and Radio-for-Everyone" merchandising campaign designed to increase radio audiences by encouraging multiple set ownership in American homes.

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DON LEE PLANS MICROWAVE RELAY, SAN DIEGO TO L.A.

Don Lee Broadcasting System plans to construct a microwave television relay between San Diego and Los Angeles once a grant has been authorized for the former city.

In explaining the plan, which will represent an investment of approximately \$15,000, Harry Lubcke, television director, said that several sites are under consideration, including Mt. Soledad, which would be in line of sight with Don Lee's Los Angeles antenna atop Mt. Lee.

Hearings for San Diego are scheduled for June and once grants have been authorized, it is understood that DLBS hopes to have its relay operative within six months from start of erection.

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Walter Emerson, attorney and legal counsel for Station WENR, was named Secretary-Treasurer of the recently formed Illinois Broadcasters' Association which met in Springfield. Other officers elected at the meeting were Frank R. Mills, WDWS, President; Robert B. Jones, Jr., WIRL, Vice-President; and to serve on the Executive Committee: Arthur Harre, WJJD; Oscar Hirsch, WKRO; Oliver Kellar, WTAX, and Leslie C. Johnson, WHBF.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the "new" and "old" are not always the same. The "new" is often a new way of looking at the old, or a new way of doing the old. The "old" is often a new way of looking at the new, or a new way of doing the new.

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The Strangler

(Frank C. Waldrop, Washington Times-Herald)

Everybody who cares about free speech and a free press is bound to find something of interest in some just-finished hearings by the Federal Communications Commission. The FCC is considering whether it ought to change a rule it issued on Jan. 16, 1941, forbidding the holder of a broadcasting license to be "an advocate". This rule has literally strangled most of the radio stations of the country as independent-minded institutions.

Webster's New International Dictionary defines an advocate as one who defends, vindicates or espouses any cause by argument.

Let us suppose that in time of war a broadcaster feels moved to advocate the cause of the United States. The FCC has told him that he must not.

Suppose he wants to advocate going to church on Sunday. He is forbid by the FCC to do so, on the pain that it will withdraw his license to do business.

Imagine that a fire or a storm should lay waste this city of Washington. The FCC has already warned the broadcaster that he must not advocate giving humane assistance through the Red Cross.

In the course of that order issued in 1941, the Commission stated that "freedom of speech on the radio must be broad enough to provide full and equal opportunity for the presentation to the public of ALL sides of public issues." But what is its definition of a public issue? Is religion a public issue?

If that 1941 rule means what it says, no broadcaster's license is worth the paper it is written on, for the atheists and the people who differ as between religious concepts certainly do not and in practical fact cannot have equal opportunity on the radio.

Suppose a Mohammedan demands that the National Broadcasting Company let him have time equal to that given to Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen on a Sunday afternoon. What does the FCC say the broadcaster must do?

There are not only atheists in this country and people who quarrel about religion, but there are also people who don't like the Red Cross. Is the broadcast license holder required under that 1941 rule to let everyone of these jump up to his microphone and contradict him, if he advocates that the public go down to the blood banks and help save human life in a time of urgent emergency?

In time of war, where will the FCC draw the line?

The fact is, of course, that neither radio nor other information medium can fairly promise a full and equal opportunity to all sides of public issues. It must juse judgment, in the final analysis, in every day's scheduling of events. It cannot rely on any automatic rule. Yet the FCC has said that radio MUST NOT use judgment, but must give "all sides" of public issues, and that without even explaining what it means by a "public issue" let alone telling how a broadcaster can give "all"sides.

Instead of providing the broadcaster with a clear and unmistakable rule he can follow with certainty, it has loaded upon him an impossible responsibility and has taken upon itself an equally impossible one.

Suppose, for instance, the FCC is challenged by a broadcaster with courage and ingenuity. How will it strangle him?

It tells him that he, personally, shall not be an advocate. Very well, suppose he lets someone else advocate his cause? Where does the FCC draw the line, there? Nobody can find out, from the record.

The Commission, therefore, has an opportunity now in revoking this rule of 1941, to lay down a standard that is honest and workable. The rule should be that the license holder, subject to penalties and responsibilities of general law, shall exercise his own judgment as to what he shall broadcast just as the editor of a newspaper exercises his own judgment.

At present the FCC is attempting to qualify itself as a censor of the public mind in the United States. It shows no confidence in the public mind itself.

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Claims Telford Taylor Is Being Called Off
(Drew Pearson, "Washington Post")

A damaging piece of paper has just been found in Germany. It is a memo, written during the war, asking authorization to erect a new crematorium big enough to burn 40 bodies daily at the Auschwitz slave-labor camp run by I. G. Farben.

This evidence is expected to clinch the guilt of I. G. Farben directors for their war guilt in helping to kill thousands of laborers drafted by Hitler from occupied Europe.

But just as this evidence was uncovered, a strange thing happened in Nuernberg. Gen. Telford Taylor, hardworking war-crimes prosecutor (former FCC General Counsel), got instructions to come home. Taylor, at first, demurred, but Washington insisted. Just out of the hospital after an airplane accident, Taylor obeyed orders and is now back in the USA.

Simultaneously, certain highly placed defense chiefs have started a quiet drive to save both the factories and the personnel of I.G. Farben, the Krupps and other big Nazi munitions-makers.

This is probably the most significant development in Germany today.

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Taft Tells Pompeii Not To Worry
(Drew Pearson, "Washington Post")

Ohio's usually solemn Senator Robert A Taft and his wife were listening to a radio program, "CBS Was There", dramatizing ancient times in modern language. This particular program was based on the fall of ancient Pompeii, and the dramatization was grim and gruesome.

The people of Pompeii starved as their city was torn to pieces. As the program closed Senator Taft picked up the phone and called Columbia Broadcasting.

"You can tell the people of Pompeii", he said, "not to worry. The Truman Administration will ask for a \$42,000,000 relief program for them next week, I'm sure."

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[illegible][illegible]

TRADE NOTES

Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, Alpine, N.J., has been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a new experimental television broadcast station; frequencies to be assigned by Commission's Chief Engineer; power 50 KW (operating) Dr. Armstrong was the inventor of FM radio.

Paul Whiteman and Murray B. Grabhorn have been elected Vice-Presidents of the American Broadcasting Company. Mr. Whiteman is ABC's Director of Music. Mr. Grabhorn is manager of the stations owned and operated by ABC including WJZ, the net's key outlet in New York City.

Guy della-Cioppa, for the past two years Assistant to the Chairman of the Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been appointed Associate Director of Network Programs, Hollywood. The number of network productions which originate in Hollywood and the mounting demand for CBS package programs made it essential to further expand network operations on the Coast.

Joe McCaffrey, commentator and newsman, and formerly CBS Washington correspondent, has been appointed to the news staff of Radio Station WOL, Col. Albert L. Warner, Director of News for that station recently announced.

Both sales and earnings of the Bendix Aviation Corporation increased sharply in the first quarter of the company's new fiscal year compared to the similar 1947 period, Malcolm P. Ferguson, President, reported to stockholders in a meeting at South Bend, Indiana, last week.

Consolidated gross sales, royalties and other operating income for the three months ended December 31, 1947, the first quarter of 1948 fiscal year, amounted to \$38,991,753 compared to \$32,332-814 for the similar period last year.

The company's new commercial electronic automatic pilot, introduced shortly after V-J Day, is now being used on planes made by seven leading manufacturers in the United States and Canada, and on 17 principal airlines operating in all parts of the world.

In conjunction with plans of the National Broadcasting Co. to begin television operations on the West Coast in the near future, Assistant Manager George Greaves of NBC radio station KNBC, San Francisco, will visit Washington to study video operations at WNBW. Mr. Greaves will spend a week with WNBW Program Manager John Gaunt looking over the technical and programming phases of WNBW's operations with a view towards applying WNBW's experiences for West Coast programming.

H. R. Baukhage, ABC radio commentator, newspaperman and lecturer, has accepted the chairmanship of the Washington, D. C. committee for the Crusade for Children of American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children.

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Dear Sir,

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An agreement on the site and dates of the National Association of Broadcasters' annual conventions of 1949, 1950, and 1951 was signed last week by Howard Lane, WJJD, Chicago, Chairman of the NAB Convention Sites and Policy Committee, with Robert Quain, manager of Chicago's Stevens Hotel.

The agreement fixes the Stevens Hotel as the site, and April 8-13 as the time of the 1949 Convention. It includes also options on the week of April 14-19, 1950, and the week of April 16, 1951, for subsequent conventions.

Robert M. McGredy was appointed Sales Manager of WTOP, in Washington, last week. Mr. McGredy, a member of the WTOP sales staff since April 1, 1946, fills the vacancy created by Richard Linkroom's reappointment as WTOP Program Manager last March.

Dorman Israel, Vice President of Emerson Radio and Phonogram Corp., forecasts that radio will remain the principal daytime form of broadcasting.

"The shirt-pocket or vest-pocket radio, he believes, "is not more than five years away."

The public can expect an increasing variety of sets - including more models with built-in tape or wire recorders and eventually, facsimile newspaper receivers.

The American Broadcasting Company has signed two-year affiliation agreements with four additional stations in its television network. The new ABC television affiliates are: WMAL-TV, Washington, D. C.; WTCN-TV of Minneapolis, Minn.; KFMB-TV, San Diego, Cal.; and WDSU-TV in New Orleans, La.

The Radio Corporation of America has just put out an attractive brochure on "The Magic of making television picture tubes".

Lyman Bryson, CBS Counselor on Public Affairs; Leon Levine, Director of Discussion Broadcasts; George Crothers, Assistant to the Director of Education; and Don Lerch, Director of Agricultural Broadcasts, will represent the Columbia Broadcasting System at the 18th Annual Institute for Education by Radio to be held in Columbus, Ohio, April 29-May 3.

A television set which projects a picture three feet by four feet under normal lighting conditions is now being produced by United States Television Mfg. Corp., it has been made known by Hamilton Hoge, President of UST. The new model uses a special metal screen developed by the company which, with the new UST circuit, is said to mark a great advance in projection television.

The first television "Oscar" has been awarded to Mr. George More O'Ferrall, a senior drama producer at the British Broadcasting Corporation Television Station at Alexandra Palace, London, for his work on "Hamlet", televised by the BBC last December.

The award took the form of a silver medal and was for the most artistic television production of the year. It will be presented annually. The presentation took place at the 21st anniversary dinner of the Television Society, which was founded in 1927 for the furtherance of study and research in television and allied problems.

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Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, Editor

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
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May 5, 1948

DURR, FCC, SEEN AS TRUMAN'S LATEST THORN; COY AT WHITE HOUSE

Clifford J. Durr, outspoken Federal Communications Commissioner, who resigned following a session with President Truman the morning after the announcement that Mrs. Durr had been appointed Chairman of the Northern Virginia Committee of Henry Wallace, is believed in official circles to be the latest thorn in the President's campaign. This seemed to be confirmed by a gum-shoe visit to the White House Monday by Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who presumably called on Mr. Truman to discuss Mr. Durr's successor.

Already looked upon as a No. 1 trouble maker for the Administration, it is believed Mr. Durr will become more aggressive and noisier as the conventions and campaign approach and really get into his stride when he finally leaves the Commission June 30th.

The latest outbreak of the turbulent FCC Commissioner, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black of the U. S. Supreme Court, was last Friday night when addressing the Federation of American Scientists and the Washington Association of Scientists at the American University in Washington. Mr. Durr declared that Government scientists, regardless of any guilt in these days of loyalty tests trembled at the thought of losing their jobs. Mr. Durr warned against such an atmosphere of "corrosive fear", saying:

"In scientific and unscientific fields of endeavor alike, I am wondering if we are not endangering our security by the very methods we are adopting to preserve it, and alienating loyalty by the procedures we are applying for its promotion."

Mr. Durr said that because of repression in Europe, the United States gained Einstein, Szilard and Fermi, noted scientists, and said, "I am wondering if, in the name of 'loyalty', and 'security' we may not ourselves be in the way of losing all we have gained, and more."

Mr. Durr criticised a House subcommittee on un-American Activities for its report on Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, which had called Condon "one of the weakest links" in atomic security.

Although far from popular with many broadcasters and with his critics on Capitol Hill on both sides of the aisle, such as Representative McDowell (R), of Pennsylvania, Mr. Durr has come out better than 50-50 with the press. The most recent comment was by Jack Gould, Radio Editor of the New York Times, who defended him with:

"The decision of Clifford J. Durr not to accept reappointment to the Federal Communications Commission means the loss to that body of one of its ablest and at the same time most controversial figures. With his term expiring on June 30, Mr. Durr, in the light

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Dear Mr. [Name]
I have received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear that you are interested in the [Project]. I am sure that the [Project] will be of great value to the [Organization]. I am sure that the [Project] will be of great value to the [Organization].

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of his family responsibilities, believed it time to seek a more remunerative post than a commissionership which pays \$10,000.

"As an outspoken liberal of the New Deal school, Mr. Durr's career with the FCC always has been a tempestuous one and he himself would be the last either to expect or to want anyone always to agree with his views. But certainly he leaves the FCC with a record of both very real and very important accomplishment in behalf of better broadcasting.

"Mr. Durr's guiding concept was a greater freedom of radio from the standpoint of the listener as opposed to the more publicized freedom of radio from the standpoint of the broadcaster. If not the father of FCC's "Blue Book", which called for improved over-all balance in programming, he was its most energetic and articulate exponent. Though in practice the Blue Book has been badly bleached, the mere discussion of its main points prompted the broadcasters to look at themselves and, in many cases, introduce beneficial reforms. For the achievement of that progress Mr. Durr is entitled to a generous share of the credit.

"In his years devoted to broadcasting, Mr. Durr often was the lone dissenter on the FCC. Many of his points of view he was later to see accepted by the majority. His thoughtful opponents, if not the element of the trade press which delighted in subjecting him to petty and carping criticism, always respected his consistency of position in radio matters. In a business where expediency so often prevails, Mr. Durr's devotion to principle will be missed."

In addition to mention of Brig. Gen. Telford Tyler as a possible successor of Commissioner Durr, other names are now cropping up among them those of Edward Cooper, of Montana, a former newspaperman, and communication expert of the Senate Committee; an unidentified Arizona broadcaster, believed to have been proposed by Senator McFarland (D), of Arizona when he called on President Truman last Friday, and present members of the FCC, namely Benedict P. Cottone, General Counsel, Acting Chief Engineer John A. Willoughby and Chief Accountant, William J. Norfleet. It is to be hoped that someone closely allied with the broadcasting industry will be named.

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NEW PLANT FOR SANTA BARBARA STATION

KDB, Don Lee affiliate in Santa Barbara, will operate from new facilities approximately July 1, according to General Manager Ed Kemble. The station acquires the "New Look" by move into a picturesque Spanish Mission style building in the heart of Santa Barbara. A special 250-foot tower weighting 7 tons is now being erected. The tower, capable of carrying an FM antenna, will be the highest in the city. Its foundations are reinforced concrete columns weighing 60 tons, and the ground system consists of nearly a ton of copper. The studio location is creating a new business center, called "Radio Square."

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SHEPPARD BILL WOULD END NETWORK STATION OWNERSHIP

A bill which would impose drastic restrictions on network broadcast service and ownership of radio stations, and would probably force a wholesale disposal of station and network properties worth millions of dollars, was introduced into the House of Representatives last week by Representative Harry R. Sheppard (D), of California. However, due to its extreme conditions, legal minds hold out little chance of its enactment.

Some of its more salient points are:

Prohibit ownership of stations by national networks.

Prohibit ownership of either networks or stations by manufacturers of radio equipment, electronic components, or other equipment used in station operation.

Forbid stations to devote any two consecutive hours to network programs, limiting them to "every other or alternate hour".

Define a network as two or more stations linked for simultaneous broadcast - a definition which, industry observers noted, is the same as that insisted upon by several radio unions.

Television, FM and international stations, as well as AM would be involved. Three of the four national networks and at least six equipment manufacturers would be required to get rid of stations and the Radio Corporation of America would have to dispose of the National Broadcasting Company if the Sheppard Bill were passed.

Representative Sheppard says that if the bill is not taken up in this session of Congress, and it is unlikely that it will be, he will reintroduce it at the next session if he is re-elected in November or have someone else do so if he is not among those present.

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RADIO AND RCA PROBE TO START MAY 12

It is understood that the investigation which Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, disclosed at the final hearings on the Johnson Bill (S. 2231) is to be started on May 12, although he had hoped to fit it in at an earlier date.

It was at this time that Senator Tobey pulled a surprise move by firing questions at Raymond Guy, NBC Manager of Radio and Allocations Engineering concerning the actions and policies of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Guy did not feel qualified to answer questions about RCA policy and Senator Tobey then suggested that "somebody who knows" about such matters be sent to a subsequent hearing which he would schedule.

The indications are that the plans for the probe will be far-reaching and will consider radio and TV low-band allocations, regulations and patent ownership, in addition to RCA operations.

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"VOICE OF AMERICA" OVERSEAS POWER TO BE INCREASED

The State Department is taking prompt steps to step up the power of the "Voice of America" behind the Soviet iron curtain and elsewhere overseas.

Officials said Monday a three-million-dollar supplemental fund now in the Congressional mill will bring:

1. An early increase in the power of radio transmitting stations which relay American official broadcasts to eastern Siberia. This may help overcome "jamming" of programs, which officials said was continued despite an American protest to Moscow a month ago.
2. A start toward building new and more powerful relay stations in Europe.
3. Shipment of more American books and magazines to United States libraries abroad. There are 50 such information centers now. An increase to 84 is scheduled.
4. Addition of special regional news for Europe, the Near East and Latin America to the daily wireless bulletin supplied foreign officials and publications.
5. Expansion of radio, photo and motion picture staffs which were cut back a year ago.

The three-million-dollar supplemental fund is contained in a 969-million-dollar catch-all appropriation bill carrying money for many Government agencies. The Senate, before recessing last Friday, sent the bill back to a conference committee to consider changes. Both Senate and House, however, have agreed to the State Department fund.

Representative John Taber (R), of New York, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee still continues to criticize the "Voice of America" calling it "incredible drivel which the Department foists on the world".

Upon reading some of the scripts sent to him to look over, he said that "by no stretch of the imagination could any be termed 'first rate'; a few could squeeze into the second-rate classification, but the great majority consist of such trashy jargon that they are an insult to any listener, whether he be in the Congo or Chicago."

Representative Taber feels that no one knows how many "if any" listen to the broadcasts and pointed out that \$100,000 per hour, 22 hours per day, is an "expensive pasttime", and "if we must be burdened with it, let us try to enhance its value by making it a real voice from America."

Despite the notice of displacement of war-service and temporary employees in nine fields, the Civil Service Commission has announc-

ed special emergency recruiting for writers, editors, producers and broadcasters, at salaries up to \$9,975 a year, for the State Department's overseas information program. Applications are being accepted at the Commission's office in Washington.

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EX-SEN. WHEELER, TYRO, AMAZES MIAMI; CATCHES BIGGEST FISH

Apparently one of the biggest talents of former Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, unknown not only to his old colleagues on Capitol Hill, but even to himself, is that of a deep sea fisherman.

As a guest of E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, and trying his hand at deep sea fishing for the first time in his life at Miami Beach last week, Senator Wheeler caught the record White Marlin of the year. It weighted 108 pounds and Senator Wheeler suddenly found himself the envy of all the fishermen at that famous beach.

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FCC DENIES TBA'S PETITION FOR A.T.&T. & W.U. RATE CHARGES

Last Thursday, the Federal Communications Commission adopted an Order denying a petition of the Television Broadcasters' Association insofar as it requested suspension of the rates and charges filed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and The Western Union Telegraph Company applicable to the furnishing of television transmission services and facilities. The Commission also denied the petition insofar as it requested temporary waiver of the FCC's Order of February 12, 1948, which permits commercial operations of the New York-Washington coaxial cable television facilities.

However, the FCC granted the petition of TBA insofar as it requested an investigation and hearing regarding the lawfulness of such rates and regulations of the subject carriers. The hearing will be held in Washington, D. C., starting at 10:00 A.M. on June 15, 1948.

The TBA petition pointed out that the rates as proposed are excessive and unreasonably burdensome upon commercial television transmission and gave several reasons why TBA felt a hearing was necessary. The rates, as filed, were to have become effective on May 1 if unopposed.

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The first international television broadcast in history was scheduled on WWJ-TV, The Detroit News station, last Thursday night, according to the TBA Weekly News Letter. WWJ-TV received permission of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Federal Communications Commission to televise the opening ceremonies of the Windsor Junior Chamber of Commerce Industrial Exposition in Windsor, Ont., Canada.

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STORER-RYAN ACQUIRE DETROIT TV SITE; CONSTRUCTION AT ONCE

Television station WTVO, the TV outlet of Detroit Broadcasting Company, a subsidiary of The Fort Industry Company of which George B. Storer is President, has acquired a site for its transmitter and construction is to start immediately.

The television transmitter will be located at the corner of Lyndon and Cloverdale Avenues, in northwest Detroit, on a lot 100 feet wide and 472 feet deep. The tower will be approximately 500 feet tall and will hold both the TV and FM antennae of Detroit Broadcasting Company. Adjacent to the base of the tower will be the transmitter building, which also will accommodate work-shops and a garage for the TV mobile unit, as well as cars belonging to station personnel.

Contact between the TV transmitter and the downtown studios of WTVO will be by coaxial cable or relay link, depending upon which can be obtained with the greater speed to enable WTVO to get into operation.

No definite date has been established for the start of WTVO operation, but work on setting up the tower and completing the studios is being started and will be pushed with all possible speed.

The Fort Industry Company recently announced the acquisition of the two top floors of Detroit's Masonic Temple Building for studios of television station WTVO, as well as WJBK and WJBK-FM.

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RMA REPORTS TV SETS PASS 300,000 MARK; FM RADIOS GAIN

A total of 118,027 television receivers were manufactured by RMA member-companies during the first quarter of 1948, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported Monday (3). This output is almost three times the production rate of the corresponding quarter of last year and 66 percent of the total TV set output during 1947.

Radio set production remained at a high level, and FM-AM sets for the first quarter totalled 437,829 or two and a half times the number manufactured in the first quarter of 1947.

All set production, including television, aggregated 4,352,296 during the first quarter as compared with 4,321,406 in the corresponding period of 1947. Fewer AM radios, especially table models, were reported for the 1948 quarter, however.

The first 1948 quarter production of TV sets brought the total output of RMA companies since the war to more than 300,000 and FM-AM receivers to 1,794,418.

The report on March set production, covering a five-week period ending April 2, showed production of 52,137 TV receivers, 161,185 FM-AM sets, and a total of 1,633,435 radio and television sets.

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SEN. TAYLOR NOTES "DISCRIMINATION" EVEN IN BIRMINGHAM RADIO

Senator Glen Taylor (D), of Idaho, former radio cowboy, Wallace's vice-presidential running mate, had this to say in connection with his encounter with the Birmingham police when he tried to go into a meeting place via the "Negro" entrance:

"In Birmingham, I turned on the radio for a few moments. The first commercial I heard was with reference to a beauty parlor. It mentioned the beauty parlor and then said 'where discriminating people go.' The word 'discriminating' hit me. I noticed it. I thought, that is likely to be in almost any advertisement. People are discriminating all over America. They can be discriminating in many different ways.

"The next commercial was with reference to a barbor shop, and it was also for discriminating people. The next one was for a restaurant, and, lo, and behold, it was for discriminating people. Practically every commercial contained the word 'discriminating'."

No movie of the year is more exciting than Senator Taylor's account to his fellow Senators in Washington than of his rough-handling by the Birmingham cops, where at one time he declares he actually feared for his life. This may be found in the Congressional Record of May 3, Page 5313.

It is claimed the whole thing was a publicity stunt framed up by Taylor which backfired resulting not only in a fine and suspended jail sentence but also served to further inflame the people against President Truman's Civil Rights bill.

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TAXI COMPANY CITED FOR ILLEGAL RADIO OPERATION

The Federal Communications Commission has communicated to the Attorney General the results of an investigation of alleged unlicensed radio operation by the Victory Taxi Cab Co. in Shawnee, Okla., which appear to warrant reference to the United States District Attorney for the District of Oklahoma for prosecution under Section 501 of the Communications Act.

The inquiry grew out of complaint by the Yellow Cab Co. of Shawnee that two unlicensed radio transmitters in cabs operated by the Victory Taxi Co. interfered with authorized mobile radio service by the former. Commission engineers reported finding an unlicensed transmitter being operated at the Victory Cab Co.'s offices for dispatching purposes.

Section 301 of the Communications Act expressly forbids unlicensed radio transmission. Section 501 provides penalty of a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, or both.

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RCA NET UP 23% WITH TELEVISION IN MAJOR ROLE

Net profit, after taxes, of the Radio Corporation of America for the first quarter of 1948 was \$5,764,498, representing an increase of \$1,084,433, or 23 per cent, over the same period in 1947, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President and Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, announced yesterday (May 4) at the 29th annual meeting of stockholders.

Earnings per common share for the first quarter of this year amount to 36 cents, as compared with 28 cents per common share for the first quarter in 1947.

General Sarnoff's report covered all phases of RCA activities in radio - research, engineering, manufacturing, broadcasting and world-wide communications.

"At the end of 1947, RCA had a backlog of unfilled orders amounting to approximately \$100,000,000", he announced. "At that time, consolidated inventories totalled \$61,500,000 of which \$16,400,000 represented raw materials, \$18,400,000 consisted of work in process, and \$26,700,000 represented finished goods."

Despite expanded manufacturing facilities of the RCA Victor Division, orders for home instruments still exceed production, he said, declaring that the major increase had been in the sale of television sets which, in turn, increased demands for electron tubes, prompting expansion of the RCA Tube Plant in Lancaster, Pa.

The radio industry, in all its phases, is one of the most highly competitive businesses in the United States, he pointed out, recalling that newspapers, magazines, and broadcasting stations throughout the land carry the advertisements of the competing radio products and services. These, he declared, provide abundant proof of the keen competition which exists in this industry.

"Outstanding advances in television have amply justified the optimism expressed at our meeting last year and on other occasions", asserted General Sarnoff. "Television began in 1947 to fulfill its promise of becoming a new and dynamic postwar industry. It is gaining impetus daily. The Federal Communications Commission has authorized 93 television stations. In addition, 226 applications for construction permits are pending before the Commission.

"More than 300,000 television receivers are in use and this number increases daily. By the end of this year, it is estimated that 800,000 television sets will be in the homes of the public. RCA leadership in television, research, engineering, manufacturing and broadcasting has played an important part in bringing this new service into so many American homes."

Reporting on the activities of the National Broadcasting Company, he said that NBC marked its twenty-first year in 1947 with the largest volume of business in any year since its formation.

He also said that by the end of this year a number of NBC network affiliates will have television stations on the air.

General Sarnoff stated that FM broadcasting is winning wider public acceptance, and recalled that RCA has been active in the technical development of FM since 1924. It was pointed out that RCA tube and circuit developments have simplified the technical design of FM transmitters and receivers and have lowered manufacturing costs.

"Today, as FM broadcasting spreads across the country at the rate of approximately 50 new stations a month", said General Sarnoff, "RCA is one of the chief suppliers of equipment. We have delivered 167 FM transmitters, and have orders for 138 more. Ten models of RCA Victor home radio instruments provide FM reception. Each of our television receivers is designed to receive by FM the sound portion of the television program."

Scientific research and pioneering at RCA Laboratories continue on an ever-increasing scale, he said, adding:

"Our scientists and research men will continue seeking new knowledge, not only in radio and electronics, but in allied fields. We have commenced work in atomic physics because it is related to electronics.

"Nuclear energy, as a source of power, may become an important factor in communications. It is no idle dream to envisage that radio sets of the future may take their power from tiny capsules of atomic energy or even from small particles of such material. Should this miniature power supply become possible, smaller and more compact radio and television sets may be built."

New records of speed and accuracy in the handling of overseas radio messages were achieved during the past year by RCA Communications, Inc., a service of RCA, General Sarnoff reported, noting that new equipment and mechanized operations have greatly advanced the art of world-wide communications.

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AMATEUR MOBILE OPERATION PROPOSED BELOW 25 MC

At the request of the American Radio Relay League and a number of individual amateur radio operators, the Federal Communications Commission proposed to amend Part 12 of its rules governing amateurs to permit amateur mobile operation on all available amateur bands, as is the case of amateur portable operation, and to clarify the requirements and limitations covering both types of operation. The present rules permit amateur mobile operation only on frequencies above 25 megacycles.

The Commission also made final its proposal of March 24, 1948, to change Part 12 of the Rules Governing the Amateur Radio Service so as to make the frequency band 220-225 megacycles available immediately to amateurs except in those areas where its use would cause interference to British or Canadian radar distance indicator systems, and in these excepted areas make the band 235-240 megacycles available to amateurs on a temporary basis.

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1ST CERTIFICATE OF TYPE APPROVAL ISSUED BY FCC FOR EQUIPMENT

The Federal Communications Commission last Friday announced the grant of the first certificate of type approval issued under the provisions of Part 18 of its Rules Governing Miscellaneous Equipment. This certificate was issued to the Radalite Corporation of New York City for an interchangeable neon sign which is activated by radio frequency energy.

Part 18 of the Commission's rules become effective as of April 30 insofar as it applies to miscellaneous equipment. "Miscellaneous equipment" is defined as apparatus using radio frequency energy for heating, ionization of gases or other purposes in which the action of the energy emitted is directed upon the workload and which does not involve the use of associated radio receiving equipment. Part 18 of the rules and regulations insofar as it pertains to medical diathermy and industrial heating equipment became operative June 30, 1947.

Manufacturers may submit equipment of this type to the Commission for tests to determine whether it conforms to the rules. Two of the major requirements involve the reduction of harmonic and spurious emissions to specified limits and operation within assigned frequency bands. Manufacturers of equipment meeting these requirements are issued "Certificates of Type Approval" for identical apparatus. Each piece of equipment so approved must have associated with it a dated certificate or nameplate setting forth the FCC type approval number and other data required by the rules.

The Commission points out that many devices which use radio frequency energy are capable of causing serious interference, not only to standard broadcast and television radio receivers, but to the operation of radio services which involve the safety of life and property.

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PROFESSOR ASSAILS ATTITUDE OF PRESS, RADIO TOWARD WAR

Prof. Curtis MacDougall of Northwestern University last Saturday, May 1, accused the majority of American newspapers and radio commentators of convincing most Americans that war is the only solution of today's national problems, according to an A.P. dispatch.

Professor MacDougall, of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern, told an audience at the University of Colorado's 17th annual newspaper week that the press as a whole is not helping the Nation find a peaceful way out of the present tense international situation.

"Eddy Gilmore, of the Associated Press, wrote from Moscow a fortnight ago that there is no comparable war fever there at all, but his dispatch was printed on inside pages if it was used at all", Professor MacDougall said. "If Gilmore's objective report had been the opposite, it would have been streamer headline news in every paper subscribing to the Associated Press report."

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Bottom section of handwritten text, appearing as a concluding paragraph or signature block.

Professor MacDougall said the most frightening aspect of the situation is that some people want to combat communism by imitating some of its worst features at home.

"I mean, of course, the really frightening attacks that have been made on our civil liberties.

"I hold that the American press is falling down on its job lamentably by not combating these anti-democratic trends at home; that, as a matter of fact, a large section of the press is aiding and abetting the hysteria."

"He said he left it was the duty of journalism professors to point out to students "the press' dangerous deficiencies in this respect."

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FARNSWORTH ANNOUNCES PLANS TO MARKET NEW CAPEHART LINE

Plans for the marketing of the complete line of Capehart phonograph-radios and television receivers through a nation-wide distributing organization were announced Monday (3) by President E. A. Nicholas of the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation at the company's annual distributor convention now being held in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Nicholas revealed that distributors are being appointed to handle the Capehart line in most areas of the nation and that additional distributors would be selected in areas not now served by the company's present distributors.

He pointed out that the Capehart price range is being broadened to provide instruments for prospective purchasers in every income group.

Mr. Nicholas said that distributors will have the opportunity of handling a Capehart-Farnsworth line of radios, phonograph-radios and television receivers broad enough in price range and sales appeal to answer the needs of any franchised dealer, regardless of size or location.

The complete line of new Capehart and Farnsworth television receivers, phonograph-radios and radios, comprised of 32 different models, was unveiled at the convention on Tuesday, May 4.

Highlighting the presentation of the company's 1948-1949 line was the introduction of five new television receivers and a broad range of Capehart phonograph-radios priced from \$295 to \$1,595. List prices of Farnsworth phonograph-radios start at \$99.95, with table model radios beginning at \$24.95.

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1970

INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION BY RADIO AWARDS

The Columbia Broadcasting System won six of 14 first awards for production of radio network shows made last Saturday, May 1, by the Eighteenth Institute for Education by Radio. Three firsts went to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and one each to the National Broadcasting Company and to three organizations. Mutual received two first place awards.

First Awards: Religious Programs - "The Eternal Light", National Broadcasting Company; "The Greatest Story Ever Told", American Broadcasting Company; "Family Theater", Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc.

Agricultural Programs - "The Garden Gate", Columbia Broadcasting System; "National Farm and Home Hour", National Broadcasting Company.

Cultural, General - "CBS Is There", Columbia Broadcasting System.

Public Affairs - "Doorway to Life", Columbia Broadcasting System; "CBS Documentary Unit Series", Columbia Broadcasting System.

Children's Program - "Magic Adventures", Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; "Melody Theater", Mutual Broadcasting System.

One-time Broadcasts - "The Friend and Peter Stuyvesant", Columbia Broadcasting System; "Son of Man", Columbia Broadcasting System; "Murder in the Cathedral", Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Two Public Affairs Programs - "Howard K. Smith from London", Columbia Broadcasting System; "The United Nations Today" by the United National Network for Peace received special citations.

Special Award to WBBM, CBS-Chicago, was for its "Report Uncensored" series.

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WMAL SETS UP ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

A revised, in some cases continuing, operational set-up for the three broadcasting and television activities of the Evening Star Broadcasting Company of Washington, D. C. was announced last Friday by Kenneth H. Berkeley, Vice-President and General Manager of the capital city firm. Effective April 27, Fred Shawn joined WMAL, WMAL-TV and WMAL-FM as Manager of Television and Broadcast Operations. Mr. Shawn thereby resumed an association with Mr. Berkeley which began some 15 years ago when Mr. Berkeley was in charge of the Washington offices of NBC.

Mr. Shawn, in his capacity as Manager of Television and Broadcast Operations heads the following departments of the AM, FM and TV activities: Announcing, Engineering, Music, News, Production, Promotion, Publicity, Special Features, Traffic and Women's Activities. Mr. Harry Hoskinson will act as Assistant to Mr. Shawn in Television.

Frank Harvey assumes the position of Chief Engineer of the Company and will be in charge of AM, FM and Television Technical Operations; Mr. Earl Hilburn becomes Assistant Chief Engineer.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Lee De Forest's Social Splurge
(Mary Van Rensselaer Thayer, "The Washington Post")

One of the world's greatest living inventors, Lee De Forest, and his pretty auburn-haired wife, are in town this week, enjoying one of their rare social splurges. He's the genius who invented the audion-vacuum tube, the life of electronics, which made radios and television possible, put sound in movies - made Marconi's voiceless wireless speak. Sure of being an inventor since he was an 11-year old kid, Dr. De Forest's first invention was a farm gate which opened automatically. Today over 300 of his patents are in constant use.

Though he's actually 75, he looks a casual 55, works 12 to 14 hours every day - much of it standing in his laboratory. He also heads a school for 6000 scientifically inclined former GIs out in Chicago. He is president of a television company and an assortment of other business ventures.

He invented the audion-vacuum tube back in 1906 and his most important contemporary project is working to make color possible in television.

Unlike Edison and other big brains who needed little sleep, Dr. DeForest gets seven hours a night - but never lies down or naps daytimes.

Hiking and mountain climbing are his hobbies. He has climbed Mount Whitney, our highest peak, five times, the last ascent to celebrate his seventieth birthday.

Presidential Candidates Advised to Eliminate Fireworks on TV
("Look" Magazine)

The big political shows in Philadelphia this June and July will be televised. When the Republican and Democratic National Conventions gather to nominate their presidential candidates, more than three million people who can't be there will be watching. They'll continue to eye the actors in this drama until the polls close in November.

This is the first campaign in which television has come into its own. Experts agree that it is likely to revolutionize politics.

John Royal, Vice-President of NBC, has suggested some pointers to speakers, for television success. He says: "1 - Make the speech as short as possible; 2 - Eliminate the fireworks; 3 - Have the facts and figures; 4 - Be sincere; 5 - Remember that your audience will average five people to a set, so be intimate; mob psychology is out; 6 - Speak in a natural voice - no Fourth of July oratory. 7 - If alone in front of a camera, be conversational."

When you watch your candidate speak, judge how well he obeys the rules above.

President Truman has been televised more than any other candidate, but is still self-conscious. He looks dapper, but he is not animated.

Dewey is the most polished performer, though he tends to overgesticulate. His moustache, which cuts line of face, makes a good contrast.

Television often makes Republic Speaker Joe Martin look as if he needs a shave. He's "politician" type speaker, but with New England flavor.

Though balding, Stassen appears boyish and friendly. He looks better in a full-faced view than in profile. His enthusiasm gets across to audience.

Technicians say that Senator Taft's frankness and sincerity help to compensate for his rather cold appearance and his colorless voice.

Gray hair, black eyebrows make Vandenberg interesting. He is the most statesmanlike delivery: impressive, poised and not flamboyant.

Henry Wallace has a rumpled appearance, but is a very intense and direct speaker. Viewers say, "He seems to be talking right to you."

Warren, like MacArthur, has never been televised. But in newsreels, he looks good because of a full head of hair, open face and easy manner.

Each convention will use 300 technicians, \$1,500,000 worth of gear.

Broadcasts To Italy
("The Washington Post")

Paradoxically, shortwave Voice of America broadcasts appear to have been of minor importance in the Italian elections. A good many reasons can be given for this. Foremost among them is the fact that Italy is a free country where the people do have access to information. There is not the same impulse to listen to foreign sources for the news as there is under the censored regimes behind the iron curtain. Moreover, as one correspondent pointed out, if the Italians were prone to listen to outside broadcasts, they probably would by custom tune in British programs, since it was the BBC that filled this gap in the days of Mussolini.

The State Department, to be sure, has not placed all its eggs in one basket. Until appropriations cuts limited the practice, it made a policy of purchasing time on local broadcasting stations, and it plans to revive and expand this technique when more funds are forthcoming. What the reports from Italy indicate is the need for flexibility of approach, for a constant evaluation of the success of the foreign information program and a substitution of new techniques when old ones seem ineffectual. The important thing is that the American point of view be made known as widely and in as many ways as possible, especially in critical areas such as the Near and Middle East, which up to now have been largely neglected for want of adequate funds. We hope the Senate will evidence its appreciation of this need by passage of the augmented foreign information appropriations which the House has already voted.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Fred E. Ahlert, since 1933 a Director of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) was elected its President for the year beginning May 1st. Mr. Ahlert thus becomes the fourth president of the 34 year old American performing right society. Mr. Ahlert succeeds Deems Taylor who has served continuously as president since 1941 and who was not a candidate for re-election.

A new 35 mm sound motion picture projector which will enable television broadcasters to expand their programming facilities by using standard 35mm films, has been announced by the Television Equipment Section of the RCA Engineering Products Department.

The new RCA film projector (Type TP-35A), which projects 35mm pictures directly on to the pickup tube of a television film camera for conversion to video signals, is based on the famous Brenkert professional theatre motion picture projector, and incorporates all the outstanding features of this equipment.

Decca Records, Inc. - March quarter: Net profit, \$388,399, or 50 cents a share, against \$687,118, or 88 cents a share last year.

Everett "Hal" Hough, young radio executive of the Midwest, has been signed as the new Program Director of WJBK and WJBK-FM, Detroit, according to an announcement released last week. Mr. Hough comes directly from KOME, Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he has held the position of program director and assistant manager. His radio background includes more than 10 years' experience in all phases of broadcasting.

Philco Corporation is acquiring the minority interest in Philco International Corporation, which has heretofore handled sales of Philco products outside the United States, it was announced Monday by John Ballantyne, President of Philco Corporation. In effecting this transaction, Philco will issue a net total of 7,120 shares of its authorized and unissued Common Stock.

Philco is now represented by 150 foreign distributors and approximately 7500 dealers in 100 different countries, and the Corporation's products are being sold and serviced in every country open to American manufacturers.

Director of Research for WTOP since February, 1947, Fay Day has been appointed Assistant Manager of Research in Radio Sales, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York. The promotion is effective May 10, according to Carl J. Burkland, General Sales Manager of Radio Sales.

"During Mr. Day's stay at WTOP he set up one of the most unusual reference systems in existence in the radio industry", Maurice Mitchell, General Manager of WTOP said. "His advice and counsel have been of inestimable value in the many programs and sales decisions we have had to make. I think he deserves no small amount of credit for our splendid position audience-wise in the community."

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[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a report or a letter, containing various sentences and phrases that cannot be accurately transcribed.]

March sales of radio receiving tubes by member companies of the Radio Manufacturers' Association totalled 18,208,842, an increase of more than one million above the 17,097,461 units sold in February, the RMA reported this week. Tube sales in March of this year, however, fell below the 19,048,950 tubes sold in March 1947.

Sales of RMA member-manufacturers in the first quarter of 1948 totalled 51,311,230 tubes compared with 57,548,414 in the same 1947 quarter.

Of the total tubes sold in March, 12,966,473 were for new sets; 3,573,712 were for replacements; 1,604,173 for export; and 64,484 were sold to government agencies.

Fire badly damaged a radar installation adjoining the Queens College campus in Flushing last week. The system was nearly ready for use as a supplement to existing facilities at LaGuardia Field. No accurate estimate of the monetary loss involved was available. One report that it would aggregate \$1,000,000 was called "probably far-fetched" by a Civil Aeronautics Administration official.

Virtually everything except two antennae towers about 70 ft. high was wrecked. The towers were to have relayed radar images to another installation at LaGuardia Field.

Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System last Friday received from Col. Raymond F. Crist, Director of the Third Marine Corps Reserve District, a scroll in recognition of the network's assistance in the Citizen Marine Corps 1947-48 Enrollment Program. The presentation ceremony took place in Mr. Stanton's Office at CBS headquarters in New York.

Citation on the scroll reads:

"United States Marine Corps, in grateful recognition of outstanding cooperation and public service by the Columbia Broadcasting System, presents this citation for assistance and guidance in aiding the Marine Corps to build a strong reserve force for the preservation and defense of a free America, in its Citizen Marine Corps Enrollment Program."

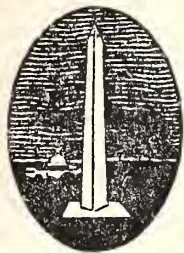
To meet demand for large screen television receivers in the metropolitan area, Andrea Radio Corporation is expanding production four to five times present volume, it was announced last Saturday (1). A complete new floor of 52,000 square feet will be added to the already expanded plant in Long Island City, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of "Big Picture" television sets.

A Micarta material, newly developed for use in radio cabinets and featuring extreme durability and quality appearance, was announced today (Wednesday) by Harold W. Schaefer, Director of Research and Engineering for the Westinghouse Home Radio Division. First utilized in a new model, the Micarta Duo, use of the new cabinet material will bring a 10 per cent saving to the public, Mr. Schaefer said.

"Cabinet Micarta duplicates the deep grain of highly polished mahogany, but it will not splinter, warp, or crack, and its resistance to abrasion, chipping, or denting is more than twice that of standard cabinet woods", Mr. Schaefer said in his announcement.

He pointed out that although Micarta is more expensive per square foot than mahogany, special properties of the new material allow for easier shaping and forming in the manufacture of cabinets so that an overall cost is realized.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, Editor

Founded in 1924

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. Inc.
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May 12, 1948

FCC COMMISSIONER COY TO BE CHIEF SPEAKER AT NAB CONVENTION

Now that the railroad strike is temporarily halted, it looks like there should be a fine turnout at the 26th Annual Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, which gets under way next Monday, May 17th. A large program has been planned and one of the outstanding features will be the Engineering Conference to be held May 19-22.

The Management Conference portion of the Convention will begin with registration on Sunday, May 16, and occupy Monday and Tuesday, May 17 and 18.

The Monday morning session on employee-employer relations will start the ball rolling, and Richard P. Doherty, NAB Director of employee-employer relations will speak on the subject "Controlling Labor Costs".

The discussion of labor problems will be one of the leading features of the Convention, which this year for the first time is divided into two conferences, for top-level management and for engineers.

Also the first morning will carry the employee-employer relations panel, "Unscrambling the Labor Jigsaw Puzzle".

Names of participants in Tuesday afternoon's panel discussion - "Broadcasting - Horizons Unlimited" are as follows:

Frank N. Stanton, President, CBS; Lewis Allen Weiss, Chairman of Board, MBS; Mark Woods, President, ABC; Noran E. Kersta, Director, Television Operations, NBC; Roger Clipp, General Manager, WFIL, Philadelphia; Everett Dillard, President, FMA; Frederic R. Gamble, President, American Association of Advertising Agencies; Clair McCollough, President, WGAL, Lancaster; Charles G. Mortimer, Chairman of the Board, The Advertising Council. Probably also H. J. Hoffman, representative of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and President of the Hoffman Radio Co., Los Angeles, if he can attend.

"Horizons Unlimited" will feature a look into the future of all types of radio, AM, FM, television and facsimile, by the ten men, each of whom has long experience in one or more of the four fields of broadcasting.

Resolutions to be voted on at the convention by the NAB membership will be processed by a committee of five under the chairmanship of W. J. Scripps, Station WWJ, Detroit, Mich.; Members are: Rex G. Howell, Station KFXJ, Grand Junction, Colo.; Leslie Johnson, Station WHBF, Rock Island, Ill.; Arthur Westlund, Station KRE, Berkeley, Cal.; and James Woodruff, Jr., Station WRBL, Columbus, O.

Charles G. Mortimer, Vice President of General Foods Corp. and Chairman of the Board of the Advertising Council, will speak at the Monday (17) luncheon.

The speaker at Tuesday's (18) luncheon is to be Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

A newly revised and restyled draft of the Standards of Practice for American Broadcasters, is to be ready for discussion by NAB members on Monday afternoon (17). The document which had its origin in the 1946 NAB Convention at Chicago, has undergone intensive revision for more than a year. The major alteration in the Standards is the section now headed "The Broadcasters' Creed", which sets forth the purposes of radio broadcasting, for which the main body of the Standards is to serve as a guide. Power to put the Standards into effect has already been delegated to the Board of Directors by the membership.

Members of the FCC attending the convention in addition to Chairman Coy will be Commissioners George E. Sterling and Rosel H. Hyde and possibly Robert F. Jones. Staff members will include Benedict P. Cottone, General Counsel; John A. Willoughby, Acting Chief Engineer; Cyril M. Braum and James E. Barr, heads of the Engineering Department's FM and AM sections respectively, and Hart Cowperthwait, Acting head of the TV Section.

The last four named members of the FCC staff were appointed by Commissioner Coy to take part in the FCC-Industry Roundtable scheduled for Friday afternoon (21) during the Engineering Conference portion of the convention. Royal V. Howard, Director of the NAB Engineering Department will preside at the discussion.

Taking part in the discussion with the FCC engineers will be five radio industry engineers: Neal McNaughten, Assistant Director of NAB's Engineering Department; Orrin W. Towner, Technical Director, WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; J. R. Poppele, Vice-President, WOR-MBS; Frank L. Marx, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, ABC; and Paul A. de Mars, Consultant, Raymond M. Wilmotte, Inc., Washington. All are members of the NAB Engineering Executive Committee and are specialists in many branches of broadcast engineering.

NAB Engineering Director Howard said that the FCC engineers named were chosen as experts, in anticipation of difficult questions to be directed at the panel. Topics are expected to include radio operator licenses, the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, the use of 540 kilocycles, television channels, and many operating subjects.

Actual television broadcasts and an open house at its new \$3,000,000 multi-colored studios will be the highlight of the West Coast Mutual participation in the NAB convention when an inspection trip of the Mutual-Don Lee Broadcasting System studios takes place on Friday evening, May 21. This is being arranged for by Lewis Allen Weiss, Chairman of Mutual and Vice-President and General Manager of Don Lee.

One of the highlights of the social side of the Convention will be a Fiesta at the beautiful home of A. Atwater Kent at Bel Air.

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TOBEY'S RCA-FCC PROBE GETS UNDER WAY

Today's the day (May 12) for the hearings of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to commence. Acting Chairman Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, will start to delve into the policies of the Radio Corporation of America and the Federal Communications Commission, for it was at his instigation that the hearings are being held.

At this writing, C. B. Jolliffe, RCA Executive Vice-President in charge of RCA Laboratories, is expected to be the main witness and will undoubtedly be able to give all the answers to the questions that Senator Tobey will fire at him, particularly with regard to patent ownership and FM policy.

It is also expected at this time that RCA will disclose the names of those to whom TV sets have been loaned which Senator Tobey charged at the hearings on the Johnson Bill earlier in May, were in the hands of several FCC Commissioners and staff members.

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STANDARDIZED TIME URGED AT HOUSE HEARING

Earl Gammons, Vice-President in Charge of Washington Operations for the Columbia Broadcasting System, last Friday again testified in hearings before the House Interstate Commerce subcommittee considering H.R. 2740 by Rep. Joseph O'Hara (R), of Minnesota, and H.R. 2414 by Rep. Emory H. Price, Jr., (D), of Florida, both providing standard time for business in interstate commerce.

He said that a practice of individual communities shifting from standard to daylight time while others remain on standard time has disrupted the broadcasting industry and has inconvenienced the listening public. "To make matters worse", he continued, "it has been necessary to reverse the entire procedure in the Fall of each year when the communities which observe daylight saving revert to standard time."

Mr. Gammons estimated that almost \$200,000 will be spent by CBS this Summer for an additional telephone service and to record and play back all programs to stations located in standard time zones.

"We believe that the only solution to the problem of broadcasters, advertisers, and listeners is the uniform observance of the same time system throughout the entire nation", he said.

Gene Juster, appearing for NBC and Washington Vice President and Frank M. Russell agreed that mandatory uniform time is needed.

NAB Executive Vice President A. D. Willard, Jr. again asked Congress to "establish uniform time within the four time zones of the United States." NAB "considers the need for uniformity to be of such overriding importance to the broadcasting industry", he said, that it will lend its "unqualified support" to H.R. 2740, a bill which provides for uniform standard time.

Recently Mr. Willard told the Senate Commerce Committee of the confusion caused in the broadcasting industry by time changes twice yearly, and asked for uniformity.

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SARNOFF REVEALS MILITARY USES FOR TELEVISION AT AFCA MEETING

Warning that a nation which is complacent, ignoring the swift advances of science, courts disaster and possibly oblivion, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President and Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, declared Monday (10) that any war of the future will be fought with new weapons and without a waiting period for mobilization.

"Recently, it was reported that the United States can build guided missiles capable of reaching any spot on earth", he said. "To think that we alone are capable of its development is to blind ourselves to reality."

General Sarnoff spoke before the second annual meeting of the Armed Forces Communications Association, of which he is President. He read a message from President Truman, who, in wishing the Association success, stated: "This Association's program for maintaining close relations between the Armed Forces and the communications, electronics and photographic industries is an important contribution to the industrial preparedness which must buttress the future security of our country."

Stressing the importance of adapting new developments to military uses "before - instead of after - war comes", General Sarnoff went on to say that "Television is a case in point. We all know that this new science, which combines radio, electronics and photography - fields in which our Association is primarily interested - has almost unlimited possibilities in its application to military as well as to industrial and entertainment activities. No doubt television can be a substantial aid to victory in any future war. The day may come when through television, the Commander-in-Chief in Washington will be able to watch distant military activities and maneuvers, even overseas.

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DEWEY-STASSEN DEBATE WOULD BE BIGGEST RADIO, TV PRIZE

If Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, and former Governor Harold E. Stassen, former of Minnesota, contending Republican presidential candidates agree to a debate over communism, in Oregon, it will be one of the biggest plums yet to fall into the lap of radio and television. As a national political event, it will almost be in a class with the famous Lincoln-Douglass slavery debate in Peoria, Ill., in 1854, which made Lincoln famous.

If the Dewey Stassen bout takes place, it will have to be within the next two weeks as the Oregon primaries are timed for May 21.

There have been previous conflicting reports but according to the latest advices, Governor Dewey has accepted the debate invitation in a wire replying to Dr. Peter H. Odegard, President of Reed College of Portland..

The New Yorker set the issue - "Shall the Communist Party be outlawed?" He suggested a Nationwide broadcast. It is an issue on which he and his Minnesota rival are at bitter odds.

In his town-to-town campaigning, Mr. Dewey has hammered at Stassen's original proposal to outlaw communism. Governor Dewey has demanded that it be kept in the open and under control.

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FRANK MULLEN, NBC, REPORTED NEW HEAD OF GOODWILL STATIONS

Frank E. Mullen was reported by an Associated Press dispatch on Tuesday (May 11) to be planning to resign as Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Co. to become President of Goodwill Stations, Inc. The AP announcement went on to say:

"Sources close to both organizations said a deal had been practically completed for Mr. Mullen, originator of the "Farm and Home Hour" to succeed G. A. Richards as head of Goodwill Stations, which operates WJR in Detroit, WGAR in Cleveland and KMPC in Los Angeles. It was understood Richards might retire from active administration of the stations - all of 50,000 watts power.

"The resignation of Mr. Mullen, who heads NBC's ambitious television operations, is expected to become effective July 1."

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FCC DENIES PETITION OF FOUNDATION CO. FOR WQQW LICENSE

The Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday (May 11) adopted a Memorandum Opinion and Order denying petition of the Foundation Co. of Washington, D.C. requesting that the issues contained in the Commission's order of April 4, 1947, designating for hearing petitioner's application, be enlarged to include issues to determine the qualifications of licensee of Station WQQW, Washington, to continue the operation of that station, and that the Commission institute proceedings for the revocation of the WQQW license, and that the hearing on the revocation be consolidated with the hearing on petitioner's application.

The Foundation Company avers that the licensee of WQQW, its officers, directors and stockholders are not technically, legally, financially and otherwise sufficiently qualified to continue the operation of WQQW and to perform the services proposed in the original application; that the station's management has established its inability to maintain the policies proposed in its original application; that the allegations contained in Foundation's petition for reconsideration of the original WQQW grant were and are sound in that the experience gained from the station's operation conclusively has proved the inadequacy of the technical, legal and financial ability of the licensee to operate WQQW in the public interest and it has now become necessary for the licensee to attempt to reorganize or sell its assets.

The Commission's Opinion concludes with the following:

"In view of the foregoing, we conclude that petitioner has alleged no basis for the institution of revocation proceedings against WQQW or for the inclusion of issues in a proceeding upon petitioner's application looking to a comparative consideration of petitioner's proposed operations and the existing operations of WQQW with a view to termination of the latter's license. When there are conflicting applications which are timely filed, the procedure of comparative consideration is proper. However, inasmuch as petitioner's application was not filed until after Metropolitan's application was granted and Metropolitan had acquired the rights of a grantee, petitioner is not at this time entitled to comparative consideration.

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1. The first part of the report discusses the current state of the world economy and the challenges it faces. It highlights the impact of the global financial crisis and the need for coordinated international action to address the economic downturn.

2. The second part of the report focuses on the role of the United Nations in promoting global development and peace. It examines the progress made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the challenges that remain.

3. The third part of the report discusses the importance of sustainable development and the need to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social justice. It highlights the role of the United Nations in promoting sustainable development and the challenges that remain.

4. The fourth part of the report discusses the role of the United Nations in promoting human rights and the challenges that remain. It highlights the importance of human rights in achieving sustainable development and the need for international action to address human rights violations.

5. The fifth part of the report discusses the role of the United Nations in promoting international law and the challenges that remain. It highlights the importance of international law in maintaining international peace and security and the need for international action to address international law violations.

6. The sixth part of the report discusses the role of the United Nations in promoting global health and the challenges that remain. It highlights the importance of global health in achieving sustainable development and the need for international action to address global health challenges.

7. The seventh part of the report discusses the role of the United Nations in promoting global education and the challenges that remain. It highlights the importance of global education in achieving sustainable development and the need for international action to address global education challenges.

8. The eighth part of the report discusses the role of the United Nations in promoting global science and technology and the challenges that remain. It highlights the importance of global science and technology in achieving sustainable development and the need for international action to address global science and technology challenges.

9. The ninth part of the report discusses the role of the United Nations in promoting global culture and the challenges that remain. It highlights the importance of global culture in achieving sustainable development and the need for international action to address global culture challenges.

10. The tenth part of the report discusses the role of the United Nations in promoting global sports and the challenges that remain. It highlights the importance of global sports in achieving sustainable development and the need for international action to address global sports challenges.

A.T. & T. ENCOURAGES YOUNG BLOOD

In line with A. T. & T.'s policy of giving young men a chance (Leroy Wilson, new A. T. & T. President is 47, A. T. & T.'s youngest president), Kenneth P. Wood, General Information Manager of the Illinois Bell Company, 40 years old, was appointed Assistant Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Charge of Long Lines public relations activities.

The new Assistant Vice-President comes to the Long Lines, which carries the network programs, with eighteen years of experience in the Illinois Bell Company. A native of Chicago, he was graduated with an A.B. degree in English from Wabash College in 1930.

Mr. Wood joined the Illinois Bell Traffic group in Chicago as a Student Assistant shortly after he left college. Later, he became an Assistant District Traffic Superintendent and in April, 1937, he was made Traffic Supervisor in the General Employment Supervisor's office and later in the General Traffic Supervisor's section.

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FCC UNDER PROBE BY HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES GROUP

Representative F. Edward Hebert (D), of Louisiana, charged last week that the Federal Communications Commission granted five broadcasting licenses to an applicant who is "saturated and drenched" in Communist writings, associations and affiliations", and as a result the House Un-American Activities Committee is to investigate the Federal Communications Commission to determine whether the FCC is "part of a Red network". The Committee plans to take no public action on Representative Hebert's request until after an anti-Communist bill it is sponsoring clears the House.

The applicant to whom Representative Hebert referred was Edward Lamb, of Toledo, Ohio, union attorney and President of Record Publishing Company, which publishes the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch, and companies controlled by him, who received construction permits in March for FM stations in Erie, Pa., Mansfield and Springfield, Ohio, and for television outlets in Erie and Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Hebert claimed that these applications were granted to Mr. Lamb in a period of two weeks by the FCC, "which keeps untainted, red-blooded Americans cooling their heels outside their corridors, waiting for decisions and issuances of permits which are never reached."

Files of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Representative Hebert said, show Mr. Lamb "has one of the most expansive records of association with the Communist Party in America." He also wrote a book on "The Planned Economy in Soviet Russia", Representative Hebert said. He said that testimony to this effect was given FCC "so we cannot say they did not know anything about it."

FCC Chairman Wayne Coy stated last Friday that an investigation had been made, even calling in the FBI in an attempt to check information or source of information "that Lamb was a Communist", but found no information to support the charge.

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The first part of the report describes the general situation of the country and the progress of the work. It also mentions the results of the survey and the conclusions drawn from it. The second part of the report deals with the details of the work and the methods used. It also mentions the results of the survey and the conclusions drawn from it. The third part of the report deals with the details of the work and the methods used. It also mentions the results of the survey and the conclusions drawn from it.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the survey show that the country is in a state of general prosperity and that the work is progressing well. The progress of the work is due to the efforts of the people and the help of the government. The results of the survey also show that the country is in a state of general prosperity and that the work is progressing well. The progress of the work is due to the efforts of the people and the help of the government.

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Advance Release
For May 13, 1948

EDUCATORS URGED TO SPEED PLANS FOR SCHOOL FM RADIO STATIONS

Hundreds of additional FM radio broadcasting stations should be established by educators within the next few years to make full use of the 20 channels reserved for educational broadcasting, according to Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, writing in "M for Education", a bulletin just released by the Federal Security Agency. Mr. Coy states that the reserved channels, if left unused, might have to be assigned to commercial broadcasters.

Quoting from Mr. Coy's article, "FFC Views FM Educational Broadcasting":

"To judge the value of this section of the ethereal public domain which the Commission has allocated for education, I suggest a look at the spirited competition which has arisen for assignments in the 80 channels allocated for commercial broadcasting. Although only relatively few FM receivers are in the hands of the public, 400 commercial FM stations are now in operation, 600 are under construction, and 120 applications are pending. This activity is building potential audiences for the FM educational broadcaster. I look for from 2,000 to 3,000 FM stations on the air within the next few years. Eventually the Commission expects FM to supplant AM in all but the sparsely settled rural areas."

In a foreword to the Office of Education publication, John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education in the Federal Security Agency says:

"This second and revised edition of 'FM for Education' presents encouraging evidence of the rapid growth in the utilization of this valuable educational tool since the end of the war. The availability of transmitter equipment and FM receiving sets is no longer a bottleneck. Dozens of colleges, universities, and school systems situated in various parts of the United States have made applications for FM frequencies. As of April 1948 some 100 school systems and colleges were on their way to FM station ownership and operation... It is my confident belief that radio as a tool of education is entering upon a new era in the United States."

The publication invites the attention of teachers of electronics, educational FM station planners, and of State and local school administrators to the facts that FM radio equipment is comparatively inexpensive to install and maintain and that FM offers superior reception and transmission for educational programs. It furnishes suggestions for planning, licensing and utilizing FM educational radio stations owned by schools, colleges, and universities. Experiences of leading educational systems with FM stations are highlighted.

"FM" for Education" (revised) was prepared by Franklin Dunham, Chief of Educational Uses of Radio Section, Office of Education, with the assistance of Ronald R. Lowdermilk and Gertrude G. Broderick. Copies are on sale for 20 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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THREE NEW CBS VICE-PRESIDENTS; OTHER PERSONNEL APPOINTED

Five promotions in the executive personnel of the Columbia Broadcasting were announced last week by Frank Stanton, President. The promotions are directly related to the rapidly expanding television operations of CBS and the integration of television with other broadcasting activities. The changes follow:

Lawrence W. Lowman - Vice President in Charge of Television becomes a Vice President and General Executive.

J. L. Van Volkenburg - Director of Station Administration, becomes Vice President and Director of Television Operations.

J. Kelly Smith - Director of Station Relations, becomes Vice President in Charge of Station Administration.

In addition to general supervision of television coordination, the following will report to Mr. Lowman in his new capacity: the Personnel Relations, Reference and Short Wave Departments.

Mr. Van Volkenburg's responsibilities will embrace all television operations, programming and sales.

Mr. Smith will have supervision over all Columbia-owned stations, Radio Sales, Cooperative Program Sales and CBS Housewives Protective League Programs.

(Note to Editors: Radio Sales is a corporate title. Please note use of caps.)

William A. Schudt, Jr., Eastern Division Manager of Station Relations for CBS was appointed Director of Station Relations, succeeding J. Kelly Smith who was promoted to Vice President in charge of Station Administration.

Edward E. Hall has been appointed Eastern Division Manager, succeeding Mr. Schudt.

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FCC PROPOSES REVISED TV ALLOCATIONS; SETS HEARING FOR JUNE 14

As a result of hearing and oral argument, the Federal Communications Commission made effective, as of June 14, 1948, its proposed rule making of August 14, 1947, which will

1. Abolish sharing of television channels by certain non-broadcast services because of interference problems.

2. Delete television channel No. 1 (44-50 megacycles) and assign it to Non-Government Fixed and Mobile Services which have been sharing television channels.

3. Allocate the band 72-76 megacycles, now a source of television interference, to the fixed services on condition that no interference will be caused to television.

In consequence, the Commission proposes to revise the table of allocations of the 12 remaining television channels to service areas throughout the nation. At the same time, it has ordered an en banc hearing, beginning September 20, 1948, in the matter of utilizing frequencies in the 475-890 megacycle band for monochrome or color television broadcasting, or both.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be carefully documented to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes recording dates, amounts, and the nature of the transactions.

In the second section, the author outlines the procedures for reconciling bank statements with the company's internal records. This process is crucial for identifying any discrepancies and ensuring that the books are balanced. The document provides a step-by-step guide to this process, highlighting common pitfalls and how to avoid them.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of the accounting department in providing timely and accurate financial reports to management. It stresses the need for clear communication and collaboration between the accounting team and other departments to ensure that all necessary information is gathered and analyzed correctly.

The final section discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews to maintain the highest standards of financial reporting. It outlines the responsibilities of the audit committee and provides recommendations for improving the overall effectiveness of the financial reporting process.

Under present allocations, there are 13 television channels below 216 megacycles. All except No. 6 (82-88 Mc.) are shared by various other services. Evidence introduced at the hearing by both the Commission and private parties showed beyond any doubt that the joint use of television channels was not feasible. As a result, the sharing of all television channels is to be abandoned.

In order to fill the needs of Non-Government Fixed and Mobile Services which have been sharing television channels, it is necessary to make television channel No. 1 (44-50 Mc.) available for their operation, and to restrict the use of the 72-76 megacycle band (between television channels 4 and 5) to fixed services on an engineering basis which will not be a source of interference to television. Only one of the presently 96 licensed or otherwise authorized television stations is assigned to channel 1, and of the 229 applicants only two seek that channel.

Twenty-four FM stations currently operating in the "low band" would be affected by the FCC's decision to assign that area - 44-50 mc., formerly TV Channel 1 - to the non-government, fixed and mobile services, and the Commission said these stations' "continued temporary operation . . . may be authorized until Dec. 31, 1948, or until a sub-allocation of this band to the fixed and mobile services has been made final and effective by the Commission, whichever date is earlier."

The stations affected by the FCC decision are as follows (all of the commercial and some of the non-commercial stations already are operating in the high band as well as in low):

FM Inventor Edwin H. Armstrong's W2XMN, Alpine, N.J.; WTIC-FM and WDRC-FM, Hartford, Conn.; WGNB and WEFM, Chicago; WOWO-FM, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; WABW, Indianapolis; WMNE, Portland, Me.; WBZ-FM, Boston; WBZA-FM, Springfield and WGTR, Worcester, Mass.; WWJ-FM, Detroit, Mich.; WNBF-FM, Binghamton, N.Y.; WQXR-FM and WABF, New York; WHEM, Rochester, N.Y.; WBCA, Schenectady, N.Y.; WELD, Columbus, Ohio; WFIL-FM, Philadelphia, and KDKA-FM, Pittsburgh. Non-commercial FM stations: KALW, San Francisco, Cal.; WBEZ, Chicago, Ill.; WBKY, Lexington, Ky.; and WBOE, Cleveland, Ohio.

It is understood that complaints are already reaching Capitol Hill with regard to "kicking" FM out of this 44-50 Mc. band as of December 31, because it is felt that it will impede FM network relaying since manufacturers say tubes and equipment for high-band relays won't be available for a year.

Meanwhile, the Commission proposes to revise its table of allocations of the 12 television channels below 216 megacycles. A hearing in this matter will be held before the Commission en banc beginning June 14.

As far as network programming of FM stations is concerned, the FCC believes that, in general, common carrier facilities will be used for this purpose. It is proposing a modification of its rule to permit intercity relaying of FM programs on frequencies allocated for FM studio-link-transmitter purposes (940-952 megacycles). At the same time, it points out that there is nothing in its rules to prevent FM stations in the 88-108 Mc. band from rebroadcasting the programs of other FM stations, as is presently being done.

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My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]
[Address]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]
[Address]

DON LEE TV STATION GETS COMMERCIAL LICENSES: MBS BOARD TO MEET

Lewis Allen Weiss, Board Chairman of the Mutual Broadcasting System and Executive Vice-President of Don Lee, has announced that Don Lee's Hollywood-Los Angeles television station, KTSL on Channel 2, has extended its operational schedule to a permanent weekly programming basis, marking a major development in progress of television on the Pacific Coast. This also marks the second Mutual affiliate in one month to operate a video station on a permanent schedule, WGN-TV having started its regular operations in Chicago in April.

Plans for extended program operations will be effected immediately and the station identification will be switched from the W6XAO call letters to KTSL, the latter taken from the initials of the station owner, Thomas S. Lee, President of the pioneer Don Lee organization. W6XAO went on the air December 23, 1931, and is said to be the oldest station in the U.S. still operating on a regular program schedule.

The transmitter, now located atop 1700 foot Mt. Lee, will be moved to Lee Park, formerly Deer Park on Mt. Wilson, along with the KHF-FM transmitter which also is located on Mt. Lee. Looking forward to this future expansion, the Don Lee organization purchased 120 acre Deer Park on Mt. Wilson several years ago. Elevation of this site is 5800 feet.

However, the new half million dollar production studios on Mt. Lee will be used for many originations, together with the facilities now being completed in the new three million dollar Don Lee television radio studios to be finished this Summer at 1313 North Vine Street.

"Receipt of the new license after so many years' effort is a source of great satisfaction to our entire organization", Mr. Weiss said, "and it will serve as a stimulus to even greater effort now in the fields of studio and remote production."

There are approximately 14,000 tele receivers in the KTSL looking area. It will continue to operate on Channel 2, at 55.25 megacycles for video and 59.75 for audio.

Mr. Weiss' announcement was made two weeks prior to the annual MBS Board of Directors' meeting, to be held in the new \$3,000,000 Hollywood studios on May 19.

An outline of the Mutual network's activities will be given to the approximately 500 MBS affiliated station owners who will be in Los Angeles attending the annual affiliates meeting on Wednesday evening, May 19, as well as the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, May 16-21.

Mutual executives who will attend the NAB sessions include: Edgar Kobak; Robert D. Swezey, Vice-President and General Manager; E.P.H. James, Vice-President in charge of Advertising, Promotion and Research; Robert A. Schmid, Vice-President in Charge of Station Relations; E. M. Johnson, Director of Engineering; James Mahoney and Robert Carpenter, station relations field representatives and others.

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LONG LINES STRIKE TRUCE SAVES RADIO NETWORKS

The 23,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Long Lines telephone workers decided last Saturday not to strike immediately. This was a break for the radio networks for the A. T. & T. long distance telephone lines connect the broadcasting stations which carry the network programs.

The A. T. & T. agreed Tuesday (11) to take part in negotiations in Washington today on work~~s~~ contract despite the fact that they had originally opposed shifting negotiations session to Washington. The Uniont, through its president, had said that the Union would attend the Washington conference whether or not the A. T. & T. appeared or not.

The contract for the long distance workers expired last Saturday. The workers are asking a 30-cent hourly wage boost. The Mediation Service said the union had assured the Government there will be no strike "pending the outcome of the Washington negotiations."

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NEGROES PROTEST TRUMAN-PETRILLO CONSTITUTION HALL DEBUT

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of New York City, last week-end asked James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, AFL, not to stage the Federation's second annual free music appreciation program in Constitution Hall because of the past policies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, owner of the hall, in barring its use by Negro artists.

Last week Mr. Petrillo visited President Truman at the White House to invite him and his family to a free concert sponsored by the union May 25th at Constitution Hall in Washington. Mr. Truman accepted on behalf of his wife and his daughter Margaret.

Petrillo said the Musicians' Union has set aside \$1,736,721 for free music appreciation programs throughout the United States. The May 25 concert in Washington will be the first the National Symphony Orchestra will play.

Last year, Mr. Petrillo said, the musicians gave \$1,444,700 for 10,495 performances at veterans' hospitals, civic gatherings and other community projects. He said the money came out of the royalty fund on phonograph records which has since been outlawed by the Taft-Hartley law.

The Negro association urged Mr. Petrillo "not to sponsor concerts in any hall where Negro artists and union members may not appear."

The Association recalled that use of the hall was denied to Marian Anderson, contralto, in 1939, and to Hazel Scott, pianist, wife of Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. in 1945. Later the D.A.R. allowed the Tuskegee Institute choir to sing in the hall, but without pay. The D.A.R. thus avoided setting a precedent, the hall management said.

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CIO ASKS FCC FORBID "CENSORING" BY RADIO

In connection with a hearing last Friday with regard to the Federal Communications Commission's decision in the "Port Huron" case in which WHLS was denied a renewal of its license, the Congress of Industrial Organizations asked the FCC on Monday (10) to confirm its tentative decision in the "Port Huron case". This decision was to the effect that a radio station licensee may not - State libel laws to the contrary notwithstanding - "censor" the content of a political broadcast, by amendment or elimination or by denial of its facilities for discussions in which the arguments of the candidates are punctuated with personal references, either defamatory or libelous or both.

The CIO, and its Political Action Committee, in a statement issued Monday, declared:

"We feel that the principles set forth in the Port Huron case not only pave the way for greater freedom of political discussion in radio but also represent an important step toward giving workers' organizations more equitable access to the country's broadcasting facilities.

"Official representatives of the CIO, and in particular candidates for political office within its ranks are willing to accept the responsibility for allegedly libelous statements which may result in court action."

Radio station operators in several States, however, have opposed the Commission's action and many legal arguments challenging the FCC decision have been presented, among them a statement from CBS Executive Vice President Joseph H. Ream who contended that the Port Huron principles would "go much farther than is necessary or desirable in order to avoid discrimination among candidates - in fact, so far that political discussion on the air may be drastically curtailed."

Also a brief was presented by Don Petty, General Counsel of the National Association of Broadcasters, who pointed out that "requiring radio stations to permit political candidates to broadcast libelous statements is not necessary as a means of insuring that all qualified candidates have equal access to radio station facilities."

Texas State stood pat in its intention to hold radio stations responsible for libelous remarks contained in political broadcasts despite FCC's Port Huron decision.

Charles V. Wayland, attorney for KIDO, Boise, said KIDO and four other Idaho stations are being sued for \$100,000 each as a result of transcribed political speech of Senator Glen Taylor (D), of Idaho, who threatened to report stations to FCC if they didn't carry it. He asked for clarification of Act.

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The Cuban Government seized the Communist radio station last week for reasons of public security. The government said the station had been broadcasting messages in code, "the nature of which it is not convenient to divulge for reasons of security."

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry must be supported by proper documentation, such as receipts or invoices. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes both qualitative and quantitative approaches, as well as the use of statistical tools to interpret the results. The goal is to provide a comprehensive overview of the research methodology.

The third part of the document presents the findings of the study. It details the trends observed in the data and discusses the implications of these findings for the field. The author also addresses any limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a statement of the author's conclusions. It reiterates the significance of the research and the value of the data presented.

SOME FCC TIME-SHARING PROBLEMS AND HEADACHES RESOLVED

The Federal Communications Commission announced Monday (10) a Decision and Order of Modification of License and Order to Show Cause, which, among other things, resolves time-sharing problems of certain New Jersey-Pennsylvania standard broadcast stations. It involves the following actions:

Severed and granted the application of Valley Broadcasting Corp. for a new station at Allentown, Pa., to operate on 790 kc., with 500 watts day, 1 KW night.

Separated from the proceedings and consolidated the applications of Camden Broadcasting Co., Camden, N.J., Ranulf Compton, d/b as Radio WKDN, Camden, N.J., and Independence B/cg Co. (WHAT) Philadelphia, for a new station to operate on 800 kc., 1 KW, daytime; granted the Compton application and denied the other two.

Granted renewals of license to WOAX, Inc. (WTNJ), Trenton, and Radio Industries Broadcast Co. (WCAP), Asbury Park, and conditionally denied license renewal of The City of Camden (WCAM), Camden, N.J., giving latter 60 days in which to show that it has exclusive control of its station and is financially and technically able to make equipment changes and operate full time.

Denied applications for modification of licenses to WOAX, Inc. (WTNJ), Camden, Radio Industries Broadcast Co. (WCAP), Asbury Park, and The City of Camden (WCAM), Camden.

Proposed to modify the temporary license of The City of Camden, (WCAM), Camden, N.J., to change from 1310 kc., 500 watts, S-WCAP and WTNJ, to 1310 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Modified license of Radio Industries Broadcast Co. (WCAP), Asbury Park, N.J., to change from 1310 kc., 500 watts, S-WCAM and WTNJ, to 1310 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Modified license of WOAX, Inc. (WTNJ), Trenton, to change from 1310 kc., 500 watts, S-WCAM and WCAP, to 1300 kc., 250 watts, daytime.

Modified license of Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co. (WTEL), Philadelphia, to change from 1340 kc, 250 w, S-WHAT, to 860 kc, 250 watts, daytime, effective upon determination of the proceedings on the Order to Show Cause why WHAT's license should not be modified.

Ordered Independence B/cg Co. (WHAT), Philadelphia, to Show Cause why its license should not be modified from 1340 kc, 100 watts, S-WTEL to 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, and permitted WTEL to intervene and show why its license should not be modified to 1340 kc, 250 watts, in lieu of WHAT.

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ROBERTS, K.C. STAR PUBLISHER, WON'T SUPPORT SEN. CAPPER

Roy A. Roberts, publisher of the powerful Kansas City Star, openly opposed the re-election of the venerable Senator Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas. Addressing University of Kansas students, Mr. Roberts said:

"I have tried to be kind to Arthur Capper. I love him. But I don't want to have a man 80 or 90 years old representing us in writing the treaty that will affect you students and my grandson."

Senator Capper, who long has been a thorn in the side of the broadcasters with his perpetual bill to prohibit press and radio liquor advertising, opposed for renomination by former Gov. Andrew Schoeppel, is ranking majority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He recently announced his candidacy.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Waldrop Speaks His Piece On Free Radio
 (George E. Sokolsky, "Washington Times Herald")

Freedom is fast disappearing in most places. It could disappear here. The other day I was reading the testimony of my friend, Frank Waldrop, of the Washington Times-Herald.

Frank is what might be called a zealous barger-inner. He likes to fight for freedom and therefore he went down to lay the FCC low, because the FCC has a way of seeking to limit freedom on the air by holding that those who own radio stations must not use them to express an editorial opinion.

It is all right for a movie actor to interrupt a comedy to read an editorial which his gag-writer prepared on what is right and wrong. It is all right for a so-called commentator to be-labor the public with irresponsible editorial opinion that no newspaper in this country would publish.

It is all right for an atheist or a Communist or a Republican, Democrat, or Catholic, Protestant or Jew to use radio time to express private opinions for public consumption.

But not the owner of the station. By becoming a licensee of the FCC, he has lost his inalienable right to express his mind.

I suppose that it would be correct for him to go to somebody-else's station to speak his piece, but not on his own.

Frank Waldrop went down to the FCC and landed this haymaker:

"In the order aforementioned you (FCC) say that 'a truly free radio cannot be used to advocate the causes of the licensee', and offer in justification the instruction of Congress that you regulate broadcasting 'in public interest, necessity or convenience.' How does it serve the public interest, necessity or convenience to forbid the broadcaster the right to be an advocate?"

The trouble with Frank is that he is too logical. The next question he might ask is why Wayne Coy and his colleagues on the FCC give wave lengths to the wrong kinds of people and take them away from sound people.

That might raise a lot of arguments, but I only want to cite this as an example of how vigilant it is necessary for the American people to be if they do not want to lose their freedom.

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Suggests Coy May Be Drafted For Campaign
 (Jerry Klutz in "Washington Post")

The Administration is looking for several top-drawer people to sparkplug the President's campaign for reelection through the Democratic National Committee - several who are politically wise and alert like Wayne Coy, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. In fact, it wouldn't be too much of a surprise if the Administration tried to tap Coy for a high political post.

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TRADE NOTES

Commissioner Paul A. Walker of the Federal Communications Commission is expected to leave about May 24th for Stockholm, where he will head the U. S. observers at the Consultative Committee on International Telephone which convenes there from June 7 to 22. He expects to return to this country about July 7.

Marion Claire, Director of WGNB, WGN's frequency modulation outlet, was elected to the Board of Directors of the FM Association at a recent meeting in Washington. In addition to serving on the Board, she was unanimously elected Chairman of the FMA's 1948 convention to be held in Chicago in September.

Appointment of F. D. Meadows as Merchandise Manager of the Broadcast Audio Group of the RCA Engineering Products Department has just been announced by the department. He replaces R. A. Elliot, who has transferred to the RCA International Division for a South American assignment. In his new position, Mr. Meadows will supervise the merchandising of RCA's complete line of broadcast audio equipment.

In response to requests from manufacturers and users of electron tubes, the National Bureau of Standards has established standards and equipment for testing and certifying small fixed standards of capacitance ranging in value from 100 down to 0.001 micro-microfarads. This work, under the direction of Dr. Charles Moon, has involved the development of a series of primary reference standards and the construction of several fixed secondary standards and variable capacitors.

The Arlington County (Va. across the river from Washington, D.C.) Tuesday night denied an application to build a 400-foot television tower in the county's Country Club Row area.

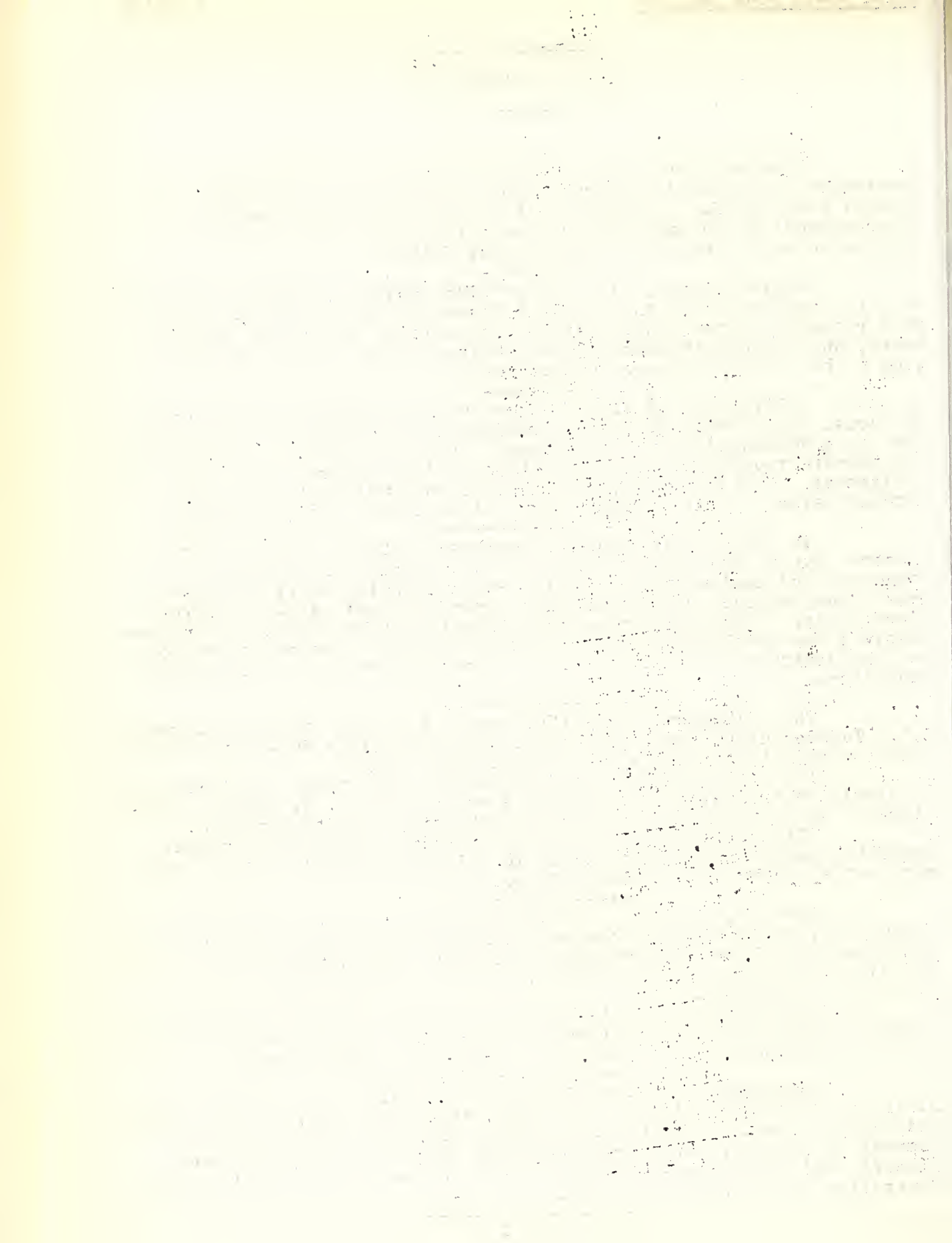
The application for a use permit to construct the tower and a television transmitter building was made by the A. B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., to transmit television programs for Station WTTG.

Although they denied the use permit, County Board members urged the DuMont company to locate in Arlington County if some other more satisfactory area could be found.

Harry M. Plotkin, Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, has been designated to temporarily head the Law Department Broadcast Division. He will serve until September 1, by which time it is expected that a permanent appointment will be made to fill the position.

Max Goldman, Assistant Division Chief of the Litigation and Administration Division, will serve as Acting Assistant General Counsel of that Division until Mr. Plotkin resumes his regular post.

Appointment of J. C. Farley as General Manager of the Radio Division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa. was announced over the week-end by H. Ward Zimmer, Vice President in charge of company operations. Mr. Farley has been associated with Sylvania Electric and its predecessors since 1922 and in 1946 he was appointed Controller of the Radio Division.



The Washington Television Circulation Committee representing the three operating television stations in Washington has announced that there are 10,800 television sets installed and operating in the Washington area as of May 1. The announced figure, based on data compiled by the Electric Institute of Washington and stations WMAL-TV, WNBW and WTTG, represents the largest local increase in sets installed in any one month.

Radio Station WINX announced Tuesday (11) that it now has in regular operation two 250-watt booster transmitters, in addition to its main 250-watt transmitter.

A spokesman said that this marks the first time that any standard radio broadcast station has operated simultaneously more than one booster on a single frequency.

The transmitter and both boosters are connected by microwave link, which helps to reduce interference in the station's new coverage area.

A concerted effort to rally the forces of industry and broadcasting behind its move to obtain a census of radio receiver ownership in the 1950 Decennial Census was undertaken Tuesday (May 11) by the FM Association.

Following published reports that the Bureau of the Census was planning to exclude a count of radio set ownership in the next general census, the FM Association Board of Directors voted unanimously, at a meeting in Washington last week, to formally request such a count of the Census Bureau.

A serious slump in the sale of radio receiving sets on the home market, blamed on purchase tax increases, has produced a crisis in the industry, a London AP points out. The tax has increased from 33-1/3 per cent to 66-2/3 percent in the 1st two Government budgets. The Radio Industry Council, representing the manufacturers, has appealed to Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to reconsider the budget purchase tax proposals as they affect the industry.

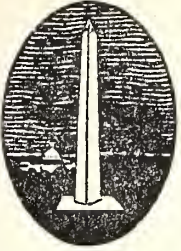
As a result of the slump in sales, more than 10,000 of the 55,000 radio equipment factory workers have been dismissed or given notice. The council is pressing for a reduction in the purchase tax back to 22-1/3 per cent and for the abolition of the tax on television receivers, valves and tubes.

Public relations and advertising via television has been included in the forum topics to be discussed at the First International Public Relations Institute to be held at the American University in Washington, D. C., from May 24 through May 27.

Public relations experts from Great Britain, the Netherlands and other nations will attend the conference to exchange public relations ideas, covering all media. The forum on television is headed by Dr. Albert F. Murray, Washington consulting engineer.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W. Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, Editor

Founded in 1924

NATIONAL BROADCASTING
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
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MAY 21 1948

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May 19, 1948

FCC O.K. OF CBS-WASHINGTON POST CAPITAL DEAL HELD CERTAIN

With Wayne Coy, formerly connected with the Washington Post, and now Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the chances are believed good for FCC approval for permission to build and operate a television station on Channel No. 12, thus expanding and further developing radio and television services in Washington.

The FCC will be asked for approval to transfer the WTOP license and the construction permit for WTOP-FM to a new corporation, to be owned 55 percent by the Post, and 45 percent by the Columbia Broadcasting System. This corporation will operate WTOP, the CBS 50,000 watt AM station in Washington, WTOP-FM, and a television station, providing the FCC will grant authority for construction and operation of a television station on Channel No. 12.

Applications are being prepared for prompt submission to the FCC. All plans are contingent upon FCC approval.

On completion of the transaction the Columbia Broadcasting System will continue to operate a Washington news staff and Washington office for the service of the network.

Commenting on the announcement, Frank Stanton, President of CBS, said, "The entry of the Washington Post into large-scale radio operations in the nation's capital constitutes an outstanding contribution to the sound expansion of radio broadcasting. The management of the Post is universally recognized for outstanding position of leadership in the newspaper field, and with its prior experience in radio will bring exceptional talents in all important developmental years immediately ahead.

Phillip L. Graham, President and Publisher of the Washington Post, said, "We are pleased to become associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System in providing an expanded broadcast service in Washington. With Columbia's long and enviable record in radio, and extensive experience in television, we look forward to rapid development of an outstanding public service in these fields."

It is contemplated that, upon completion of the transaction, The Washington Post will dispose of its presently owned radio stations, WINX and WINX-FM in Washington. It was only last week (as carried in our May 12 issue) that WINX announced it was now using three 250-watt transmitters to more adequately cover the metropolitan D.C. area. This attracted wide interest as it is the first operation of its kind in the country and more or less establishes it as a network. WINX moved its main transmitter from downtown Washington to Arlington, Va., across the Potomac, and established its other boosters at its downtown site and at Rock Creek Park in the Chevy Chase-Bethesda-Silver Springs area of Maryland. WINX claims its nighttime coverage has been increased about 200% via the booster system.

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BREWER ADDS ANOTHER FM TO GROWING MASS. RADIO, NEWS DOMAIN

There were big doings on Cape Cod when Basil Brewer, dynamic New England broadcaster and publisher (who apparently not many know really hails from President Truman's native State) added another FM station to his streamlined little group of Massachusetts radio stations and newspapers. This time it was WCOB-FM (94.3 meg.) at West Yarmouth.

In addition to this, Mr. Brewer, now has WOCB, standard wave station at West Yarmouth, WNBH, at New Bedford, and WNBH-FM, plus two live newspapers - the New Bedford Times and the Cape Cod Standard Times.

In the dedication of WOCB-FM dignitaries of State, County and towns brought greetings and congratulations at a program in the West Yarmouth studio.

Acclaimed as further proof of the booming assets of the Cape and Islands, the station broadcast the program on both its AM and FM facilities.

A studio audience heard Governor Robert F. Bradford describe the event as "a symbol of the leadership and ingenuity which long ago placed Massachusetts in the forefront of industrious and prosperous States."

A switch activating the FM transmitter was thrown at 2:30 P.M. by State Senator Edward C. Stone of Oyster Harbors, who hailed the inauguration of FM as a proof of the owner's faith in the future.

Saluting the new station, Governor Bradford said:

"The inaugural of Radio Station WOCB-FM, serving Cape Cod, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard with the most advanced method of radio broadcasting, is an occasion in which I am very proud to participate.

"I see in this new enterprise a symbol of the leadership and ingenuity which long ago placed Massachusetts in the forefront of industrious and prosperous States and has kept her there since . . . Unlike some of the younger members of this nation, Massachusetts' wealth is not in its unexplored acres of its untapped physical resources, but in our ability to 'make the best with what we have', a philosophy which, as World War II demonstrated, is certain to win over all obstacles.

"Our greatness lies in the skills and character of our people, the excellence of the Commonwealth as a place in which to live and develop, and the overall skill with which we employ these incomparable assets.

"WOCB-FM represents a development particularly appropriate to this combination. The Cape and Islands are famed for the tried and proven character of their residents and for the beauties that nature bequeathed their sea-bordered shores. The forebears of your people carried to the world the rugged honesty and self-reliance and physical fortitude. Blended with these has been the growing artistic and

literary free expression of their descendants and of thousands of Summer visitors.

"I commend Basil Brewer, owner of WOCB-FM for the foresight and leadership which have made this occasion possible. Southeastern Massachusetts has taken another stride along the path of progress, and I extend my best wishes to WOCB-FM for a long and useful existence."

David J. Shurtleff is the new Manager of Station WOCB-FM.

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STASSEN-DEWEY DEBATE IS CONTRAST TO THAT OF LINCOLN-DOUGLAS

Whereas it took weeks and months for the now famous Lincoln-Douglas debate to filter through the country, that of Governor Thomas E. Dewey and ex-Governor Harold E. Stassen was brought instantly to probably millions of people in their nation-wide radio hour-long debate on communism last Monday night (17) via the radio.

According to whose side you were on, might have swayed your opinion as to who won the debate but in the opinion of most people, it seemed to come out pretty nearly a draw. The actual decision as to who brought forth the best points of the issue under consideration, namely, "Shall the Communist Party in the United States Be Outlawed?" won't be handed down until Friday, when 300,000 or so Republicans are eligible to cast primary ballots in Oregon.

Both Republican candidates for President made good impressions over the air and appeared very much at ease and natural.

Mr. Stassen contended last night (May 18) in a speech to an audience in Roseburg, Oregon, that the "combination of opposition has directed its full force on this Oregon primary. An unprecedented amount of newspaper advertising, billboards, radio time, paid campaign workers, and contacts, have put on a tremendous opposing campaign."

The Communist party's request Tuesday (18) for free radio time in which to reply to views brought up in the debate Monday night between Governor Dewey and Harold Stassen, received a prompt consent from the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The same request to the American Broadcasting Company, another network that carried the debate, "probably" will be acted upon today (19), a spokesman said. The National Broadcasting Company, which also put the debate on the air, said it had received no request for time.

Mutual offered the half-hour tonight (19) from 10 to 10:30 when "Opinionaire" is carried. Since the program presents issues through debates, the party's speakers would meet opposing views, and while the time was accepted by the Communist party, at this time the speakers who would present the "pros" and "cons" on the subject of the Mundt-Nixon bill.

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STATE DEPT. PRESS GREEK INQUIRY RE CBS CORRESPONDENT MURDER

George Polk, whose trussed-up body was found floating in the bay off Salonika, Greece, last Sunday, had formerly been employed as a correspondent by The New York Herald Tribune and covered the White House and State Department, which latter department is seeking to find an explanation from Greece for his brutal murder. Mr. Polk was a correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System overseas.

Officials of the CBS said that every effort would be made to uncover the facts of Mr. Polk's death. Davidson Taylor, Vice-President of the System, ordered Winston Burdett, CBS correspondent in Rome, to fly to Salonika and make an independent investigation.

Frank Stanton, President of the radio chain, and William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board, sent messages of condolence to Mr. Polk's mother, Mrs. A. R. Polk of Kirkwood, Mo., and made arrangements to fly her to Athens, where her son is to be buried.

Constantin Rentis, Minister of Public Order, posted a reward of 25 million drachmae (about \$25,000) on Monday for information leading to the arrest of the slayers of Mr. Polk.

Authoritative sources said the police were working on the theory that Mr. Polk made contact with the Communist underground in Salonika and spent several hours in a Communist hideout before he was shot and dumped into the bay. It is understood that he received several threatening messages.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has just issued some excerpts from the last dispatch (May 4) received from George Polk, which are as follows:

"The Greek situation is neither all black nor all white. Certainly, in comparison with Soviet-dominated Balkan countries, Greece is wonderfully free. Yet, judged by United States standards, Greece is sadly lacking in some of Democracy's better features. Perhaps the best descriptive color for Greece is grey.

"It is only fair to report, that for a country fighting a civil war, Greece enjoys remarkable freedom. Yet Greece is in the grip of politicians who are amazingly unwilling to serve anybody except themselves. Black market dealings constitute one of the biggest businesses in the country.

"As an example of how the Greek government really feels about freedom of the press, there's the interesting case of a Dutch correspondent whose legation in Athens recently applied for a visa for him.

"The Greek Press Ministry granted the visa, but bluntly informed the Netherlands legation that 'one unfriendly' story from the Dutch reporter and he'd lose his visiting permit. The moral is just that Holland is not providing funds to Greece, and money talks in Greece as elsewhere.

"I don't think the Greek government would dare interfere officially with an American correspondent - at least not at present. So the Greek government looks differently to different people.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the specific results of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific results of the work. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field of research, the second section deals with the results of the work in the field of education, and the third section deals with the results of the work in the field of administration.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of research, and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of education and administration.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of research, and the second section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of education and administration.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the summary of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the summary of the work in the field of research, and the second section deals with the summary of the work in the field of education and administration.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the appendix. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the appendix in the field of research, and the second section deals with the appendix in the field of education and administration.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the bibliography. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the bibliography in the field of research, and the second section deals with the bibliography in the field of education and administration.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the index. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the index in the field of research, and the second section deals with the index in the field of education and administration.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the conclusion. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusion in the field of research, and the second section deals with the conclusion in the field of education and administration.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the final remarks. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the final remarks in the field of research, and the second section deals with the final remarks in the field of education and administration.

"Lacking official guts to attack us openly, the Greek officials are working behind the scenes to get certain American reporters transferred, or fired, etc. For example, I've never been reproached by the numerous Greek Press Ministry officials whom I see constantly. Yet, the Greek Press Ministry has been actively seeking to discredit me for some time.

"In my opinion, a reasonable United States attitude, in view of the practical circumstances, would be to accept the sovereign Greek government as it is, cooperate with it for mutual advantage, and not mention the gobbledegook about Greek democracy.

"The alternative to such a realistic United States attitude is to mean what we say about Greek democracy which is obtainable only by forcing major changes within Athens political circles. If such an alternative attitude is adopted, we would have as allies about six and three-quarter millions out of seven million Greeks. Certainly American policy in Greece is not fooling the Greeks. They know this East-West war, and they are in the front lines.

"Certainly, likewise, American policy in Greece is not fooling the Russians. Certainly, American policy in Greece is not fooling American reporters. That leaves only the American people to be fooled on what and why the United States is active in Greece.

"I think it is time that the nonsense of fooling Americans ceased. One thing is clear . . . where there is so much smoke, fanned by so many reporters, there's hot fire."

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USE OF COMMON ANTENNA TO BE PERMITTED

The Federal Communications Commission last week ordered that its rules and regulations with respect to the use of a common antenna by one or more standard broadcast stations or by one or more standard broadcast stations and a station of any other class of service, be amended to permit the simultaneous use of the same antenna or antenna structure. The new rule is effective June 21st.

Prerequisites to an authorization for simultaneous use are:

- 1) Submission of complete verified engineering data showing that satisfactory operation of each station will be obtained without adversely affecting the operation of the other station.
- 2) Compliance with Section 3.45 (a) and (b) of FCC rules with respect to the minimum antenna height or field intensity for each standard broadcast station concerned.

In what the stations believed was the first arrangement to take advantage of the change, WQQW, Washington, D. C., and WFAX, Falls Church, Va., announced plans for common use of WQQW's AM tower at Falls Church.

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Announcement of the winners of the WOR-New York Herald Tribune High School Journalism Award will take place on Friday, June 11. Winners of the journalism contest are to be guest reporters of Station WOR and the New York Herald Tribune at the Republican and Democratic Conventions in June and July.

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1914

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...

Very respectfully,
J. H. ...

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...

Very respectfully,
J. H. ...

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...

Very respectfully,
J. H. ...

NAB CONVENTION GETS UNDER WAY; RADIO CODE TAKEN UP

One of the highlights at the opening session of the 26th Annual Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, was the discussion of adoption of the "Standard of Practice" - a code for radio station operators. During the past two years there has been much discussion and controversy over this code of ethics for broadcasting which has been somewhat changed from its original form to its present one. Judge Justin Miller, President of the NAB, reiterated a warning that lack of self-regulation by the industry might lead to Government regulation and even Government broadcasting.

Restriction on the frequency of commercial announcements is one of the big issues in the code. The draft code, a product of protracted revision and compromise, calls for the avoidance in news broadcasts of sensationalism and unnecessary morbid details, inappropriate advertising sponsorship and commercials intermingled with news.

There was so little dissent at the open forum held Monday (May 17) that Ted Cott of Station WNEW, New York, offered a resolution urging the Board of Directors to adopt the code at a meeting today (Wednesday). The resolution was adopted by a voice vote.

The New York Times writes about the radio code editorially as follows:

"Acceptance of a new code of standards by the membership of the National Association of Broadcasters, meeting in convention in Los Angeles, must be viewed with mixed emotions. As a gesture toward self-regulation and self-improvement, it can be welcomed as a step far preferable to further government regulation of radio programming. But as a real effort to clean radio's house of the abuses of excessive commercialism, it will mean very little to the average listener.

"Consideration of the code started more than two years ago in the wake of widespread criticism of radio's subservience to the advertising plug. Originally, a strong code with effects noticeable to the listener was proposed, but under the pressure of diverse interests, it was steadily weakened. The version offered in Los Angeles now substantially affirms the status quo in broadcasting, and indeed, in many particulars, is less stringent than the standards followed by the more progressive individual stations and networks. An added weakness is that the NAB has made no provision for the enforcement of its own code.

"But the code's chief importance lies less in the words that the NAB has put on paper than in its intangible effects on broadcasting. Certainly the mere fact that the radio broadcasters, in drawing up a code, have had to subject themselves to self-criticism and self-analysis is a healthy and constructive move for so influential an industry. But the danger comes if the broadcasters, having finally agreed on a measure, now believe that their job is finished. The pursuit of higher standards must be a continuing function of a medium having access to the nation's ear and mind.

Dear Mr. [Name],

I have received your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter of the [Name] and am sorry to hear that you are having trouble with it. I will try to help you in any way I can.

I have spoken to the [Name] and they have agreed to [Name] the matter. I will let you know the results of my efforts.

I am sorry that I cannot do more for you at this time, but I will do everything in my power to help you.

I am sure that you will understand my position and that I am doing the best I can for you.

I am very sorry that I cannot do more for you at this time, but I will do everything in my power to help you.

I am sure that you will understand my position and that I am doing the best I can for you.

I am very sorry that I cannot do more for you at this time, but I will do everything in my power to help you.

I am sure that you will understand my position and that I am doing the best I can for you.

I am very sorry that I cannot do more for you at this time, but I will do everything in my power to help you.

Yours truly,

[Name]

RMA REPORTS ON 1947 TV DISTRIBUTION

A total of 162,181 television receivers were shipped to 21 States and the District of Columbia during 1947, the Radio Manufacturers' Association revealed Monday, May 17, in the first authoritative industry report on the distribution of TV sets among TV broadcasting areas.

About half of these TV sets were shipped to the New York-Newark area, including suburban communities. New York City received 56,645 and Newark 22,158 to rank first and second on the list of cities to which RMA manufacturers shipped sets. Philadelphia came third with 18,923 receivers, and Chicago was fourth with 13,723.

Actual shipments of television sets during 1947 fell below the approximately 178,500 receivers manufactured, the RMA report pointed out, the difference being accounted for largely by TV sets held in factory inventories at the end of the year.

The RMA intends to issue quarterly reports on television set distribution during 1948. During the first quarter of this year 118,027 TV sets were manufactured by RMA member-companies, bringing the total production since the war to more than 300,000 as of April 1st. Only 6,476 TV sets were made in 1946.

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GEN. TAYLOR SAYS HIS FCC APPOINTMENT PURELY SPECULATIVE

Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, American chief prosecutor at the Nuernberg war crimes trials, and former General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, who has just recently returned to this country, said in a press conference called to announce the imminent closing of the special war court, that he believes a permanent world court should be set up to handle any such cases in the future.

The former Washington attorney, in a press interview, said that conduct of the war trials at Nuernberg proved the special court was "abundantly fair" despite published criticism that the trials were "a moral fraud" which set up a precedent for "a war winner's court" to try war losers.

General Taylor will return shortly to Nuernberg for completion of the four remaining trials. He said eight cases have been finished and the last four, dealing with war-making charges, will be ended in two or three months.

He also said he will resign from the Army, probably next Fall, after his work is completed and his final report is made, and that he had no personal plans upon closing of the court other than to "return to civil life". He termed public reports he'd return to a high post in the Federal Communications Commission as "purely speculative" and that he had not been asked by the White House to become a member of the FCC.

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1. The first part of the document is a summary of the situation in the country. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the general situation. The situation is very serious, and it is necessary to take immediate action.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the main problems that are facing the country. These problems are very serious, and they are the result of the situation in the country. It is necessary to find a way to solve these problems.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the main objectives that are to be achieved. These objectives are very important, and they are the result of the situation in the country. It is necessary to find a way to achieve these objectives.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the main measures that are to be taken. These measures are very important, and they are the result of the situation in the country. It is necessary to find a way to take these measures.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the main responsibilities that are to be assigned. These responsibilities are very important, and they are the result of the situation in the country. It is necessary to find a way to assign these responsibilities.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the main conclusions that are to be drawn. These conclusions are very important, and they are the result of the situation in the country. It is necessary to find a way to draw these conclusions.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of the main recommendations that are to be made. These recommendations are very important, and they are the result of the situation in the country. It is necessary to find a way to make these recommendations.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of the main conclusions that are to be drawn. These conclusions are very important, and they are the result of the situation in the country. It is necessary to find a way to draw these conclusions.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of the main conclusions that are to be drawn. These conclusions are very important, and they are the result of the situation in the country. It is necessary to find a way to draw these conclusions.

WFIL SILENCED BY "SABOTAGE"; UNION SUES PAPER ON RADIO STORY

Officials of the radio station WFIL, in Philadelphia, said Monday, May 17, that the main cable linking its downtown studios with a suburban transmitter was cut Sunday night in what they described as "a deliberate case of sabotage", according to an Associated Press report.

Both WFIL and Station KYW were cut off the air at 8 P.M., EST. KYW was able to resume normal operations in less than two minutes by means of a spare cable. WFIL, however, was off the air for 11 minutes and was forced to transmit musical transcriptions for an additional two hours and seven minutes before resuming scheduled broadcasts over the American Broadcasting Company system.

WFIL has been operated by supervisory employees since May 1 when 43 engineers, members of the American Communications Association (CIO), left their jobs. Station officials described the strike as a jurisdictional dispute, while union officials said it was a wage dispute.

Roger W. Clipp, General Manager of WFIL, issued this statement:

"This is obviously a deliberate case of sabotage. WFIL is offering a reward of \$2,500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the saboteur or saboteurs responsible for this interference with American broadcasting."

Yesterday (May 18), two officials of the American Communications Association (CIO) filed a U. S. District Court libel action asking \$100,000 damages each. Union President Joseph P. Selly and secretary Joseph Kehoe filed the suit against Triangle Publications, Inc., its divisions - the Philadelphia Inquirer and Radio Stations WFIL and WFIL-TV and WFIL General Manager Roger W. Clipp. Basis of the action is the Inquirer's story of the cable circuit break Sunday night which interrupted programs of WFIL.

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MUTUAL'S "NEWSREEL" CITED FAVORABLY BY RADIO-TELEVISION CRITICS

The "Mutual Newsreel" week-day program (9:15 to 9:30 P.M., EDT), designed specifically to report the voices of the people all over the world as they make the news, has been cited by the Radio-Television Critics Circle of New York as a "new development in news presentation". The citation was noted in the first annual report of the organization, which covered broadcasting operations by the four major networks and several key independent stations.

Recognition of the "Newsreel" technique by the Critics stems from the efforts of all Mutual personnel involved in its week-day presentations, from A. A. Schechter, MBS Director of News and Special Events who developed the show, to the MBS news men and reporters in affiliated stations throughout the country, to accent the "voices in the news" for each broadcast and to minimize narrative reports. The voices of dozens of headline making personalities - the President of the United States, King George VI of England, Prime Minister Atlee, UN officials, etc., have been heard regularly on "Newsreel".

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting documents in the collection.

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TRAMMELL STATEMENT RE MULLEN RESIGNATION; SMITH TO HEAD NBC TV

The National Broadcasting System last Saturday announced that Carleton Smith, former WRC Washington General Manager, has been named Director of all NBC television operations. This past February he was made Manager of the NBC television department in New York.

Mr. Smith's new post is the result of realignment of executives' duties within the network following the resignation of Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice-President, who has accepted the presidency of the Goodwill Stations (WJR, Detroit, WGAR, Cleveland, and KMPC, Los Angeles), as reported in our issue of May 12th.

The following statements of Mr. Trammell and Mr. Mullen are of interest:

"It is with genuine regret that I announce the resignation of Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice-President, effective July 1, 1948", Mr. Trammell stated. "Mr. Mullen became associated with NBC at the time of its organization in 1926. He joined the Radio Corporation in 1934, where he was elected Vice-President in 1939. In 1940, Mr. Mullen re-joined the National Broadcasting Co. as Vice-President and General Manager and in 1946 was named Executive Vice-President. Mr. Mullen has contributed materially to the success of the company during his association with NBC and his resignation will be received with the feeling of definite loss to his many associates and friends within and outside the company."

The text of Mr. Mullen's statement upon his resignation is as follows:

"My decision to leave the National Broadcasting Company to which I have devoted almost 22 years of my life, was, of course, a difficult one to make. Those years have been fruitful and rewarding to me and I take great pride in the National Broadcasting Company's success as the nation's outstanding medium of service to the public.

"I have enjoyed particularly my close association with General David Sarnoff and Niles Trammell and wish to express my appreciation of their constant cooperation and assistance in making my work effective.

"Since I am continuing in the field of broadcasting I am confident that our common aim to be of still greater service to the American public will bring us together on many future occasions. I am deeply conscious of the constant cooperation and loyalty of all my associates and fellow workers in the company and to them I say a special word of thanks and appreciation."

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WORLD TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS STATEMENT BY FCC CHAIRMAN

Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, last week issued the following statement in connection with the observance of World Trade Week, May 16 to 22:

World trade, which has always relied heavily on communications, will shortly feel the welcome stimulus of modernized international agreements and procedures in the communications field.

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of light gray marks and speckles across the page. It seems to be a very poor quality scan of a document, possibly containing multiple paragraphs of text.]

Fifteen international radio conferences are being held this year.

America is taking a leading part in these conferences to obtain international cooperation necessary to achieve a stepped-up tempo in our communications systems.

A brilliant beginning in this modernization program was made at Atlantic City during the Summer of 1947 when 1000 delegates representing 78 nations successfully concluded the World Telecommunications Conference. The delegates there discarded the previous illogical system of allotting frequencies among the various nations and fixed upon a plan to perform this vital service by engineering principles.

Other necessary steps to carry forward the work of the Atlantic City conference are being taken in other international conferences. In the end, aviation, high frequency broadcasting, shipping, overseas radiotelephone and radiotelegraph will be enabled to make maximum use of the powerful tool of communications. Heretofore this has been impossible. The need for this type of international cooperation has been especially urgent because of the phenomenal wartime technical developments in the communications field.

The first of these conferences to carry forward this work is now being held in Geneva and probably will last two years. This is a meeting of the Provisional Frequency Board whose job will be to draw up the first edition of the new International Frequency List for shipping, radiotelephone and radiotelegraph. A frequency assignment plan for the aeronautical mobile service will be drawn up at another conference also scheduled for Geneva.

A conference on high frequency broadcasting is scheduled for Mexico City for October. While some other nations employ those high frequencies for domestic broadcasting, the United States employs them only for international Broadcasting.

The World Aeronautical Conference and the High Frequency Conference will recommend frequency assignments to the Provisional Frequency Board. The Board will transmit these recommendations together with the plans for the fixed and shipping service recommendations to a special administrative conference at Geneva. That conference will pass on the work of the board and decide on the date the new International Frequency List is to become effective. An effort is being made to put the list into effect by September 1 of 1949.

The successful conclusion of these various conferences will be reflected in heightened efficiency in worldwide communications and the resultant impetus to world commerce.

In addition, these numerous and varied conferences, achieving this high degree of cooperation, provide a timely reminder of what can be accomplished when men of good will gather around the table and strive sincerely to settle their common problems in a spirit of helpfulness and compromise.

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WCAU-TV BEGINS REGULAR SCHEDULE MAY 23; WCAU-FM INCREASES POWER

WCAU-TV tees off its regular program schedule next Sunday (May 23) with eleven hours of continuous television fare as it celebrates the event with an "Open House" day.

Festivities get underway at 11:25 A.M. with a short introductory program and continue through 10:00 o'clock that night. WCAU-TV's day by day schedule goes into operation the following day, Monday, May 24.

The Columbia Broadcasting System will salute its new Philadelphia affiliate with a full hour program from New York, during the 9:00-10:00 period. And the day comes to a close with a special "Good Night" show at 10:00 o'clock.

WCAU-TV will operate on a 28 hour week minimum initially, with the program schedule being constantly expanded.

An all out promotional and advertising campaign is being used throughout the Philadelphia area to help launch the television operations of WCAU-TV.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, parent company of the new station, is releasing a special 24 page television supplement in Sunday's issue to commemorate the event. The issue gives a history of WCAU-TV, tells about its programs and covers the television field in general. No attempt was made to confine the supplement to WCAU-TV copy and emphasis has been placed on the over-all television picture.

WCAU-FM increased to an effective radiated power of 10 kilowatts last Saturday (May 15) when it began operating from its new tower atop the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society Building in downtown Philadelphia.

The power increase from 3 KW, plus the new 737' tower is expected to send the WCAU-FM signal over a wide area of the eastern seaboard. The FM antenna is placed on the same tower which is used for the station's new television outlet, WCAU-TV.

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TO CONSIDER AMENDMENT RE RADIO CORRESPONDENTS' MEMBERSHIP IN NPC

The Board of Governors of the National Press Club has called a special membership meeting for Friday, May 28, 1948, to consider an amendment to the NPC Constitution regarding membership classification of radio correspondents.

The amendment follows the general lines of a proposal approved by a heavy majority of members voting in previous mail referendums. The affirmative vote in these instances was, however, less than the required 51 per cent of the active membership.

Since then, in compliance with a resolution adopted at the last membership annual meeting, a special committee has made a care-

ful study of the proposal and submitted its recommendation. This, in turn, has been studied by a special committee of the Board and the full Board membership, to perfect and clarify the amendment.

The Board has unanimously agreed that Section 2 of Article III should be amended and makes the following statement of intent:

1. The amendment covers only those whose principal work in radio, television and facsimile is comparable to news reporting, news photography, and news editing, including supervisory editing up to the level of managing editors and executive editors in the newspaper field.

2. The amendment does NOT cover owners or advertising employees of radio stations, nor would it include persons who merely broadcast news which has been gathered, written, and edited by others.

3. Reporters and editors employed by news services furnishing news for radio, television, and facsimile transmission are included under this amendment.

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WJZ-TV WILL GO ON THE AIR IN AUGUST

The American Broadcasting Company last Friday completed arrangements for the location of the television transmitter of WJZ-TV, New York key outlet of the network, atop the Hotel Pierre, at Fifth Avenue and 61st Street, it was announced by Robert E. Kintner, Executive Vice President of the network. WJZ-TV will go on the air in August.

Construction of an ultra-modern television transmitter and antenna has already begun, Mr. Kintner said, and will be completed well in time for the opening of WJZ-TV in August, thus enabling ABC to transmit its television signal from one of the most strategically located points in Manhattan.

The agreement for use of the new WJZ-TV site was negotiated between Frank Marx, ABC's Vice President in Charge of Engineering, and Ira Hirschmann, President of Metropolitan Broadcasting and Television, Inc. WABF has since 1942 used the Hotel Pierre as its transmitting site and will continue to operate atop the Pierre roof as the lessor of part of its space to the American Broadcasting Company for their television transmitter operations.

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BUFFALO CHURCHGOERS SEE TELEVISED CONSECRATION OF BISHOP

A mass installation of television received in 30 Episcopal churches in Buffalo and surrounding towns enabled thousands of church members attending special services to witness the first televised consecration of a Bishop on May 13, when Station WBEN-TV televised the enthronement of Dr. L. L. Scaife as seventh Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York. An estimated 30,000 people witnessed the consecration by television. The two hour ceremony was televised from St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, and carried throughout WBEN-TV's service area, it was announced by Bickford Brothers Company, RCA Victor television receiver distributors in the Western New York area.

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 :: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::
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Give Away Curse
 (by Jack Gould, "New York Times")

Radio's determination to give things away reached a new high in absurdity last Sunday on the "Stop the Music" program. A grandmother in Providence, R.I., received \$18,500 in prizes for repeating the title of a "mystery" song which previously had been identified in newspapers from coast to coast. It was the lushest bank night on the air in a couple of weeks and the saddest commentary yet on the latest development in "programming".

In its frenzy over contests and giveaways, radio is taking the easy if precarious way out of its dilemma. Desperately in need of new excitement in programming, it has adopted the press agent's oldest stratagem of strewing coins on the street to attract a crowd.

If you cannot win a Hooper rating with a performance, you can always go out and buy it with a bushel basket of greenbacks. That radio is now doing with blithe disregard for where it is going.

Only a few years ago the \$64 question was considered something special in radio contests. Now that is barely an ante to get into the game; yesterday's jackpot for a winner is today's consolation prize for a loser. * * *

In allowing its kilocycles to be used for the distribution of free pottage, radio clearly is being played for the chump. It has opened a cut-rate counter in its own basement and surrendered the appeal of the playhouse for the come-on of the general store.

By giving a free sample of his product to the network giveaway show, the manufacturer has struck a gold mine. For the mere pittance thus represented he gets repeated mentions of his wares on a coast-to-coast basis, a small fortune, as it were, in national advertising. For no effort whatsoever he enjoys a ready-made audience and, should he be of such a mind, hardly needs to buy time of his own on the air. How far this can go already is plain; the next Ralph Edwards contest, according to an announcement received last week, will be tied in with the promotional ballyhoo for a new film.

But the more disturbing implication in the giveaway is the hob that it already has raised with radio programming as such. On that score "Stop the Music" is an enlightening example. + + + +

"Stop the Music" is presented from 8 to 9 o'clock on Sunday nights over the ABC Network. Traditionally, that hour-long period has been a virtual deadspot on the air because of the presence of Edgar Bergen and Fred Allen on NBC. To compete with the two comedians has been all but a hopeless task; at least few sponsors have been willing to undertake it.

Rather than trying to beat Mr. Allen at his own game - good entertainment - "Stop the Music" decided to press cash into the hands of the audience. In the short span of a few weeks it has garnered a substantial following and four sponsors. If a Mr. Allen or a Charlie McCarthy can ride out the storm, many a lesser artist already has learned the futility of trying to compete with Santa Claus.

Yet the experienced trouser, if not radio, knows that the fancy baubles on such a Christmas tree have only a temporary glitter.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the country's resources, its population, and its economic conditions. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of information from various sources. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country and its people.

The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's resources. It discusses the various types of minerals found in the country, the amount of each, and the methods of extraction. It also discusses the country's agricultural resources, its forests, and its fisheries. The author has provided a great deal of detail and has included many tables and figures to illustrate his points.

The third part of the report deals with the country's economic conditions. It discusses the country's trade, its industry, and its labor force. It also discusses the country's financial situation and its public debt. The author has provided a great deal of detail and has included many tables and figures to illustrate his points.

The fourth part of the report deals with the country's population. It discusses the country's total population, its distribution, and its growth. It also discusses the country's education, its health, and its social conditions. The author has provided a great deal of detail and has included many tables and figures to illustrate his points.

The fifth part of the report deals with the country's future. It discusses the country's potential for growth and development, and the steps that should be taken to achieve this. The author has provided a great deal of detail and has included many tables and figures to illustrate his points.

The motion picture theatre exhibitors, it will be recalled, tried bank night with ultimately disastrous results. Once they started it, the exhibitors found that each week they had to give away more and more chinaware. What kind of picture went with the bank night soon became of minor moment. It was the cup and saucer that counted and not Hollywood. For its own survival, Hollywood finally had to put a stop to the practice.

Radio soon will have to do likewise. The opportunists in the trade who are capitalizing on the give-away craze and the audience which enjoys the vicarious thrill of reaching for the rainbow will be the first to abandon broadcasting's house once the fad has died down. Left behind will be only the wreckage of many talented people and meritorious programs which could not compete with the something that was offered for nothing. For to continue the give-away, as Hollywood realized in time, can have only one end result: giving away radio.

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Supreme Court Ruling Puts Movies, Radio With Press
("Editor & Publisher")

The Supreme Court decision abolishing movie monopolies has reopened the whole question of censorship of movies and the right of radio stations to air their own editorial opinion.

Deep in the text of its decision, the high court declared: "We have no doubt that moving pictures, like newspapers and radio, are included in the press whose freedom is guaranteed by the First Amendment."

According to movie officials, it was the first time a Supreme Court had ever declared that motion pictures came under the cloak of the First Amendment, guaranteeing freedom of speech, press, religion and right of assembly. It was also the first time, radio experts say, that the high court has made a clear statement on the editorial rights of radio stations.

Radio broadcasters have just concluded hearings before the Federal Communications Commission during which they attacked the FCC's seven-year-old "Mayflower Decision". This decision stipulates that a radio station owner has no right to editorialize his opinions on the air. The broadcasters believe the Supreme Court decision may have reversed the FCC "Mayflower" ruling.

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No Improvement
("Washington Times Herald")

I have just had a thought. Here it is. The National Broadcasting system gave Henry Wallace Red Skelton's broadcast time on Tuesday night, May 11, 1948.

I would like to say to NBC that they just wasted their time with such a move, because they merely took off one Red to put on another.

Need more be said?

- Bob Ritchie

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative account of the country and its people. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very well informed and interesting account of the country and its people. The report is a very good example of the kind of work that can be done by a well trained and experienced reporter.

THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The situation in the country is very serious. The people are suffering from a severe famine and are dying of starvation. The government is not doing enough to help the people and is in fact making the situation worse. The people are very angry and are demanding that the government should do something to help them. The situation is very serious and the government must take action to help the people.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

The government's policy is very wrong. It is a policy of neglect and indifference. The government is not doing enough to help the people and is in fact making the situation worse. The people are very angry and are demanding that the government should do something to help them. The situation is very serious and the government must take action to help the people.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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The Federal Communications Commission on Monday (May 17) announced that Joseph M. Kittner, Chief of the Litigation Section of the Law Department, has been promoted to Assistant to the General Counsel. Mr. Kittner has been a member of the Commission's legal staff since December 1941.

Eugene S. Thomas, Sales Manager of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., was elected President of the Sales Executive Club of New York yesterday.

Price reductions ranging from \$20 to \$125 on one table model and four console radios were announced last week. The price cuts, ranging from 13 to 20 per cent, were made on one model in each of the division's major price brackets. Reductions were made possible by improved manufacturing methods, greater volume of production and the prospect of lower costs for basic radio materials.

Olympic Radio & Television, Inc. - For 1947: Net loss, \$137,499, compared with 1946 net loss of \$35,776, after including \$415,000 and \$217,000 Federal tax refunds for the respective years; net sales \$4,439,380 against \$5,523,803.

WTV0, The Fort Industry Co., Detroit, Mich., has been granted a six months' extensions of time in which to complete construction of their station by the Federal Communications Commission.

Radio and television discussions are scheduled to take up an entire afternoon of the two-day NRDGA mid-year Sales Promotion Division Convention, June 22 and 23 in New York City.

Case histories of what retailers are doing now in radio and TV and prospects for the future are on the agenda for the radio and television session. Complete program will be announced shortly.

Four Cincinnati hospitals have joined in a new television venture started a few weeks ago by Al Green, a local sales executive. Mr. Green's enterprise, the rental of television sets to hospital patients, was disclosed at a meeting with officials of television station WLWT this week.

Sale of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant at East Paterson, N. J. to the Allen Dumont Laboratories, Inc. for \$1,700,000 was announced last week by the War Assets Administration. WAA said fair value of the plant was estimated at \$1,890,000 at the time of sale.

The agency said Dumont, a manufacturer of television equipment plans to employ about 1,000 persons at the plant.

The Federal Communications Commission adopted a notice of proposed rule making covering contemplated changes in broad application forms and record keeping and related sections of its rules. The changes involve Forms 301, 302, 303, 313, 314, 315 321 and 701, and are based upon suggestions by the staff, industry and others concerned.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) are unique and depend continuously on the parameters α and β . The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for large values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) approach zero as the parameters α and β approach infinity. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for small values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) approach a certain limit as the parameters α and β approach zero. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) are unique and depend continuously on the parameters α and β . The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for large values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) approach zero as the parameters α and β approach infinity. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for small values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) approach a certain limit as the parameters α and β approach zero. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) are unique and depend continuously on the parameters α and β . The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for large values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) approach zero as the parameters α and β approach infinity. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for small values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) approach a certain limit as the parameters α and β approach zero.

The most comprehensive display of FM, AM and television broadcasting equipment ever seen on the West Coast, including a medium-size television station complete with studio, studio control room, a new 500-watt television transmitter, and transmitter control units, is being exhibited by the RCA Engineering Products Department at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters which opened Monday in Los Angeles. The television station is set up in the hotel foyer to simulate typical station operation and is equipped to handle television programs from three separate sources - studio, film and "off-the-air".

The Federal Communications Commission adopted Memorandum opinion and order in the case of Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Cal., (1) setting aside the Commission's Memo. Opinion and Order of March 31, 1948; (2) severed from the consolidated proceeding on application for TV station in San Francisco, presently scheduled for May 24, and (3) ordered that application for TV station, be formally consolidated with the record and proceedings in the application of Don Lee Broadcasting System for renewal of AM and FM station licenses.

Samuel Hamilton Kaufman, who formerly was a special counsel for the Federal Communications Commission in 1937, was nominated on Monday, May 17, to be a District Judge for the Southern District of New York. His name was sent to the Senate by President Truman to fill the vacancy left by the death of Judge John Bright.

It is understood that Stanley Hubbard, President and General Manager of KSTP, St. Paul, who originally owned 25% of the stock in the station, is now the sole owner.

Edward Lamb, station owner whose granted by the Federal Communications Commission have been the subject of a Congressional investigation, has filed a \$500,000 libel suit against the Erie (Pa.) Times on grounds that the paper called him a Communist in its stories and headlines.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted a modification of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co.'s license to communicate directly and via Tangier, with the Jewish Agency For Palestine at Tel Aviv, Palestine.

RCA Communications, Inc., was granted STA for a period of 90 days for emergency communication with Tel Aviv, and designated applications for modification of license looking to such regular service for hearing at a date to be designated.

Public participation in ownership of the American Broadcasting Co. was opened up this week for the first time with the offering of 500,000 shares of common stock at \$9.00 a share.

Money from sale of the stock and five million dollars in 4 per cent promissory notes maturing in 1960 will be used to refinance the radio network and to help pay for its television construction program.

Part of the funds raised by the sale of stock and notes will be used to pay off a four-million-dollar loan used in buying the network from the Radio Corporation of America.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, *Editor*

Founded in 1924

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
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MAY 27 1948

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May 26, 1948

FCC SURPRISE LADY COMMISH SEEN AS TRUMAN PLAY FOR N.Y. VOTE

President Truman's surprise nomination of Miss Frieda B. Hennock, New York City attorney, with no radio or communication experience, to be the first woman member of the Federal Communications Commission with the blessing of Boss Flynn of the Bronx and Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City, is seen in the Capital as a bold political move to build up the President's New York fences in the forthcoming campaign. Furthermore, there are those who maintain that because of Miss Hennock's having been born in Poland, reportedly of Jewish descent, that the appointment was also a further play on the part of Mr. Truman for the New York Jewish vote.

Although the appointment itself came out of a clear sky, there was no particular surprise that another politico had been appointed to the FCC who had had no experience in either radio or communication. With the exception of having been identified with court actions in the radio field in New York, Miss Hennock has never tried a case before the Communications Commission. From the start, the FCC admittedly has been an Administration political Christmas tree. The broadcasting industry has, as a rule, been ignored. In labor matters, for instance, John L. Lewis, William Green, Phillip Murray or others are always consulted or sounded out, but the broadcasting or communications industry seldom is.

If the Senate confirms the nomination, Miss Hennock will serve a term of seven years, beginning July 1st, succeeding Commissioner Clifford J. Durr, whose term expires June 30.

Miss Hennock graduated from the Brooklyn Law School and has been a lawyer in New York for more than 20 years, specializing in corporation practice. Since 1941 she has been a member of the firm of Choate, Mitchell and Ely, a long-established firm of New York corporation lawyers. Previously she had practiced independently in both criminal and civil law. She became the youngest woman lawyer in New York at the time of her admission to the bar in 1926. From 1935 to 1938 she was Assistant Counsel to the New York State Mortgage Commission.

She is regarded in New York City as a leader in the liberal wing of the Democratic party. She has been active in both the New York State and national campaigns but is not affiliated with Tammany or any other local New York organization.

It is Miss Hennock's intention to resign from the firm with which she is now associated in order to join the FCC, if appointed, for she has said that she is keenly interested in assuming the Federal post which carries a salary of \$10,000 annually. It was indicated that her present income is substantially greater than that stipend.

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TO REVISE NBC CODE TO INTEGRATE NEW NAB STANDARDS, TRAMMELL SAYS

The National Broadcasting Company code of practices will be revised to integrate the new standards adopted at the National Association of Broadcasters' convention in Hollywood last week, with the even higher standards which have governed NBC broadcasting since 1934, it was announced by Niles Trammell, President of NBC. Mr. Trammell expressed gratification with the new NAB code and predicted that the standards of practices for the industry "will continue to be improved."

Mr. Trammell's statement follows:

"I am extremely pleased that the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters has adopted a new and improved code of standards for the broadcasting industry. The National Broadcasting Company has long wanted such a new document. At their first annual convention in Atlantic City last September, NBC and its affiliated stations took the leadership in urging the adoption of even more stringent voluntary regulations than those approved by the NAB Board here (Hollywood).

"However, the action of the NAB is surely a step in the right direction and I am confident that now the industry has a practical and living document to guide it, the standards of practice will continue to be improved.

"The National Broadcasting Company is now operating under its own code of practices, which was first adopted in 1934. This NBC code will now be revised so that it will contain both the new standards which have been adopted on an industry-wide basis and the even higher standards which NBC has voluntarily adopted to govern its own operations. In this latter category is the NBC policy against broadcasting crime and mystery shows prior to 9:30 P.M., EST."

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HEARING TODAY ON REGULATIONS FOR RADIO TOWERS

A Senate District Subcommittee, headed by Senator James P. Kem (R), of Missouri, will hold hearings at 10 A.M. today (Wednesday) in the District hearing room of the Capitol on a bill to regulate the installation of radio and television towers in Washington.

The bill, passed by the House last year, is intended to protect residential areas, playgrounds, recreational facilities and schools.

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Television magazine says 301 advertisers bought sponsored programs on spot announcements on television in April. This represents an increase of 34 over March, adds the trade publication, and compares with only 36 advertisers one year ago.

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Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter.

The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

LEWIS ALLEN WEISS, OF DON LEE, RE-ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF MUTUAL

Officers and directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System were re-elected at a Board of Directors meeting held at the new Mutual-Don Lee studios at 1313 North Vine Street in Hollywood, with Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System retained as Chairman of the Board and Edgar Kobak as President of the Mutual network.

Other officers include Theodore C. Streibert, President of WOR, as Vice-Chairman of the Board; and the following re-elected as members of the Board of Directors:

Willet H. Brown, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System; E. M. Antrim, Secretary-Treasurer of WGN and of the Chicago Tribune; H. K. Carpenter, Executive Vice-President of the United Broadcasting Co., WHK, Cleveland, Ohio; Chesser Campbell, WGN, General Manager, Chicago Tribune; J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer and Vice-President of WOR; Thomas F. O'Neil, Vice-President of the Yankee Network, Boston; Benedict Gimbel, Jr., President of WIP, Philadelphia; J. E. Campeau, President of Essex Broadcasters, Inc., CKLW, Detroit; Linus Travers, Vice-President and General Manager of the Yankee network;

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APRIL SEES FURTHER RISE IN TV SET PRODUCTION

Television receiver production continued to climb during April and reached a new weekly average of more than 11,500 although the month's output fell below March because the latter covered five work weeks as against four in April, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported on Monday (May 24).

April's production of 46,339 TV sets by RMA member-companies brought the total postwar output to 350,000 as of April 30. April's weekly TV set manufacturing rate was 28 percent higher than the weekly average for the first quarter of 1948.

Radio set production, including FM-AM receivers, indicated a seasonal decline during April totalling 1,182,473. FM-AM sets reported for the month numbered 90,635 to bring the postwar total to nearly 2,000,000.

Portables and auto sets continued to be turned out at a high level, but table models showed the sharpest seasonal drop.

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HOUSE TO START PROBE OF "VOICE OF AMERICA"

Chairman J. Edgar Chenoweth (R), of Colorado, said Monday, (May 24) his House expenditures subcommittee will ask the State Department soon to explain its "almost idiotic" Voice of America broadcasts. He said hearings may start late this week.

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TRUMAN HEARS PETRILLO TURN CONCERT INTO TAFT-HARTLEY BOO

Holding a trump card in the presence of President Truman at the free concert given in Washington last night (May 25) by the American Federation of Musicians out of the recording and transcription royalty fund of the Federation, James C. Petrillo took the occasion to pay his respects to the Taft-Hartley Act. Present were not only the President, but many members of his Cabinet, and probably the largest number of Senators and Representatives of both parties ever to attend a classical orchestral concert in the history of Constitution Hall. Usually their presence on such occasions is nil. The hall was packed and thousands of would-be attenders were turned away.

Mr. Petrillo said by way of encouraging the use of live music, helping unemployed musicians, furnishing music to veterans and other hospitals over \$1,736,000 will be spent from the royalty fund. He didn't say how this fund was raised.

Petrillo emphasized that under the Taft-Hartley Act, the royalty fund cannot be collected this year. Thus, what he called the Union's praiseworthy music appreciation program for 1948 can hardly be anticipated for 1949.

Then Mr. Petrillo, one of the few men who ever defied President Roosevelt and got away with it, turned towards President Truman's box and declared: "Despite the Taft-Hartley Act we will carry on to the end of the road wherever that may be."

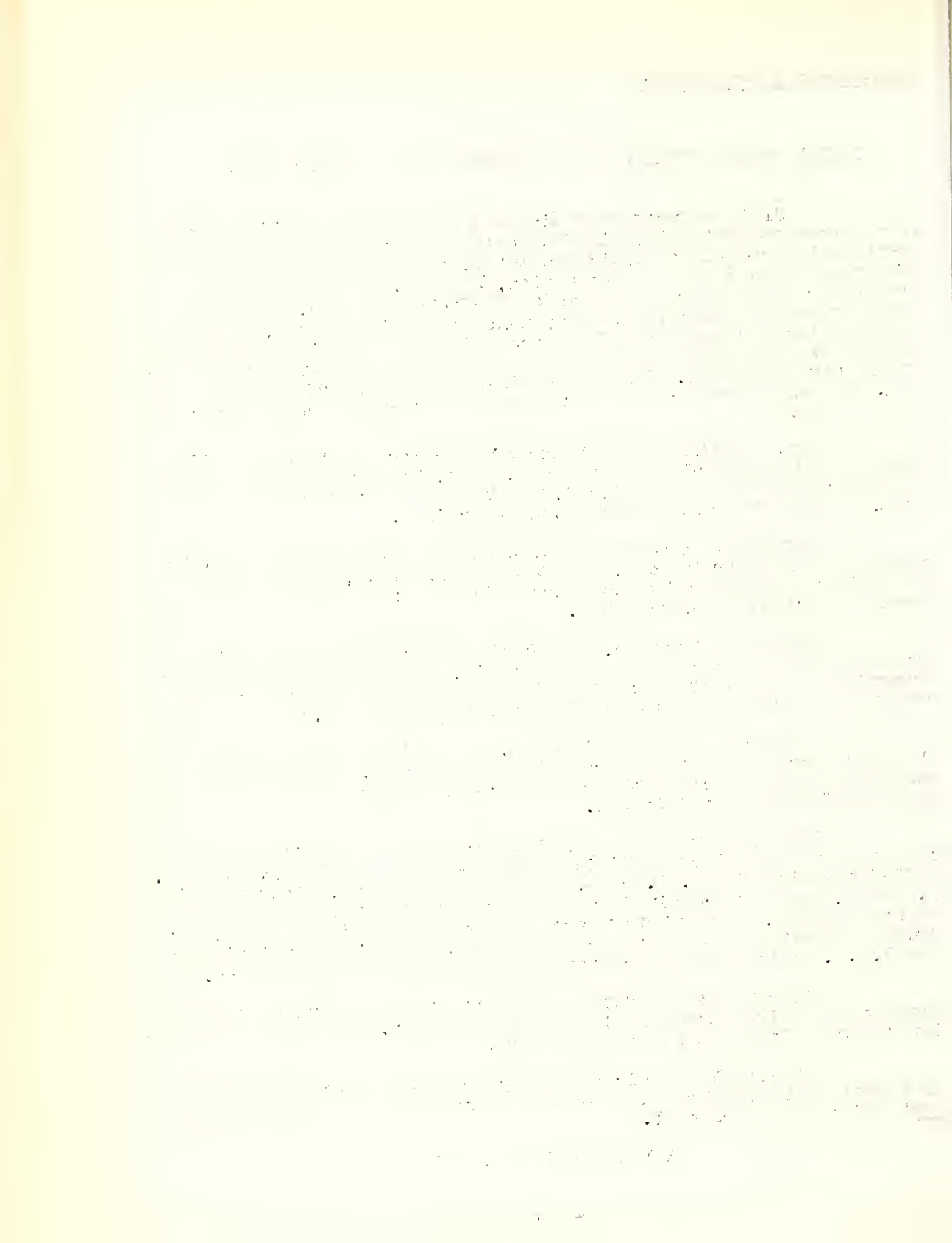
As far as could be learned, WOL of the Mutual network was the only Washington station carrying the program. MBS recently announced it would carry the controversial Michigan Music Camps program despite the Petrillo ban.

Some talk was occasioned by President Truman's attending the concert as having a political angle - a play to the A. F. of M. affiliated with the A. F. of L. and to Petrillo who, along with John L. Lewis, is now recognized as one of the most powerful labor leaders of the country. A New York negro association had warned President Truman against attending the concert because of the restriction by the D.A.R. of the use of Constitution Hall by negro performers.

The concert was furnished by the National Symphony Orchestra augmented to 110 pieces and led by Hans Kindler. The players' regular fee came from the AFM royalty fund.

Petrillo had a big publicity break in a 4-column picture of himself with the President on the front page of the Washington Post prior to the concert.

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G.E. STARTS SHIPPING ITS LOWER PRICED TV MODEL

The General Electric Company announced last week that it has begun shipping the lowest-priced television receiver yet made by the company and the first to be made at the company's new Electronics Park plant in Syracuse.

The first shipment of the new set, a table model with a list price of \$299.50 in the East, went to the company's Buffalo, N.Y. distributor. Other shipments are scheduled soon to other television areas as the new receivers come off a production line established in Syracuse a few weeks ago.

Known as Model 810, the new receiver will use a recently announced 10-inch direct-view picture tube with an aluminum-backed fluorescent screen. This backing acts as a mirror which prevents loss of light and stray reflections inside the tube and thus greatly improves brilliance and contrast of the pictures appearing on the tube's fluorescent screen.

G.E. intends to concentrate its receiver division production efforts here to meet the rapidly expanding market for television sets, it was said. Manufacturing facilities of the company's huge receiver building in Syracuse (one of nine buildings at Electronics Park and capable in itself of housing three football fields) will be devoted entirely to television set production by the end of the year.

The company expects television within the next five years to develop into a \$600,000,000 receiver sales business at retail value and to serve more than 40,000,000 people in the 140 principal U.S. markets.

Television broadcast equipment also is being made at Electronics Park for many new stations expected to be on the air this year.

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ROYAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CORPORATION FORMED

The formation of the Royal Television and Radio Corporation to produce both direct-view and projection television receivers has been announced by Irving Kane, television pioneer and President of Royal. Offices and production plant are located at 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Known throughout the television world as the producer of the first few thousand television sets in the post-war period, according to an announcement just received, Mr. Kane has as associates two television engineers. Jerome Bresson, who was senior engineer with United States Television and an electronic engineer with Naval Research Laboratories, is Vice-President. Edmond Sherman, Treasurer, has been a senior engineer with such leading firms as General Electric, Farnsworth, Hazeltine and United States Television.

The Royal plant has a capacity of 350 television sets a week. The Corporation occupies about 16,000 square feet and has a fully equipped production line with testing apparatus. The firm has its own wood-working plant.

Royal Television is set up to produce table models, consoles and consoles. Direct-view sets with cathode ray tubes as large as fifteen inches are scheduled as are projection television sets with screens ideal for home viewing. Cabinets have been designed to meet the requirements of the most discriminating for the finest in furniture.

Distribution of Royal Television sets will be made on a national basis. A coast-to-coast sales distribution system is being set up. Sample sets have aroused a wide buying interest among dealers and distributors.

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TELEPHONE RECORDER ORDER MODIFIED; TARIFFS EFFECTIVE AUG. 2

The Federal Communications Commission, on May 20, 1948, modified its order of November 26, 1947, concerning the use of recording devices in connection with telephone service, and further ordered telephone companies subject to the Communications Act to file tariff regulations governing the use of such recorders, to become effective not later than August 2, 1948.

The original order as modified, to be effective June 30, 1948, requires that the related automatic tone-warning device be furnished, installed and maintained by the company or other organizations responsible for furnishing the telephone service, and permits a greater variance in the frequency of recurrence of each signal produced by the warning device (once during every 12 to 18 seconds instead of once during every 12 to 15 seconds as had been proposed).

The November 26th order was to have become effective January 15, 1948, but this effective date was subsequently postponed to March 1, then April 1, then without date, to consider various petitions filed in the case, and to permit the holding of a public conference in April which considered certain questions presented by the petitioners.

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Management of the Philadelphia Inquirer's station WFIL have offered a \$2,500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of saboteurs who on the night of May 16 cut telephone cables used to carry programs to the transmitter. The breakdown in service began with Walter Winchell's broadcast and continued for 11 minutes.

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NBC TELEVISION OPENS NEW WNBW-TV WASHINGTON STUDIO

Television program service from the largest and most modern television studio in Washington will start this week on Station WNBW. The National Broadcasting Company's Washington Director of Programs, George Y. Wheeler, announces that construction work is nearly complete at the new Wardman Park Hotel studio in the rebuilt hotel theatre. The theatre floor has been leveled, walls sound-proofed and air conditioning installed. Size of the studio will permit simultaneous rehearsal and televising of several video programs, giving the WNBW production staff the facilities needed for preparing a heavy schedule of programs to be aired on WNBW and transmitted by coaxial cable to the NBC television network stations in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Schenectady.

The new studio has a 22-foot effective ceiling permitting a wide variety of lighting arrangements. Floor dimensions are approximately 85' x 50'. The soundproof fire curtain formerly used on the theatre stage may be lowered to provide a smaller studio separate from the main studio.

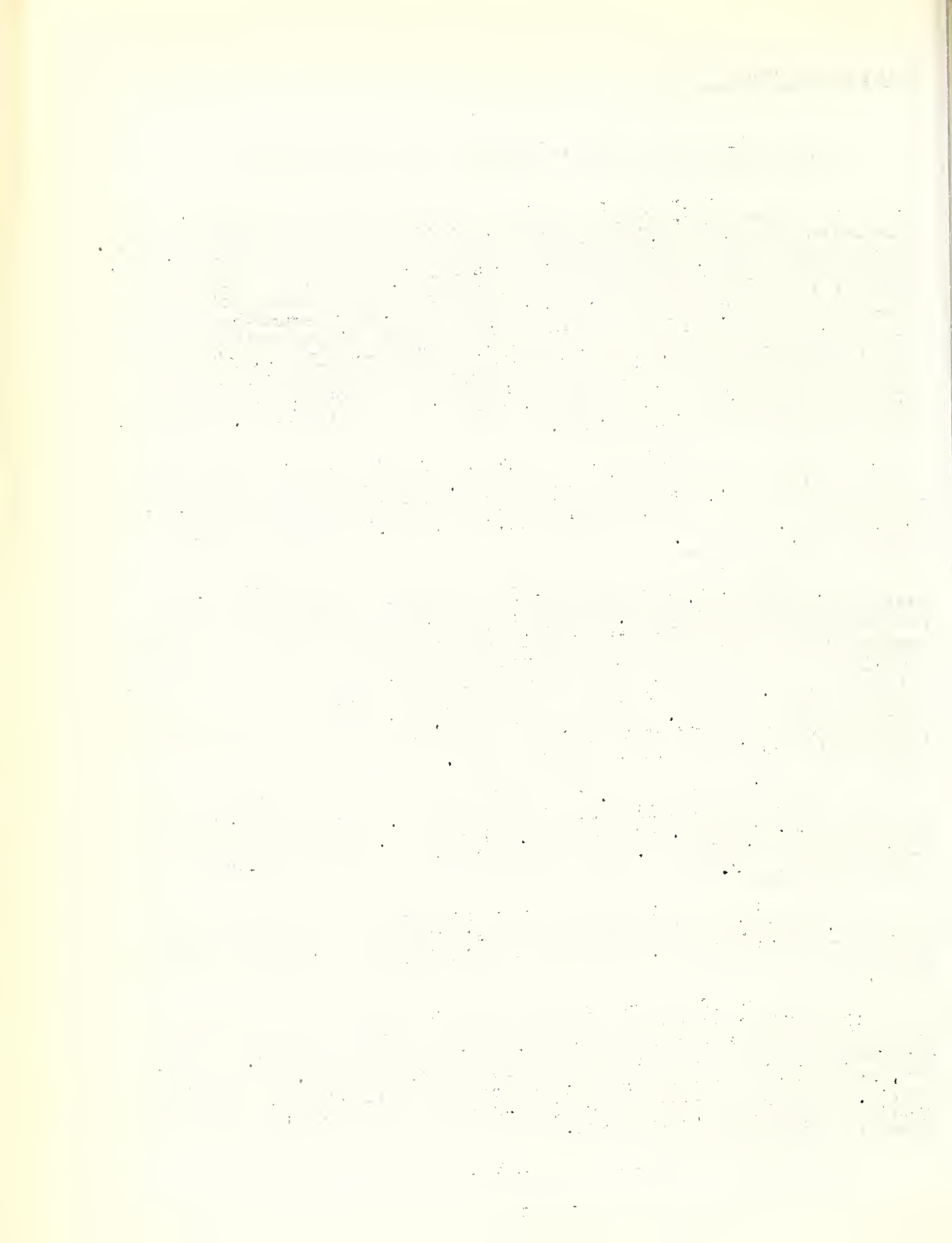
Included in the new facilities are offices for the WNBW business, technical, and production staff as well as dressing rooms for television performers. A studio control room and the WNBW master control room overlooking the studio with wide vision windows provide a variety of arrangements for coordination and direction of programs originating in the studio or being fed through the studio from field pickup points. WNBW has also put into use the first of two specially designed mobile units. This mobile unit, with permanent control units installed, may be effectively "plugged in" to the new WNBW studio to serve as an auxiliary video control room.

WNBW's facilities, now entirely contained within the Wardman Park Hotel include live studio facilities, film studio with both 16 and 35 mm. cameras, transmitter, field shop, staff offices and mobile equipment storage. The transmitter tower is also located on the Hotel grounds.

The new studio and new stage scenery already delivered or on order, gives WNBW the largest and most flexible television plant in the Nation's Capital, where three television stations are now operating.

Opening of program service from the Wardman Park studio gives the NBC television network the most modern studio plants at both ends of the New York-Washington coaxial cable network. NBC in New York recently began operations from Studio 8-G in the RCA Building, said to be the world's most modern and best-equipped video studio. Production floor space in 8-G in New York and the new WNBW plant is approximately the same.

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CONGRESS; OVERSEAS WRITERS SPEED CBS CORRES'T MURDER INQUIRY

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, asked the State Department Sunday (May 23) for full information on the death of George W. Polk, American radio correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, murdered in Greece.

In a letter to Secretary of State George C. Marshall, he said, "it is of the utmost importance that the American people be acquainted with all of the facts in this tragic case.

Last week a committee of newspaper and radio representatives was appointed from Overseas Writers in Washington, an organization of correspondents with foreign experience, to seek to "uncover the whole truth" concerning the death of Mr. Polk, whose body, trussed-up and with a bullet wound in the back of the head was found in the harbor of Salonika Sunday, May 16.

This week, Representative George G. Sadowski (D), of Michigan, demanded a Congressional investigation of the murder of Mr. Polk.

Saying he understood Mr. Polk had been at odds with the Greek Government and had been looking into its use of U. S. reconstruction funds, Mr. Sadowski added: "If, as reported, Polk had uncovered information that the Greek Government did not want to get out, then Congress, which voted for all this money, has a right to know what is going on."

In a resolution the Executive Committee of Overseas Writers said, "the murder of Polk while carrying out his duties as an American reporter in a foreign country is of grave concern to American writers."

Ernest K. Lindley of Newsweek magazine, President of the organization, announced the members of the Committee of Inquiry. It is headed by Walter Lippmann, columnist for the New York Herald Tribune Syndicate.

The Committee will call on Secretary of State Marshall, Dwight P. Griswold, Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece, who is now in Washington, and the Greek Ambassador in Washington. It will also receive evidenced "submitted from any other sources".

Members of the Overseas Writers Committee of Inquiry, in addition to Mr. Lippmann are: Phelps Adams, Chief, Washington Bureau, New York Sun; Morgan Beatty, commentator, National Broadcasting Company; Marquis Childs, columnist, United Features Syndicate; Elmer Davis, commentator, American Broadcasting Company; Peter Edson, columnist, Newspaper Enterprise Association; Robert Elson, chief, Washington Bureau, Time and Life; Benjamin M. McKelway, editor, Washington Evening Star; Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the Board, Washington Post; Relman Morin, chief, Washington Bureau, Associated Press; James Reston, New York Times; Albert L. Warner, Chief, Washington

News Bureau, Mutual Broadcasting System; Lyle C. Wilson, Chief, Washington Bureau, United Press.

Ex officio members are Mr. Lindley, Joseph C. Harsch, news analyst, Columbia Broadcasting System, Secretary of Overseas Writers; Paul Wooton, New Orleans Times-Picayune, Treasurer of Overseas Writers.

A eulogy of George Polk has been placed in the Congressional Record by Representative Walter B. Huber of Ohio.

"Mr. Speaker, I have learned with great sorrow of the death of George Polk," said Representative Huber of the veteran correspondent and former Naval aviator. "He was a first rank reporter in the best tradition of the American newsgathering profession - fearless, fair, honest and untiring. At the age of 34, Mr. Polk already had lived much and had won for himself a distinguished reputation.

"One more name has been added to the casualty list of those who bring us the news from remote sections of the world. Although his voice will not be heard in the future, his deeds will be remembered. He continued to serve his country, even though he no longer wore the uniform of the armed service."

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RCA INTRODUCES NEW SMALLEST AND LIGHTEST FIELD INTENSITY METER

A new portable field intensity meter, the smallest and lightest unit of this type yet developed, was introduced last week by the RCA Engineering Products Department at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at Los Angeles.

The meter (RCA Type WX-2A) weighs approximately 12-1/2 pounds (with batteries) and is 12 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size. It provides direct readings, making it unnecessary to use correction factors or charts, or make computations of any kind.

The new instrument contains a built-in calibrating oscillator which operates from separate batteries contained within the unit. Especially adapted for field use by broadcast engineers and consultants, the meter makes it possible to obtain measurements over a wide range, from 10 microvolts per meter to 10 volts per meter in the standard broadcast band (540 to 1600 kc.)

Because of its extreme portability, the device is particularly useful in making measurements in rough terrain where a field truck cannot be driven. It can also be used by stations for periodically checking the nulls of their directional transmitting pattern.

A highly efficient, unbalanced loop antenna is an integral part of the cover of the meter. The unit employs ordinary flashlight cells to supply filament voltages, and a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ volt battery of the size in common use in midget portable radios. It has facilities for checking its own battery voltages.

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MICROWAVES TO LINK I. T. & T.'S TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

A telecommunication network encircling the globe and bringing nearer to reality the concept of "one world", was envisioned last week by E. M. Deloraine, Technical Director of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Mr. Deloraine's forecast was made at a press demonstration of I. T. & T.'s newest contribution to the advancement of communications - a 300-foot, aluminum-sheathed tower built to enable electronic engineers to probe deeper into the mysterious realm of microwaves. The tower was opened for inspection by Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, research Unit of I. T. & T. at Nutley, New Jersey.

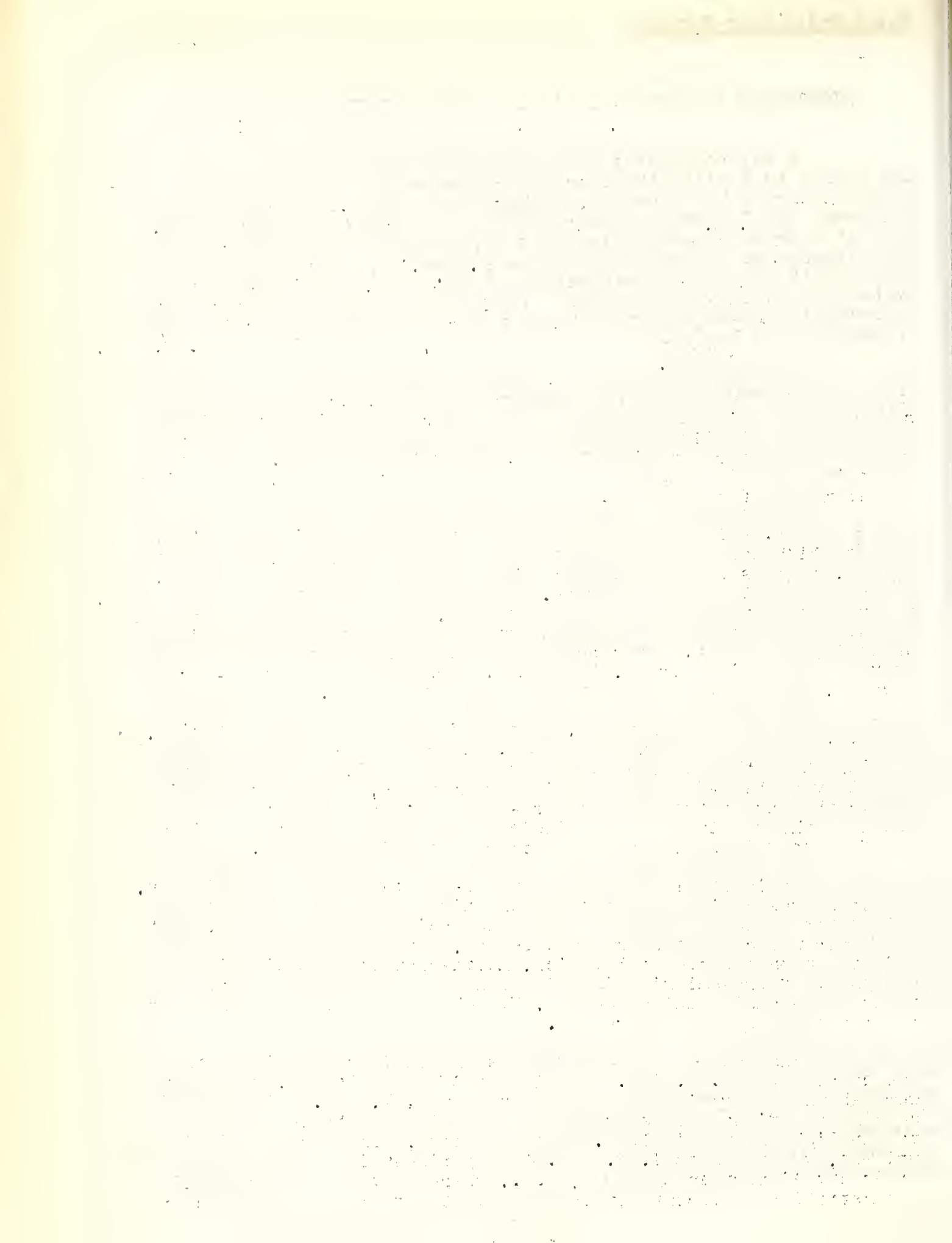
"Through the use of microwave links which will make it possible to transmit television programs over great distances with fidelity, events in distant parts of the world can be brought within range of the American living room", Mr. Deloraine said. "Telephone and telegraph circuits also can be increased to meet the expanding requirements of the future."

Mr. Deloraine stated that it would be possible eventually to establish main arteries of communication which, when interconnected, would serve as the basis for a combined world television, telephone and telegraph network. These microwave links, he explained, may be found by experience to be adapted, more than coaxial cables, to the difficult task of spanning great distances in comparatively undeveloped regions. They require partly attended repeater stations only every 30 miles or so, instead of a continuous right-of-way for a cable, with repeaters every seven or eight miles.

The microwave tower, last word in research laboratories, was visited by more than 50 newsmen. In compact laboratory rooms 30 stories above the surrounding suburban landscape, visitors witnessed a variety of high-frequency radio developments, including the first public showing of two-color radar - an electronic advance intended to simplify the reading of radar indicators used in commercial airport traffic control as well as in military detection systems.

An integral part of the ultra-modern laboratory building, the tower was designed to provide the highly exacting conditions required for research in the higher frequencies of radio waves. Although the tower was completed only a week ago, research has already been undertaken on improved television, multi-channel communication links (a system of transmission in which a number of telephone conversations are beamed simultaneously), FM mobile communications systems and radar aids to aerial navigation.

Inspection of the tower was preceded by a visit to the museum atop the I. T. & T. building at 67 Broad Street, where newsmen were shown the original apparatus used by I. T. & T. scientists in sending the first successful microwave telephone transmission across the English Channel in 1930. Another group, composed of aviation writers, was taken to I. T. & T.'s experimental hangar at Westchester County Airport in Rye Lake, N.Y., where they were given a flight-demonstration of recent developments in the field of radio aids to



aerial navigation aboard the company's "flying laboratory", a converted DC-3. Then, navigating by radar on the Nutley tower and in constant radio communication with laboratory engineers, they were flown to the Teterboro Airport for transportation by automobile to Nutley.

Another of I. T. & T.'s wartime developments was the SCS-51, or instrument landing system, adopted by the Army and now being manufactured in quantity for airports throughout the world by the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, an I. T. & T. associate.

Today, new and improved landing systems are undergoing intensive development to meet the demands of both military and civilian agencies. At the Westchester Airport laboratories, a number of ingenious aids to aerial navigation are being perfected at the request of the Army Air Forces and other military establishments. In these, as in subsequent experiments in the microwave region, the facilities offered by the new microwave tower in Nutley, it was indicated, should prove a decided asset.

Colonel Sosthenes Behn, President of I. T. & T., welcomed the visitors at luncheon, and H. H. Buttner, President of Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, traced the history of towers down the ages, stressing their role in the advancement of communications.

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NBC'S EAST-WEST COAST TV TO BE LINKED BY NEW KINESCOPE RECORDER

East and West Coast television of the National Broadcasting Company will be linked by the recently-developed kinescope recording system, which for the first time makes delayed telecasts practical.

This announcement was made last Friday from Hollywood by Niles Trammell, President of NBC, after a two-week visit to the West Coast.

Kinescope recordings on film, made directly from the tube of a television receiver, can be flown to stations not interconnected by coaxial cable or microwave relay. This system will be premiered next month when Life Magazine presents highlights of the national political conventions on the NBC Television network.

"Coast-to-coast television becomes a reality with kinescope recordings, despite the fact that actual network facilities will not be available for some time", Mr. Trammell pointed out. "National advertisers can be assured of coverage in every city where NBC now has its own affiliated stations."

KNBH, NBC's television station in Hollywood, will be in operation by Oct. 1 if construction can be completed by that date. The transmitter now is being built on Mt. Wilson, and Studio F in the Hollywood Radio City is being converted into a television studio. In addition to live programs, KNBH will be equipped to telecast 35 mm or 16 mm. film and slides, which can be integrated with live studio programs or remote pickups.

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TELEVISION A CHALLENGE TO MOVIES

The prospective development of television within the next five years may call for Hollywood to triple or quadruple its output of motion pictures.

This prediction was made last week by W. W. Watts, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Director of its engineer products division, at the National Convention of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers, according to the New York Times.

Addressing 700 delegates, Mr. Watts appraised as "highly problematical" the possible lines of television development as far as public exhibition was concerned.

"Will theatre interests outbid broadcasters for certain outstanding events? Will the public want separate television theatres? He asked.

"These are a few of the programming questions that experience alone, will answer. Such questions and a host of others must indeed make these soul-searching days in the motion-picture industry. These questions must be faced - now", Mr. Watts warned.

Sketching the potential growth of television, he projected a parallel with sound broadcasting. Today, he added, there are about 2500 AM and FM stations on the air, of which 1,200 are affiliated with the four major networks.

While there are now only twenty-six television stations operating, with construction permits granted for sixty-eight more and 219 others vying for the remaining 135 possible channels, he continued, projected channel revision by the Federal Communications Commission would make possible 953 stations in 456 cities, with an audience that could grow to equal the estimated 66,000,000 radio sets now in 37,000,000 homes

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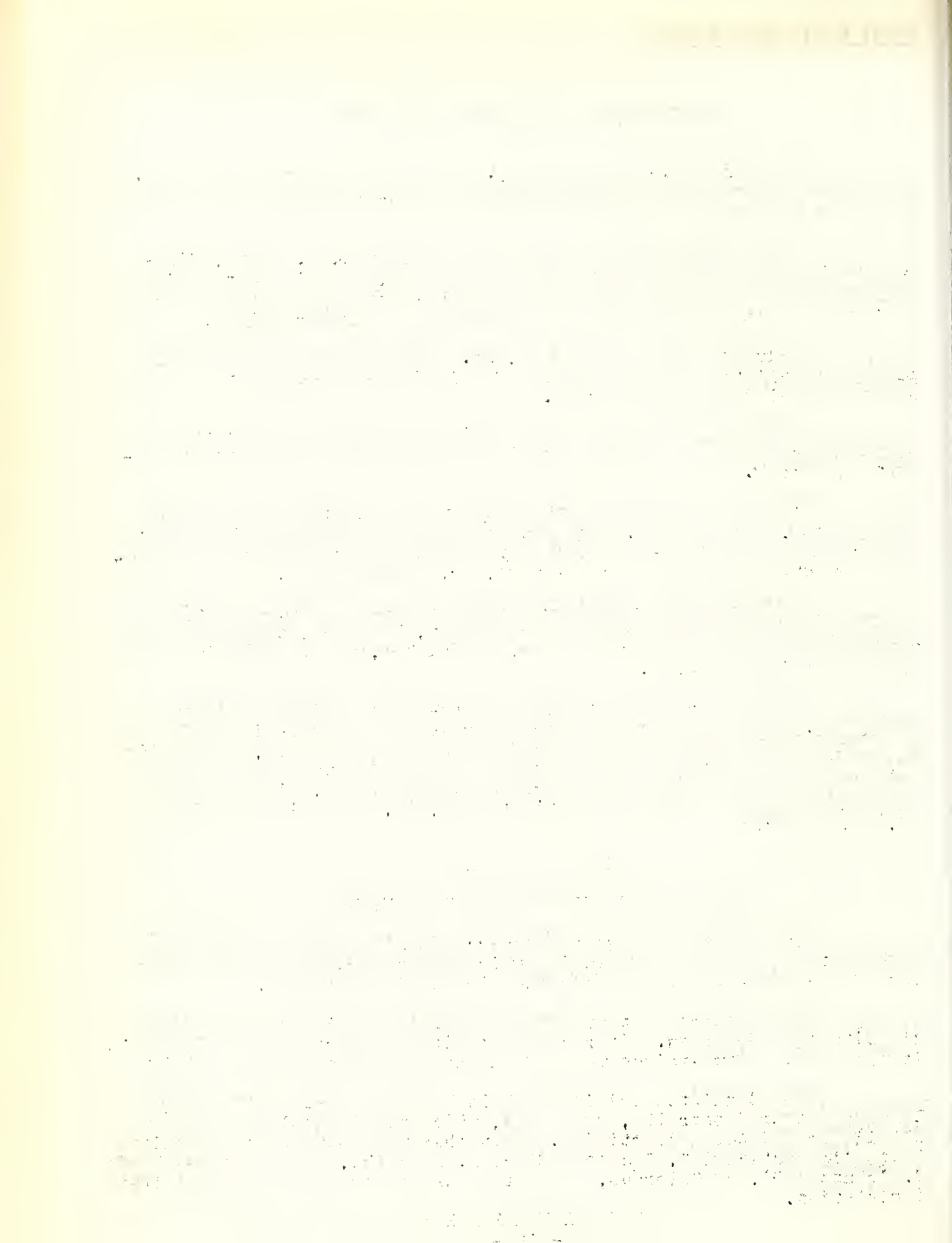
LIQUOR ADS BILL TABLED BY COMMITTEE

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee voted 6 to 5 last week to table pending legislation which would regulate the advertising of alcoholic beverages over the air and in the press.

The setback is tantamount to killing a bill since it will die with this Congress. If reconsideration is sought at this session, it would take a two-thirds vote of the committee for further action.

The Committee originally held hearings last May on S-265 by Senator Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas, which would completely outlaw all liquor and beer advertising. When this was found by the Committee to be "impracticable", Senators Clyde A. Reed (R), of Kansas and Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado, set out to draft more moderate substitute legislation.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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The Dewey-Stassen Political Debate
 (Jack Gould, "New York Times")

The radio program of the past week clearly was the debate between Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Harold E. Stassen on the subject of controlling communism. The lively if indecisive pro and con between two of the Republican candidates for President was far and away the most arresting political broadcast in many a day, one which conceivably could be copied with profit for the voter during the formal campaign this Summer.

Though the art of debating is widely attempted in one way or another on the radio - the Town Meeting of the Air and the other discussion programs are close kin of the basic form - the Dewey-Stassen engagement was the first face-to-face verbal tilt to be tried on the radio by major political figures running for the nation's highest office. Regardless of how each of the participants may have viewed the program's success, the voting listener certainly had his full hour's worth.

The main advantage of the debate as compared with the average political broadcast was that for the most part it kept away from maddening generalities and dealt with a specific issue, in this case whether communism as such should be outlawed. For once at least the listener could hear consecutively and immediately the contrasting views of two principal candidates and could decide for himself whether each participant had spoken to the points which the other had raised.

More particularly, the Stassen-Dewey debate had the personal equation so often lacking in the formal radio address read from a prepared handout. The listener could hear for himself the professional if not too subtle niceties of the rough and tumble give and take of politics.* * * * *

The debate did accomplish what the routine political speech seldom does. It had the nation's listeners themselves discussing the problem and, more concretely, discussing whether Mr. Stassen or Mr. Dewey was right. Last Monday radio showed how it could give new import to the old tradition of open political debate. Now it can only be hoped that candidates will give broadcasting further opportunity to fulfill that educational role.

Purely radiowise, the improvement in Governor Dewey's personality on the air was most marked. He has broken off from the sing-song rhythm once so suggestive of Lowell Thomas' delivery and he has acquired greater naturalness, poise and confidence. Mr. Stassen could afford to be a little more careful not to drop final consonants.

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CBS To Buy Remainder Of KQW If FCC Approves
 ("Washington Star")

A hint as to the reasons behind the apparently sudden decision of the Columbia Broadcasting System to sell a majority interest in WTOP to the Washington Post is contained in another announcement just received from the network. This is a report that CBS, which

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owns 45 per cent of KQW in San Francisco, has arranged to purchase the remaining 55 per cent interest, subject to the usual FCC approval, of course.

San Francisco seems to be considered a valuable market in the radio trade. CBS, according to report, wanted to buy KQW once before, but supposedly was refused permission by the FCC. It apparently would rather own KQW than WTOP.

Television licenses in the San Francisco area also are plums, being sought by the broadcasters, FCC hearings on TV applications starting tomorrow out there. While network ownership of AM stations seems to be limited by a "gentleman's agreement", FCC has, or had when we last looked, a limit of five on the number of television stations a network is permitted to own. CBS wants a TV license in San Francisco and wouldn't want a Washington application to stand in the way of getting it.

CBS could be an unhappy network if the FCC refused the San Francisco transaction and allowed the local one. That wouldn't win the FCC any prizes for consistency, though.

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Those Radio Awards ("Variety")

The following letter, written by a network executive who prefers to remain anonymous, is a reflection of the mounting feeling in the trade against the multiplicity of awards in radio.

New York.

"Editor, Variety:

An honored practitioner of the craft of broadcasting often wonders, these days, what the awards are really worth.

They've become so numerous, so obviously more gainful to the givers than the getters, so patently and crudely instruments of public relations for the donors, that the receiver feels insignificant and lost in the shuffle. And - if he's honest with himself - he must also feel deprived of the emotional rewards which might be his if radio's so-called prizes were important, honest and meaningful gestures.

Radio's present "system" of recognizing creative excellence is anarchy pure and simple. There are too many awards. There are too many organizations self-appointed to bestow awards, whose chief objectives are not the betterment of broadcasting, but free newspaper space and radio time to promote their own limited aims. * * * *

It is foolish of broadcasters to have permitted so many outside organizations to usurp a function which by all rights belongs to the men and women working in radio and television. It is unwise for the industry to have catered to groups which value their own promotional interests far more than the interests of better radio. And, finally, it is high time for the industry, out of respect for its most gifted craftsmen, to establish a fair and representative apparatus of its own for recognizing and rewarding its top-drawer talent.

A few years ago, there was talk in the trade about a Radio Academy, designed primarily to establish annual awards in all categories of programming and program crafts. It was suggested that a system could be devised by which winners would be selected and voted upon by all the men and women of radio, through fairly weighted ballots. That discussion needs to be revived now. Broadcasters must begin to work together to develop a plan analagous, though not necessarily similar, to the Motion Picture Academy.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Radio Station WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota, announces the appointment of Robert B. Donovan as Promotion Manager. A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Donovan went to WNAX from WLS, Chicago, where he was Assistant Sales Promotion Manager. During the war, Mr. Donovan served as Chief Specialist in Navy Public Relations, both in Washington, D. C. and Chicago.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation reported consolidated net earnings of \$5,085,848 for 1947, equal to \$1.30 a common share, compared with \$12,187,805 or \$3.17 a share, in previous year.

The Veterans Administration has announced this week that over 65,000 World War II veterans are training for occupations in the radio and communications field under the G.I. Bill. Nearly all the veterans are enrolled in educational institutions. About two-thirds of them are taking courses in radio and television mechanics, 17,557 in general radio and communications and the remainder taking courses in radio operation, telegraph operation, telephone and allied fields.

Paul Miller, former Washington correspondent who headed the Washington Associated Press Bureau before joining Gannett interests, has been appointed Executive Director of radio and television operations which is in addition to his other executive duties. For the past year he has been assistant to Frank Gannett, President of the Gannett newspapers and stations.

Retention of Class A evening hour base rates, deletion of the dollar volume discount, and rate adjustments in certain time segments, are the salient points of the new Rate Cards of four of seven Columbia-owned stations mailed yesterday (May 25) to advertising agencies and clients. An explanatory letter from Carl J. Burkland, General Sales Manager, Radio Sales, Radio Stations Representative, CBS, accompanied the Rate Cards. The new Rate Cards, effective June 1, are for Columbia-owned Stations WCBS, New York; WEEL, Boston; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WTOP, Washington, D. C.

The 1948 home football games of Northwestern University will be telecast exclusively by WGN-TV, it has been announced by Frank P. Schreiber, Manager of WGN, Inc. The five home games will be picked up from Dyche Stadium in Evanston through WGN-TV's mobile remote facilities and will be described by Jack Brickhouse, sports service manager and broadcaster of WGN-TV.

Ernest H. Martin has submitted his resignation as Director of Network Programs, Hollywood, for the Columbia Broadcasting System, effective June 15. He is to be succeeded by Harry S. Ackerman, CBS Executive Producer in New York.

Among those residents of River House, one of New York's most luxurious residential buildings, who face loss of their apartment as a result of a sale and reconstruction plans, is Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

1914

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obediently,
J. H. [Name]

Guests at the Shoreham, Raleigh, Hamilton, Hotel 2400 and the Broadmoor in Washington, D. C., may rent mobile television sets for their rooms at \$2.00 per day. The Statler is expected to add the service soon. The television unit consists of a standard Motorola or Philco 7-inch screen set, with antenna built into a table. Each hotel has an antenna especially designed for its location and installed by the Television Research Co. of Washington.

Ben H. Rice, formerly Sales Manager of the Radio Division of General Electric Company and Philco Radio Corporation, has been appointed Sales Manager of Tele-King Television Corporation. He will direct nation-wide distribution of sales of Tele-King television receivers.

Thirty of the 100 Philcos given each year to Veterans Hospital Programs on Memorial Day as one of its activities, will be distributed to two veterans' hospitals as part of the Memorial Day observance on the ABC broadcast of the Breakfast Club on Friday, May 28, the program originating in Chicago.

According to Jerry Klutz of the Washington Post, the State Department is trying to hire Mefford Runyan, a former Columbia Broadcasting executive, for a top job in its Voice of America radio programs

A portable television set, priced to sell for less than \$100, is slated to hit the market about June 7th. It's to be manufactured by Pilot Radio Corp., Long Island City, New York. The new set is expected to mark the first step in the industry to bring TV receivers down to the pocketbook level of the mass buying public. It will have only three-inch screen, about half the size of the smallest receiving tube in use, and if public acceptance is successful, it's expected other manufacturers will have to cut prices.

Outstanding aspect of the Pilot receiver, in addition to its price, is the fact that it requires no special installation and will work without an antenna.

The newspaper whose bulletin board announced the first news of the Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War, the Washington, D.C. Evening Star, will be saluted by Gabriel Heatter during his Mutual network broadcast of the "Behind The Front Page" program on Sunday, May 30 (7:30 to 8 P.M., EDT). Mr. Heatter, as the editor telling the stories "behind the front page", will also point out during the program that the Evening Star was first published in 1852 and that President Abraham Lincoln's original manuscript for his second inaugural address provided the reportorial "notes" from which the Star published its accounting of the event the next day.

The appointment of E. C. Bonia as General Sales Manager for Radio and Television was confirmed Monday by W. P. Hilliard, General Manager, Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation.

Austin E. Joscelyn has been appointed Director of Operations of KNX, Columbia-owned station in Los Angeles, D. W. Thornburgh, CBS Vice President in Charge of the Western Division has announced. Mr. Joscelyn formerly was Manager of WBT, Charlotte, N.C., and of WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul, CBS affiliate and owned stations respectively.

X X X X X X X

The first part of the year was spent in the
field, and the second part in the
laboratory. The results of the
field work are given in the
first part of the report, and
the results of the laboratory
work in the second part. The
conclusions are given in the
third part of the report.



Founded in 1924

HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, Editor

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June 2, 1948

TRUMAN WILL MEET THE FOLKS; RADIO WILL GIVE HIM BIG LIFT

Admittedly President Truman's biggest asset is his fine friendly way of meeting people and winning them completely. That, of course, is the object of his coast-to-coast trip just getting under way. His next trump card will be radio for the main speeches from Chicago, June 4; Omaha, Nebr., June 5; Seattle, Wash., June 10; Berkeley, Calif., June 12, and Los Angeles, June 14.

The big broadcasts will cover a wide variety of subjects, ranging from displaced persons to the American foreign policy. They are expected to include Mr. Truman's views on reclamation and conservation, defense, public power and other items.

Congress will be in session, and its members will bang back by radio for and against the presidential pronouncements. It will be a sounding board and Congress will use radio in a sort of long distance debate.

President Truman's tussle with the radio would make a story in itself but every one will surely agree that under the splendid guidance of Leonard Reinsch, one of the radio industry's top broadcasters, the President has not only improved immeasurably as a speaker but has really developed a style of his own. There is a man-to-man appeal - a sincerity - and even a pathos in his voice, as was so evident in Mr. Truman's address from Arlington last Memorial Day. It was probably the shortest presidential broadcast in the history of radio but it was unquestionably one of the best.

President Truman would probably be among the first to tell you that he has learned a lot about public speaking from the radio. And don't think he will not use this to the very best advantage on the current trip to the Coast.

The special presidential short-wave radio baggage car built by the Army during the war and recently rebuilt, is being used on the journey to the West Coast. The car has been equipped with the latest and best loudspeaker system the Army's Signal Corps could supply. It was installed at the big Signal Corps depot at Avon, near Lexington, Ky., as a hush-hush job.

The new equipment replaces an old speaker system which the late President Roosevelt used on his train trips. It presumably is better.

With this latest loudspeaker apparatus on hand, Mr. Truman will be able to reach as many persons with his voice as the local Democratic organizations can assemble at train stops.

The car will be a press and radio room on wheels with tables running down either side for typewriters and equipped with loud speakers to bring the voice of the President into the car. Some correspondents will have their own wire recorders.

The President will travel in his private car, the Ferdinand Magellan, a luxurious one built for the use of Presidents by the Association of American Railways in 1942. It has been equipped with a special public-address system so that large crowds will be able to hear the President in his rear-platform talks.

Since the President's trip comes so close to the Republican National Convention, which opens in Philadelphia June 21, many of the reporters will leave the train in Oregon or California and fly back East.

The President, Dewey Long, White House transportation officer said, has made fewer than 15 trips by railroad since he assumed office, as against 399 by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. His only long journey over the rails was the one last June to Canada.

All of Truman's other long trips have been by plane or aboard warships or the yacht Williamsburg.

The White House took new steps Tuesday (June 1) to make a "non-political label stick to the President's Western trip.

For weeks, according to the United Press, it has been expected that key figures of the Democratic National Committee would accompany Mr. Truman, but the White House announced yesterday that only the President's immediate staff will be with him on the long cross-country trip which is to start Thursday night.

Mr. Truman will be accompanied by his two secretaries, Matthew J. Connelly and Charles G. Ross; Clark M. Clifford, counsel to the President; Charles Murphy, Administrative Assistant; Brig. Gen. Wallace Graham, the White House doctor, and the presidential military, naval and air aides.

At one time, Senator McGrath (D), of Rhode Island, Democratic National Chairman, expected to make the trip. He sat in on a number of conferences with the President involving the proposed itinerary. Mr. Ross said yesterday, however, that Mr. McGrath will not go. He gave the same answer when questioned about John M. Redding, Publicity Director for the Democratic National Committee, who at one time was reported in party circles as scheduled to make the trip as an observer.

Mr. Ross repeated that the White House attitude toward the trip is non-political. He emphasized that none of the President's five major speeches or his back platform appearances would be under political auspices.

"This trip just grew", Mr. Ross said, pointing out that originally the President had planned just one speech - at the University of California at Berkeley - on June 12. Later, he said, other stops were added in response to invitations.

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Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
[Signature]

Very truly,
[Signature]

Very truly,
[Signature]

Very truly,
[Signature]

KOBAK SAYS FM DUPLICATION OF AM MBS PROGRAMS UP TO STATIONS

Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, has announced, following the annual meeting of the Mutual Board of Directors in Los Angeles that, after a review of its policy with respect to the duplication by affiliates of AM programs over FM facilities, Mutual had decided that its affiliates should have complete freedom to duplicate any or all of the network programs on their FM stations.

"Mutual does not believe there is any necessity for forcing its affiliates with FM stations to carry every commercial AM show or none at all," said Mr. Kobak. "In some instances I am sure that any such restriction would work a hardship upon the affiliates, particularly so if their FM facilities are operating on a shorter schedule than their AM."

"We think that each individual station will voluntarily give our advertisers an even break, and it is definitely our feeling that station managers will be able to program their FM schedules much more advantageously if they are allowed more latitude. We feel confident that the resultant better-balanced programming will be of much greater benefit to the listeners and all concerned than the scheduling which might otherwise result, and we believe that our policy will be helpful in furthering the development of FM."

The policy will, Mr. Kobak added, be necessarily subject to review from time to time.

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RADIO NEWS MEN NOW ELIGIBLE FOR PRESS CLUB

The National Press Club membership voted in special meeting last Friday to welcome radio press writers into the fold.

Unanimous consent on the proposed amendment to the NPC constitution was announced last Friday night by Truman S. Felt, Press Club secretary. A preliminary survey, Mr. Felt said, showed that 30 to 35 such writers in this area are eligible to apply for club membership.

The amendment makes membership open to "those whose principal work involves the gathering, writing or editing of news for dissemination by radio, television or facsimile."

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Britain's telecommunications research center at Great Malverne, England, is developing a hand radar set which in future years may "enable the blind to see." Supply Minister G. R. Strauss, speaking at an exhibition at the research establishment last week, said that with the set a blind person could cross a busy street safely.

X X X X X X X X

My dear Mr. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same. I have been thinking much lately of the friends I have left behind and how they are getting on. I hope you are all well and happy.

I have been thinking much lately of the friends I have left behind and how they are getting on. I hope you are all well and happy. I have been thinking much lately of the friends I have left behind and how they are getting on. I hope you are all well and happy.

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Yours truly,

[Signature]

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Yours truly,

RCA TO INSTALL ULTRA-HIGH FREQUENCY TV STATION IN WASHINGTON

Plans for a new exploration of radio frequencies above 500 megacycles as a medium for the expansion of television broadcasting were announced last week by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Executive Vice-President in Charge of RCA Laboratories, as the Radio Corporation of America applied to the Federal Communications Commission for the necessary license to proceed with the new experiments.

"Results of the tests", Dr. Jolliffe said, "should provide further information on the problems involved in the development of television on frequencies above 500 megacycles, and if successful will be a major contribution to the expansion of this service to the public."

The new experimental station will be installed at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, location of the National Broadcasting Company's commercial television station, WNBW. The simultaneous operation of these two stations on 67 megacycles and 510 megacycles, Dr. Jolliffe pointed out, will give engineers an opportunity for the first time to compare the service possibilities of ultra-high frequencies with those of the present lower-band commercial frequencies.

Should these new experiments reveal that expansion of television into the ultra-high frequencies is practicable, a simple and inexpensive adapter can be provided for present television sets. Such a device will enable these sets to receive programs broadcast on the higher frequencies, as well as on the present television wave-band.

Transmitting equipment for the tests has been completed, Dr. Jolliffe said, and installation will begin as soon as the FCC authorizes construction. It is expected that tests will commence about September 1, 1948.

The Washington experiment is a continuation of a long-range research program of RCA Laboratories to determine the usefulness of ultra-high radio frequencies for television, Dr. Jolliffe said. In the past, he continued, RCA has carried out tests on 288 megacycles, 500 megacycles, and 910 megacycles, but the Washington project will be the first to be conducted with television programs produced by an existing commercial station.

With numerous other services seeking additional frequencies, Dr. Jolliffe said, the only part of the spectrum in which additional channels for television can be found is between 475 and 890 megacycles which already has been set aside by the Commission for future development of television. Little is known of the characteristics of these frequencies as a medium for television signals, hence it is necessary to carry out comprehensive tests such as those now planned by RCA and NBC to determine how the frequencies can best be utilized to provide maximum service to the public.

In Order to conduct complete field-test comparisons with the low-band (67 mc) transmissions of WNBW, RCA Laboratories will design simple converters for the use of engineers and other observers. These devices, when attached to standard television receivers, will make it possible to compare the reception of programs as they are transmitted simultaneously on both low-and-high-band channels, thus affording a constant check on the transmission characteristics of the two bands.

The transmitter will produce an effective radiated power up to 25 kilowatts. With this power, engineers can make field strength surveys of a 500-megacycle broadcast service under all conditions of urban, suburban and rural areas, and over all kinds of terrain, an accomplishment heretofore not possible.

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FCC CHAIRMAN WILL RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE

Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will deliver the principal address at the commencement exercises of the College of Music of Cincinnati tomorrow night (June 3). As a concluding formality of the ceremonies the College of Music will confer upon him the honorary degree of doctor of music.

The Board of Trustees invited Mr. Coy to the seventieth anniversary commencement of the college because of the historical significance attached to the occasion which marks the first graduation of a radio class receiving the Bachelor of Fine Arts in Radio Education, a degree authorized by the Department of Education of the State of Ohio in October, 1946.

The Radio Department of the College of Music has pioneered a successful course during the past ten years under the direction of Uberto T. Neely, who has developed a rigorous curriculum which is taught by a faculty drawn from the staffs of WLW and WSAI, the University of Cincinnati and the advertising and radio departments of Proctor & Gamble, according to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

Since its inception the Radio Department has been encouraged and assisted by James D. Shouse, President of The Crosley Broadcasting Corporation and a member of the Board of Trustees of the college. In 1941 the destiny of the department was assured by the gift of the Henrietta Billing Studios by Mrs. Helene V. B. Wurlitzer, also a member of the Board. Enrollment has constantly increased and currently 100 students are engaged in pursuing the RFA courses.

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ORAL ARGUMENT SCHEDULED RE TIME RESERVATION IN STATION SALES

The Federal Communications Commission scheduled Oral Argument for June 28, 1948, on its proposed rule making of April 14, 1948, concerning special rules relating to contracts providing for reservation of time upon sale of a broadcast station. Comments filed by interested parties prompted the order.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

The third part of the report deals with the political situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

The fourth part of the report deals with the social situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

The sixth part of the report deals with the scientific situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

The seventh part of the report deals with the religious situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

The eighth part of the report deals with the legal situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

The ninth part of the report deals with the medical situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

The tenth part of the report deals with the educational situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, and then a chapter on the situation in the East. The report concludes with a summary of the results of the war and a forecast for the future.

IF FCC LADY ESCAPES THE G.O.P. SQUEEZE SHE MAY BE CONFIRMED

If Miss Frieda B. Hennock, New York lawyer and Democratic party worker, first woman ever to be nominated to the Federal Communications Commission, is not ear-marked by the Republicans in their plan to hold up the confirmation of the major appointees until after election, there seems to be a chance of her confirmation despite grumbling at so obvious a political appointment, and Miss Hennock reportedly having said that the nearest she has come to a radio is listening to it. Miss Hennock, in addition to her unquestioned ability as a lawyer, it seems has distinguished herself for her success in passing the hat for political contributions in the campaigns of Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City and President Roosevelt. In return, she has had the personal blessings of His Honor and Boss Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx.

All of which is not expected to help her much with the Republicans on Capitol Hill, especially at this time when their aim is to keep open as many major governmental posts as possible until next year in the belief that a Republican President, if one is elected in November, should have the privilege of filling them.

Through a tacit understanding among Senate committee Chairmen, the policy has been partly in effect for some time. It was re-emphasized by the Senate Republican Policy Committee at a meeting last Saturday with the probable result that the Senate will confirm few of President Truman's appointments from now on.

A secondary consideration in Saturday's determination, according to members who attended the closed meeting, was the lack of time for adequate committee hearings on appointments before June 19, the goal for adjournment.

As a precedent for the policy, Republican leaders dug up the record of the Senate in 1932, the last year of Republican President Herbert Hoover's term. It showed that 1,727 of Mr. Hoover's 2,903 appointees went unconfirmed. Then the Senate was composed of forty-five Republicans, forty-seven Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite.

Now pending before Senate Committees are more than 1,000 civilian appointments, all except about 200 of them for various post-masterships.

Among the other appointments likely to be held up, in addition to that of Miss Hennock, are Thomas C. Buchanan of Pennsylvania to the Federal Power Commission; James Boyd of Colorado to be Director of the Bureau of Mines, and Richard B. McEntire of Kansas to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

If the Republican lid has not been clamped down, the nomination of Miss Hennock is following the routine of other appointments. Having been referred to a subcommittee of three of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee - Senators Brewster, Maine; Capehart, Indiana, Republicans, and Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, the nomination is being considered by them, and their recommendations will be

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values. The 20th century brought significant challenges, including the Great Depression and World War II, which tested the nation's resilience and led to the emergence of the United States as a global superpower.

The American dream, the idea that anyone can achieve success through hard work and determination, is a central theme in the nation's history. This dream has inspired generations of Americans to pursue their goals and dreams, despite the many obstacles they have faced. The American dream is a powerful force that has shaped the nation's culture and values, and it continues to inspire Americans today.

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referred back to the main committee of which Senator Wallace White (R) of Maine is Chairman. The Committee meets tomorrow (Thursday, June 3) in full session but at this writing and upon checking at the Capitol, it does not look as though Miss Hennock's name will be brought up for confirmation - but then, almost anything can happen.

There is not really much rush about confirmation as the term of FCC Commissioner Clifford Durr, whom she succeeds, if named, will not expire until the end of this month. The National Conventions, however, are putting a lot of pep into things on the Hill. Should the Senate Committee, for party reasons, decide to block the nomination for this session, it is believed President Truman would give Miss Hennock a recess appointment. She could then serve on the FCC until the next Congress convenes in January. Once the new Congress meets, however, the interim appointment will expire and a new nomination (or renomination) would be made for the full seven-year term.

Then Miss Hennock's fight would have to begin all over.

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WSB, ATLANTA, GIVES FACSIMILE DEMONSTRATION

A display of the facsimile transmitter of WSB, Atlanta, electric typewriters and home recorder units was installed in the lobby of the Atlanta Journal last week for a public viewing.

WSB, of which J. Leonard Reinsch, General Manager of Governor Cox's broadcasting stations in Atlanta and other cities, and the Journal, with which the Georgia station is affiliated in ownership, published complete facsimile editions of the newspaper. Walter Paschall, WSB news editor, was on hand to answer queries of spectators.

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RELAY LEAGUE, RADIO CLUB WILL CONVENE

The Washington Radio Club and the Amateur Radio Relay League, Atlantic Division, will hold a convention this week-end, beginning with registration at 9:30 A.M. on Saturday at the Hotel Statler.

The all-day meeting Saturday, June 5th, will include operational activities and technical sessions.

On Sunday, the amateur radio groups will continue their program with a transmitter hunt, and visits to stations of local "hams", the Red Cross emergency station, Naval Reserve station at the Naval Gun Factory and the WTTG television station.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and detailed account of the conditions prevailing at the time. The author describes the political, economic and social state of the nation, and the various measures taken by the government to deal with the situation. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done by the various departments of the government. It is a very thorough and comprehensive report, and it gives a very clear picture of the work done by each of the departments. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done by the various departments. It is a very concise and clear summary, and it gives a very good overview of the work done by each of the departments. The fourth part of the report is a list of the various measures taken by the government. It is a very detailed list, and it gives a very clear picture of the various measures taken by the government. The fifth part of the report is a list of the various recommendations made by the author. It is a very detailed list, and it gives a very clear picture of the various recommendations made by the author. The sixth part of the report is a list of the various conclusions reached by the author. It is a very detailed list, and it gives a very clear picture of the various conclusions reached by the author. The seventh part of the report is a list of the various suggestions made by the author. It is a very detailed list, and it gives a very clear picture of the various suggestions made by the author. The eighth part of the report is a list of the various observations made by the author. It is a very detailed list, and it gives a very clear picture of the various observations made by the author. The ninth part of the report is a list of the various criticisms made by the author. It is a very detailed list, and it gives a very clear picture of the various criticisms made by the author. The tenth part of the report is a list of the various praises made by the author. It is a very detailed list, and it gives a very clear picture of the various praises made by the author.

NBC OFFERS TO LEASE FOREIGN FACILITIES TO GOV'T FOR \$1-A-YEAR

In order to achieve maximum security and efficiency in the Government's short-wave broadcasting operations, Congress itself must step in and put an end to the present divided responsibility for their conduct, Charles R. Denny, Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company today (June 2) advised the nation's law-makers.

Congress must establish a definitive policy for the conduct of short-wave broadcast operations of the United States, Mr. Denny asserted.

"In the final analysis", Mr. Denny said, "there are two basic alternatives. The first is to re-establish complete private operations. The other alternative is complete government operation. Congress must choose between them."

Mr. Denny offered to Congress recommendations by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America and Chairman of the Board of the National Broadcasting Company, that all international broadcasting operations be unified in a Government controlled foundation or in one of the departments of the Government. These recommendations were first made by General Sarnoff to Secretary of State Cordell Hull in 1943 and again to Secretary of State Marshall on May 5, 1947.

"If this were done, the National Broadcasting Company", he revealed, "is prepared to lease its three 50-kilowatt short-wave stations to the Government or to a Government-controlled Foundation for one dollar a year and withdraw from the field of international broadcast programming."

"If on the other hand", Mr. Denny added, "if the Congress should decide to maintain the present system of operations - or any similar system in which private companies participate with the Government - NBC will continue to cooperate in every possible way. Our Company believes that international broadcasting, conducted on an effective scale, can contribute importantly to international understanding. To this end, the services and facilities of our company shall always be available to assist the Government in carrying out its present information program."

Mr. Denny testified before the Joint Subcommittees of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations and the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments which were continued from Tuesday, June 1. His statement was made available for inclusion in the record of the Subcommittee on the State Department of the House of Representatives Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department. Both subcommittees are investigating several scripts broadcast by short-wave in Spanish to Latin America by NBC under State Department contract. Some members of Congress have raised objections in no uncertain terms to these scripts.

Mr. Denny pointed out that the objectionable broadcasts constituted but a fragment of NBC's international short-wave broadcasts since their inception in 1929, actually less than one-third of one per cent of the present total. He declared emphatically there was no evidence of disloyalty or sabotage on the part of Rene Borgia, writer of the scripts in question, and Alberto Gandero, Borgia's supervisor at the time. Both the writer and the supervisor, Mr. Denny pointed out, had been checked for loyalty by appropriate governmental authorities before being employed by NBC.

"The great task NBC has undertaken and successfully carried out by its participation for many years in the 'Voice of America' project has been obscured by confining consideration to the particular program series under discussion", Mr. Denny pointed out... What I am saying does not, of course, condone the fact that objectionable material was broadcast. It does indicate that we are dealing here with a small fragment of overall activity. The criticism which has been justly made of parts of that fragment should not obscure the scope and value of the overall job."

Explaining the procedure under which the scripts in question, part of the "Know North America" short-wave series, were broadcast, Mr. Denny pointed out that Gandero, who assigned Borgia to write the series and was responsible for reviewing the scripts, was a trusted employee of the NBC and had reviewed earlier scripts in this series which had won the commendation of the State Department. When it later developed that the writing and reviewing responsibilities had not been carried out properly, Borgia was dismissed and Gandero was demoted and eventually resigned. Mr. Denny also presented the committee with communications from Borgia which placed the beginning of his actual direct employment by NBC in September, 1947, and not earlier, as Borgia had previously testified.

"In justification of the scripts he had written", Mr. Denny pointed out to the Senators who have joined with Congressmen in criticizing them, "Borgia took the position that the material considered by us to be objectionable was in good taste in the Spanish idiom and that none of this material would be regarded by a Latin American audience as reflecting any disparagement on the United States. At the same time, he stated orally and by a letter written just before he was dismissed, that nobody - and I quote - 'ever suggested that I should say anything objectionable.' He also stated that his instructions from Gandero were that the program should be in a 'light vein.'"

"Taking Borgia's own testimony, his position appears to be entirely inconsistent. On the one hand, he defends as perfectly proper and inoffensive the passages in his scripts which we and members of Congress have found objectionable. He admits that he created these passages and that nobody at NBC suggested to him the language used in these passages. Yet he disclaims all responsibility in connection with the criticism which these passages has aroused on the ground that he was merely acting under instructions from Gandero."

"From all the foregoing facts", Mr. Denny continued, "it appears clear that the difficulties encountered with the program under discussion have arisen from the division of responsibility between

1. 1991年12月1日以前，在《民法通则》施行以前，即1986年4月1日以前，发生民事法律行为，适用行为发生时的法律。

NBC and the State Department. This division of responsibility is reflected in our basic programming contracts with the State Department whereby NBC is reimbursed by the Government for its cost of operation. Under these contracts, the State Department agrees to 'provide NBC with general directives for each program, indicating the general character of the programs and designating whether they are to be dramatic, music, news, etc. and fixing the length, time and date of broadcast.' The State Department, of course, also determines how much money is available and can be spent on a particular program. It is NBC's responsibility to produce and broadcast the programs in accordance with the general specifications which the State Department has laid down, and within the limitations the State Department has fixed for that program. Every effort is made to work these problems out by frequent consultations. But, such consultations are not a substitute for centralized responsibility. It is our feeling that the present type of divided responsibility does not and cannot provide a completely satisfactory basis for operations."

NBC has taken a number of steps, Mr. Denny went on to say, to guard against a repetition of the present incident. Additional personnel is being engaged to provide for an independent review of scripts. In addition, he suggested that the State Department institute its own independent check.

"The basic question that Congress will have to decide", Mr. Denny said, "will be: Shall the short-wave operations of the United States be the 'Voice of America' or the 'Voices of Americans.' A return to private operation inevitably means no coordination in programming activities. It means a wasteful duplication of facilities and it means a sharp curtailment in the activity because private industry, without government funds, cannot support short-wave operations."

With the opening of the Senate hearings yesterday (June 1) Senator Smith (R), of New Jersey, presiding, said the objective of the hearings were to determine how the "Voice of America" can be "strengthened and protected" against mistakes or misuse.

"With the European recovery program under way", Senator Smith said, "it is vitally necessary that the truth be told to the world about our country to offset the vicious anti-American propaganda that is now being carried on, and the misrepresentation as to America's true purpose in the present attempt to cooperate with the other nations of the world."

Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen, who has charge of the "Voice" programs, but who did not take charge of same until March 30, well after the broadcasts in question, was the first witness before the Subcommittee on Tuesday, June 1, said that the State Department surrendered supervisory control over the broadcasts in order to concentrate its own efforts on programs beamed to countries behind the iron curtain. He said the Department had "overall responsibility" for the Know North America series beamed to South America but that it doesn't have funds or people for close supervision.

Secretary Allen requested Congress to clarify the Department's responsibility for overseas broadcasts. He said the service could expand if a requested 27 million dollars for the year beginning July 1 is approved.

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DORMITORY FOR WAR CHILDREN DEDICATED IN GEORGE POLK'S MEMORY

The Foster Parents Plan for War Children last Friday announced that it has dedicated a dormitory in London to the memory of the late George Polk, CBS chief correspondent for the Middle East who met a tragic death recently in Salonika, Greece.

The dormitory which accommodates 30 children is in the Foster Parents' Eastwick, London, hostel, The Sanctuary. Its renaming honors Mr. Polk's efforts in behalf of children victimized by World War II.

Mrs. Edna Blue, International Chairman of the Foster Parents Plan in New York last Friday said Mr. Polk had taken a keen interest in the youngsters, was a Foster Parent himself, and had made a generous contribution last December for children sheltered at The Sanctuary. These children, she said, come from various European countries and include only a few English war orphans.

Mr. Polk's contribution, it was stated, will be used to obtain bicycles for children doing messenger and errand work.

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SEN. TOBEY AND MRS. RABENHORST MARRIED

In a quietly arranged ceremony in Calvary Baptist Church in Washington, D. C., Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, acting Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which handles radio, and Mrs. Loretta C. Rabenhorst of Washington, were married last Wednesday (May 26).

The ceremony at 1:30 P.M. was performed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, and a luncheon followed at the Army and Navy Club. Senator Tobey is 67 and Mrs. Tobey acknowledges to being in her '50s.

Only members of the two families and a few close friends were present. The family included Senator Tobey's sister, Mrs. Doris Brown of Wilton, Conn.; two of his four children - Charles Tobey, Jr. and Mrs. Sterling Dean, the former Miss Louise Tobey, who was the bride's only attendant. The bride's three sons, David, Forrest and Daniel Rabenhorst, attended with their wives.

Following the wedding luncheon, Senator Tobey and his bride went to New York on a 10-day honeymoon. The bride is a former Washington school teacher, retiring in 1942 after 18 years in public school.

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85TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED OF FOUNDING OF ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

The 85th anniversary of the founding of the Army Signal Corps was observed at Fort Monmouth, N. J. last Friday with a parade and ceremony in which eighty chief executives of the nation's leading communications industries participated.

After a review of 6,000 troops, Brig. Gen. Francis H. Lanahan, Jr., Post Commanding Officer, received the Legion of Merit and Oak Leaf Cluster for exceptionally meritorious performance of duty. The presentation was made by Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Deputy to Gen. Omar Bradley, Army Chief of Staff.

Among the heads of communications concerns present were: Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff (Reserve); Radio Corporation of America; Sosthenes Behn, I. T. & T. Corporation; W. A. Buck, Radiomarine Corporation of America; H. H. Buttner, Federal Telecommunications Labs., Inc.; S. T. Caldwell, Federal Telegraph and Radio Corporation; E. M. Deloraine, International Telecommunications Labs, Inc.; J. L. Egan, Western Union Telegraph Company; H. C. Ingles, RCA Communications, Inc.; Stephen D. Lavoie, Lavoie Laboratories; Dwight G. W. Palmer, General Cable Corporation; Kenneth E. Stockton, American Cable and Radio Corporation; George L. Van Deusen, RCA Institutes, Inc.; and Leroy A. Wilson, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

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FCC REVISES SUNRISE AND SUNSET TIME TABLE

The Federal Communications Commission amended Section 26 of its Standards of Good Engineering Practice Governing Standard Broadcast Stations to revise its table of average sunrise and sunset times for different months in different cities, for which daytime or limited time AM stations or stations using directional antennae at night or different directional patterns day and night were governed. By so doing between 300,000 and 400,000 cities were added not formerly included.

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RMA AND NAB AWARDED TROPHY IN "VOICE OF DEMOCRACY" CONTEST

The Radio Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Broadcasters, as joint sponsors of the "Voice of Democracy" contest conducted during National Radio Week last year, were awarded a Silver Anvil Trophy last week by the American Public Relations Association.

The award was made, the APRA said, for "achievement in public relations with especial emphasis upon the use of radio and television". It was one of nine trophies and a number of certificate of achievement awards presented by the APRA at the conclusion of its four-day Public Relations Institute at American University, in Washington.

The Silver Anvil was accepted for RMA by James D. Secrest, Director of Publications, and for NAB by Robert K. Richards, Public Relations Director.

(Continued on Page 16)

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Believes Impossible For State Dept. To Direct World Programs
 (Walter Lippmann in "Washington Post")

Anyone with experience in journalism could have told the State Department and several of us did, that it would get into trouble if it took responsibility for radio programs. That is because it is a technical impossibility for the department to direct or to supervise broadcasts to all parts of the world in dozens of languages on all kinds of subjects.

For how is it conceivable that officials of the department can read all the scripts before they are broadcast? How can they know what has happened to the scripts when they have been translated into foreign languages? How can they know what they sounded like when the broadcasters had supplied their own personal inflections and emphasis?

In the case of the scandalous, and perhaps malicious, broadcasts to Latin-America, the Voice of America seems to have been Mr. Rene Borgia of Venezuela and a Mr. Alberto Gandero, who is now working in Cuba. Obviously their broadcasts were not "supervised" successfully. But where are we going to find the all-seeing eye and the all-hearing ear which will supervise hour by hour what the Voice of America says to the world in Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, Italian, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Greek, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, Arabic, Chinese - or even in English?

Mr. George V. Allen, the Assistant Secretary of State, who now chaperones the Voice of America, had nothing whatever to do with the scripts which have aroused Congress and the public. Mr. Allen was our Ambassador in Iran when they were broadcast. But from now on he will be responsible, and so he really ought to consider whether he could, as he says in his letter to Senator Smith of New Jersey, "supervise the programs" if he had "the authority and the machinery for supervision." What authority and what machinery would he like to have in order to discharge successfully the responsibility of supervision? It will take some machinery to enable Mr. Allen to supervise Mr. Richardson of NBC who was supposed to supervise Mr. Gandero who was supposed to supervise Mr. Borgia.

My own view is that the Voice of America to the outer world should be the voice of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of State, and that to let anyone else call himself the Voice of America is certain to diminish, not to enhance, the prestige and influence of the United States.

I think it absurd that the Voice of America, an official organ of the Department of State, should be heard around the world singing songs, cracking jokes, entertaining the kiddies. It is arguable that a summary of the news from the press associations should be broadcast, and that the Government could facilitate such broadcasts. But I do not believe that this country can conduct an official propaganda of ideology, doctrine, and opinion. For this country, being truly a free country, does not have any such thing as an official ideology, an official doctrine and an official set of opinions.

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George Polk Perhaps Killed By Communists
("Washington Post")

The cooperation extended by the Greek government should put at rest the premature criticisms that have arisen in connection with the murder of George Polk, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, whose trussed body was found in Salonika Bay. Mr. Polk was killed only a few days after he had set out to interview the Greek Communist leader, General Markos. A committee of the Overseas Writers Club is now inquiring into the death, with the assistance of Gen. William J. Donovan, wartime OSS chief.

If the Rightists in the Athens government, meaning the extremists of the Populist Party, were responsible for the death of Mr. Polk, it may be taken for granted that the two Liberal Ministers in charge of the investigation, those for Public Order and Justice, would, in the circumstances of Greek politics, be eager to track down the evidence. But why should the Populists want to bump off George Polk? We raise the question as a newspaper which from time to time has been critical of the action or non-action of the Populists. But in our view nothing that Markos might have said to George Polk and nothing in George Polk's name or work could have caused such trepidation in Populist ranks as to warrant his murder.

The inquiry may or may not shed light on an affair which cut short a promising career. It must always be borne in mind that Greece is grappling with a rebellion, and that, in consequence, on-lookers are apt to get hurt in the normal way of going about their business. After their recent reverse the Communists decided as a diversion to use assassination as a campaign tactic, and managed to kill the Minister of Justice, Christos Ladas. It may well be, therefore, that George Polk was killed by the Communists themselves, if not to cause an embarrassing incident for the government then as a sacrifice during a pursuit in Salonika Bay.

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S. America Takes It (Give) Away
("Variety")

A sudden order, given by General Peron himself, last week axed all cash prizes to participants in quiz programs on Argentine networks, seriously affecting the Kolynos and Colgate shows on Radio El Mundo.

Surprise move stemmed from Peron's intention to encourage the people in postal saving habits, and in future all radio awards to participants in quiz programs must be made in the form of postal savings stamps. Oscar Nicolini, Administrator General of Posts and Telegraphs, is also Chairman of the Postal Savings Bank, and as postal administrator, is also in control of all radio matters.

Nevertheless the Postal Savings Bank was also taken un-awares and had no facilities available to furnish the broadcasting outlets with the necessary stamps. The Kolynos programs give away prizes up to 5,000 pesos (\$1,000 U.S.) in each broadcast, while Colgate runs up to \$100 per broadcast in an "all or nothing" scam. Sponsors and advertisers had to put over a quick switch in program format to conform to the new Peron-imposed regulations.

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The first part of the year was spent in the field, collecting data on the distribution and abundance of the various species of fish in the study area. The second part of the year was spent in the laboratory, analyzing the data and preparing the report. The third part of the year was spent in the field, collecting data on the distribution and abundance of the various species of fish in the study area. The fourth part of the year was spent in the laboratory, analyzing the data and preparing the report. The fifth part of the year was spent in the field, collecting data on the distribution and abundance of the various species of fish in the study area. The sixth part of the year was spent in the laboratory, analyzing the data and preparing the report. The seventh part of the year was spent in the field, collecting data on the distribution and abundance of the various species of fish in the study area. The eighth part of the year was spent in the laboratory, analyzing the data and preparing the report. The ninth part of the year was spent in the field, collecting data on the distribution and abundance of the various species of fish in the study area. The tenth part of the year was spent in the laboratory, analyzing the data and preparing the report.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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It is understood that Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will not take part in the proceedings involving acquisition of control of WTOP, Washington, CBS-owned outlet by the Washington Post because of his former connection with the Post as assistant to publisher and Executive Director of its radio properties.

President Truman's address at the annual reunion of the Thirty-fifth Division, in which he served during the First World War, will be heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Saturday, June 5 (CBS, 11:00-11:30 P.M., EDST).

According to a financial report in the Washington Post, new equipment costing \$115,000 has been authorized for WTTG, Washington outlet of the DuMont Television network.

John D. Hawkins, who has been Manager of the Detroit organization of Philco Distributors, Inc., for the past three years, has been appointed General Manager of the Philadelphia division.

Results of a survey on how newspapers handle radio program listings, now being conducted by the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, will prompt many publishers to drop or limit free listings, a check of newspaper representatives disclosed last week. Evidence that a growing number of papers had eliminated free listings without experiencing much reader opposition helped prompt the survey, it was learned. Hitherto hesitant publishers, it is felt, will be influenced by detailed reports on such cases. In some instances cited, program sponsors have advertised listings and benefitted by unusually high readership.

Congratulations go to Sydney H. Eiges, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in charge of the Press Department, and Mrs. Eiges on the birth of a son born to them in New York last Friday.

John Gibney has been appointed production manager for Station WENR-TV, effective June 1, Harold Stokes, Program Director for AM and TV in ABC's Central Division, has announced.

Mr. Gibney comes to WENR-TV with a wide background in television and all phases of radio. He left Tel-Advertising Productions where he was production manager, to work for ABC and has had more than 1,000 hours as director of television shows, in addition to many hours in front of the camera himself. During the past year he specialized in motion picture production for television.

1875

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The Federal Communications Commission on May 28th, denied the request of W6XAO, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, for permission to use call letters KTSL for experimental TV station W6XAO over the 90-day period authorized to operate station commercially. (It has been the Commission's policy in the past to permit experimental television stations to operate on a commercial basis with corresponding call letters only in the case that the licensee of the experimental station also held a CP for a commercial station to serve the same community.)

According to Leonard Lyons' column, the cocktail party given by Atwater Kent for the broadcasters during their convention in Los Angeles, cost him \$35,000. The guests numbered 1,600.

The FCC waived its rules to grant the request of Mrs. Eunice P. Falconi of Roswell, New Mexico, for assignment of the amateur call sign W5ZA which had been held by her husband, Louis Falconi, from 1925 until his death in 1948. Mrs. Falconi has participated in the operation of W5ZA since she obtained her amateur license in 1937. She desires to perpetuate the call sign as a memorial to her husband, who pioneered in "ham" operations in Roswell. In recognizing Mr. Falconi's contribution, the Commission also agreed to consider modifying the amateur rules to permit unused call signs to be transferred to others under such special circumstances.

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(Continuation of "RMA And NAB Awarded Trophy In "Voice of Democracy" Contest")

The APRA also presented awards for achievement in public relations to Columnist Drew Pearson and 27 organizations, including the Washington Post and International House of New Orleans.

The certificate award to The Washington Post was for its recent Marshall Plan supplement, which won honors from the National Headliners' Club in March. Philip L. Graham, President and Publisher, accepted the award for the Post.

Mr. Pearson, the only individual honored, received a special trophy for contributing to international relations with his Friendship Train which gathered food across the Nation for Europe.

The "Voice of Democracy" contest this year will be launched during National Radio Week, Nov. 14-20, and will be open to all students in American high schools and private and parochial schools of comparable grade.

National Radio Week and the "Voice of Democracy" contest are under the direction of a Joint RMA-NAB Committee comprising members of the RMA Advertising Committee, the NAB Sales Managers Executives Committee, RMA and NAB headquarters staffs, and officials of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce and the U. S. Office of Education.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The third part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The fourth part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The fifth part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

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The seventh part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The eighth part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The ninth part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The tenth part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.



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June 9, 1948

WAR EMERGENCY RADIO NET IF CAPITAL IS BOMBARDED OR MOVED

Although first suggested before World War II, Congress has finally taken notice of the idea of a national wartime emergency radio communications system in case Washington were to be destroyed by bombing or because of a surprise attack the seat of government would have to be quickly moved to some other part of the country.

Such a situation was called to the attention of the House last week by Representative J. Percy Priest (R), of Tennessee. It was based on a warning in their new book "Star Spangled Radio" by Col. Edward M. Kirby, former radio chief for General Eisenhower, and Maj. Jack W. Harris, who acted in the same capacity for General MacArthur.

"Realizing the value of a radio system such as outlined by these officers, the War Department recalled Colonel Kirby to active duty to make a study of a comprehensive M-Day emergency system. His report has been made and it is my understanding that the Army Signal Corps is ready to cooperate with the radio industry in completing the plan", Representative Priest revealed.

"The success of the plan, however, would depend largely on the establishment of an alternate seat of government. And that is a matter which only the Congress can settle. A bombardment of Washington not only would result in a partial or complete destruction of the seat of government but it would result in a partial or complete destruction of telephone and telegraph lines to a great extent insofar as communications with the rest of the country is concerned.

"Should such a thing happen, and without a bombproof communications center, the rest of the Nation would be completely cut off from the government.

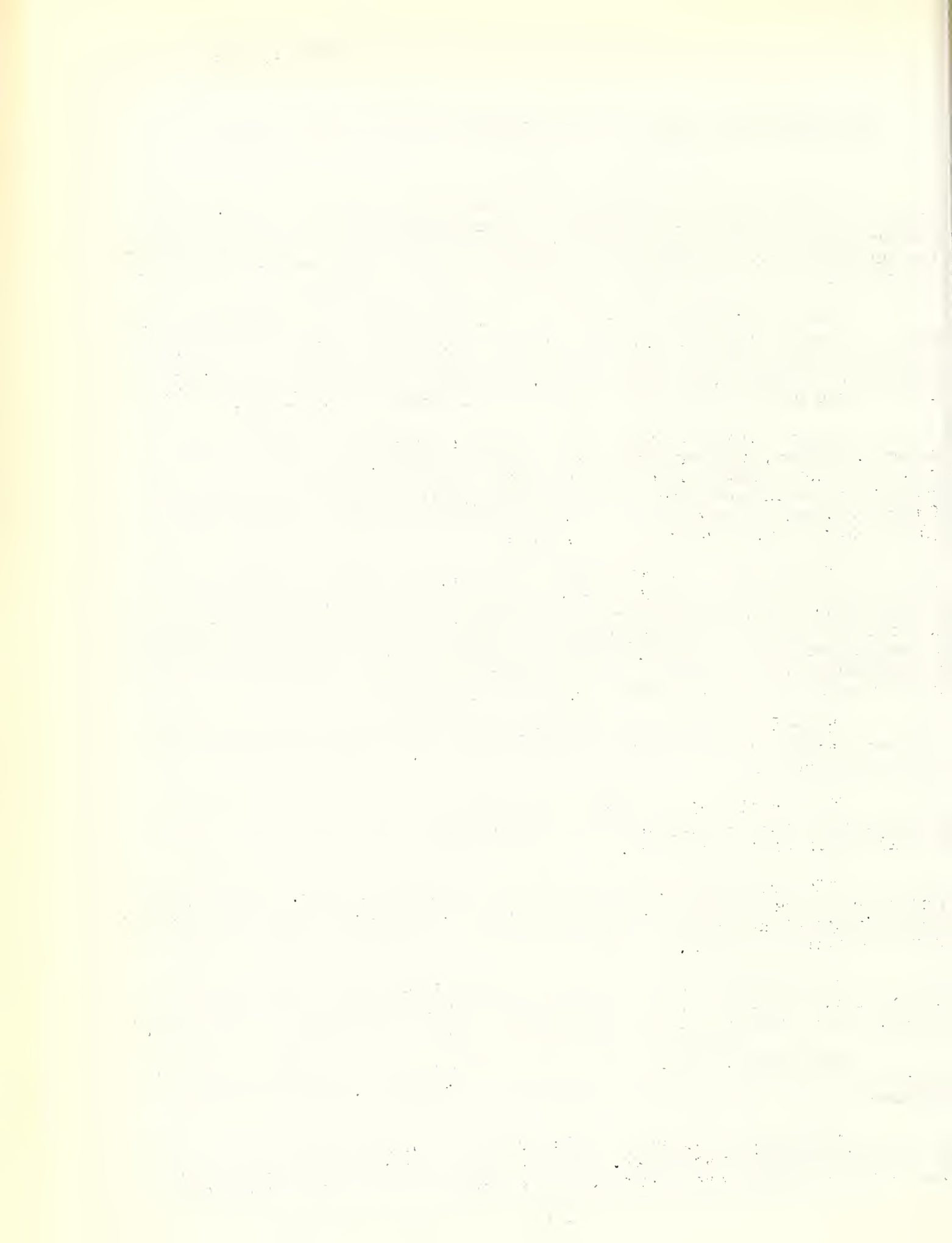
"It is therefore highly important, I believe, to give some attention to the development of an emergency system for broadcasting to all parts of the country.

"The distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Trimble) has introduced a resolution to provide for an alternate seat of government. Sound judgment and proper precaution demand that some consideration be given to this proposal.

"I hope the Congress will not too long delay taking the necessary step in that respect in order that the radio industry and the Signal Corps may proceed to develop an emergency communications plan."

Representative Priest then included in his remarks the conclusions reached by Colonel Kirby and Major Harris, some of which follow:

"There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this summing up: American radio was lucky. It ad-libbed its way through its first war - and without Government control. Private management continued



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to operate on public franchise, and at a profit. The industry sent forth its young men and women and they made the American concept of radio under free enterprise work even during wartime.

"There is scant comfort in the fact that when the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor no plan existed for the use of radio as an instrument of either defense or offense, or for anything else, for that matter. For that oversight both Government and the radio industry may be criticized. Furthermore, as long as no M-day plan for radio for the future exists, so long will the public welfare be imperiled.* * * * *

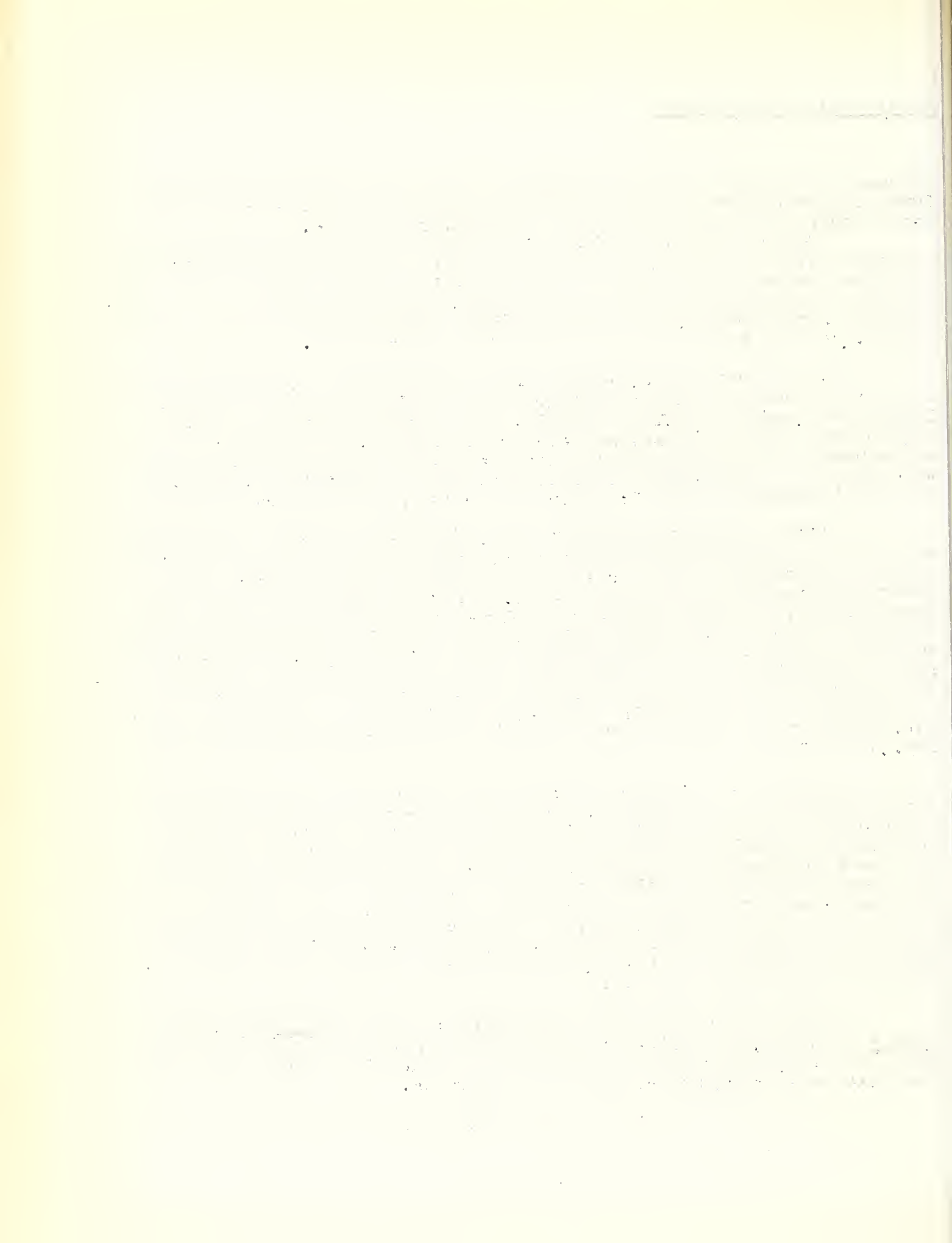
"As a first step, regular liaison should be established between the armed forces, the State Department, the Federal Communications Commission, and the radio industry. The mechanism is at hand in Washington. The National Association of Broadcasters should be geared to handle such an important assignment. The armed forces should welcome an NAB committee composed, not only of management, but also of operations men as well: engineers, newsmen, and program people.* * *

"With Washington likely to be the No. 1 target in the next war, provision should be made for the broadcasting of communiques and news from bombproof studios scattered throughout the Nation. Both Government and radio must be mobile. Provision must be made for the interconnecting of all network and non-network stations. A means of transmission of network broadcasts, other than by telephone landlines, must be utilized. The United States is a big country, and no single radio transmitter can be heard from one end of the Nation to the other. No network broadcast can now be aired from one coast to the other without the use of landlines which, in a war, might quickly be bombed out. There must be alternate facilities which could be brought into use. * * * *

"Consideration must further be given to the use of new technical advances. For example, what is the place of television in a future war? What security problems are involved? What is to prevent the technical sabotage of the radio spectrum? References have been made to 'jamming', a practice wherein one station's wave length is overwhelmed by another's, so that it cannot be heard. What civilian chaos could result, under the stress of war, if the entire spectrum became an unintelligible blur of sound while citizens groped desperately for information? These are questions requiring answers which can be found only in the closest cooperation of the armed services and the radio industry."

Representative Priest has reprinted in the Congressional Record, June 2, Page 3658, the concluding chapter of the Kirby-Harris book "Star Spangled Radio", which gives in detail the plan for a national war emergency communications system.

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RADIO SAVED DAY FOR TRUMAN IN EMPTY HALL; MILLIONS HEARD SPEECH

If it hadn't been for radio, the fiasco in Omaha where only 2,000 people turned out for President Truman in a hall that seated 10,000 would have been even worse. It was one of the President's Big Five speeches to be broadcast and radio came to his rescue in magnificent manner.

"Apropos the dismal turnout last night at Omaha, there were many explanations and some alibis, but there was general agreement that somebody had blundered", Edward Folliard wrote in The Washington Post.

"Radio men said that Mr. Truman's speech came over the air very well, and since it was broadcast by all four major networks, it must have been heard by millions. They said that the applause - even though the crowd was small - seemed not at all inadequate.

"The spectacle in the Coliseum, however, was melancholy in the extreme. The vast open spaces on the floor and in the galleries had a depressing effect, even on reporters hostile to Mr. Truman.

"These were some of the explanations: A large part of the general public was under the impression that the affair in the Coliseum was open only to members of the Thirty-fifth Division Association; 160,000 people had seen Mr. Truman marching in the parade earlier and were content to hear his speech over the radio; the local Democratic organization, having heard that the trip was 'nonpolitical', did not bestir itself to drum up a crowd.

"James Quigley, Democratic National Committeeman for Nebraska, said no politician had filled the Coliseum since Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke there in 1937.

"In those days", Mr. Quigley said, "the farmers didn't have the price of a radio. They didn't have enough money to subscribe to a newspaper. So they turned out to hear Roosevelt, who was lifting them out of the depression."

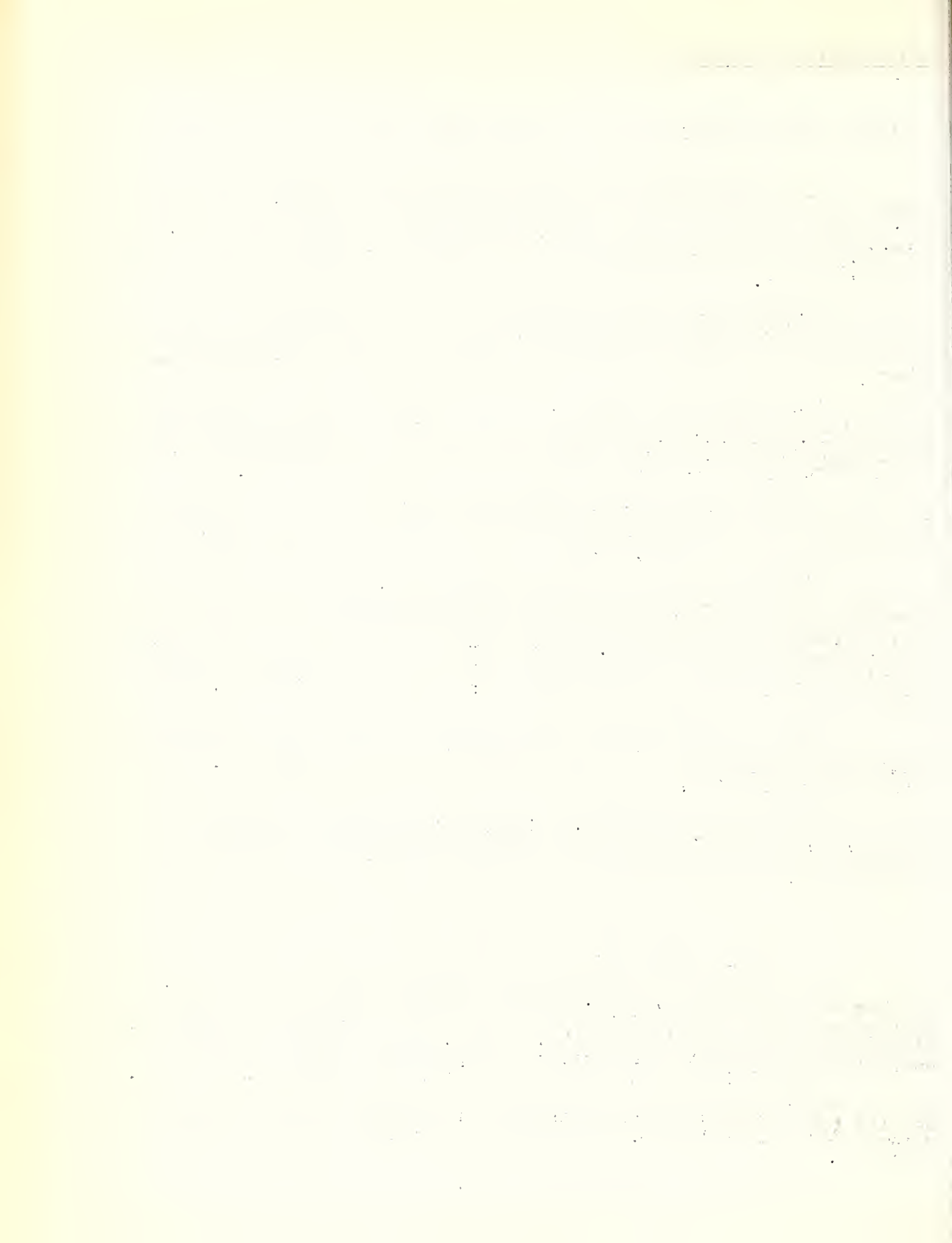
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12,000 TELEVISION SETS IN USE IN WASHINGTON

As of June 1, 1948, there were 12,000 television sets installed and operating in the Washington metropolitan area, according to figures released last Friday, June 4, by the Washington Television Circulation Committee consisting of representatives of the three operating television stations in the city, WNEW, WMAL-TV, and WTTG.

This figure represents an increase of 1,200 sets over the May 1st total of 10,800. The Committee's next release will be on July 1.

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RADIO LIQUOR ADS HAVE ONE LESS FOE IN SENATE WITH CAPPER OUT

Tears will not be shed with the exit of Senator Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas, who for years has been a thorn in the side of press and radio in his efforts to ban liquor ads.

A teetotaler, Senator Capper has worked for the return of prohibition and for many years has been introducing legislation to ban all liquor advertising from interstate commerce, which would, in effect, outlaw liquor advertising in most newspapers, magazines and radio broadcasts.

At that a leading farm paper publisher, Senator Caper owns the Topeka Daily Capital, a dozen publications in all, and three broadcasting stations in Kansas.

Senator Capper, who will be 83 in July, had previously been campaigning actively for the Republican nomination. His decision to withdraw last Sunday came as a complete surprise.

Mr. Capper has served in the Senate 30 years and is the dean of the lawmaking body in point of age.

Senator Capper's retirement apparently leaves the field open to former Gov. Andrew F. Schoeffel, the only other announced Republican candidate. Although Kansas is a dry State, Governor Schoeffel is said to be not so dry.

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TV ALLOCATION HEARINGS POSTPONED BY FCC

The Federal Communications Commission decided yesterday, June 8, that it would be necessary to postpone the television channel allocation hearing which was to have been held next Monday, June 14.

This was occasioned by the fact that as a result of the numerous notices of appearance which have been filed in the proceeding, a great many of which were filed on the last day on which such action could be taken, interested parties and the Commission's staff have not been afforded adequate opportunity to fully apprise themselves of the contents of statements filed with said notices of appearance, and that in order that all participants in said proceeding may have adequate time to become acquainted with the issues and prepare more fully the testimony which they propose to submit at the hearing, a continuance of said hearing would be in the public interest. Therefore the hearing date has been postponed to June 29 at 10 A.M.

Notwithstanding the requirement that appearances and statements were to be filed by May 28, 1948, interested persons who desire to present testimony in opposition to or in support of any proposals submitted by other interested persons on or before May 28, 1948, will be permitted to do so if notices of appearance are filed by such persons not later than the close of business on June 18, 1948, except that no new proposals will be accepted.

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1. The first part of the report discusses the current state of the world economy and the impact of the Asian financial crisis. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant decline in global economic growth and has caused widespread unemployment and poverty in many Asian countries. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global financial system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

2. The second part of the report discusses the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the global environment. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions and has caused widespread deforestation and loss of biodiversity. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global climate system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

3. The third part of the report discusses the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the global social system. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant increase in social inequality and has caused widespread poverty and social unrest. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global social system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

4. The fourth part of the report discusses the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the global political system. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant increase in political instability and has caused widespread conflict and violence. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global political system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

5. The fifth part of the report discusses the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the global cultural system. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant increase in cultural inequality and has caused widespread loss of cultural heritage and identity. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global cultural system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

6. The sixth part of the report discusses the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the global health system. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant increase in health inequality and has caused widespread disease and death. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global health system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

7. The seventh part of the report discusses the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the global education system. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant increase in education inequality and has caused widespread loss of educational opportunities. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global education system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

8. The eighth part of the report discusses the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the global energy system. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant increase in energy inequality and has caused widespread energy poverty. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global energy system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

9. The ninth part of the report discusses the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the global water system. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant increase in water inequality and has caused widespread water scarcity. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global water system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

10. The tenth part of the report discusses the impact of the Asian financial crisis on the global food system. It notes that the crisis has led to a significant increase in food inequality and has caused widespread food insecurity. The report also discusses the impact of the crisis on the global food system and the role of international organizations in addressing the crisis.

FRANK MULLEN GETS INTO SADDLE AS NEW WJR-WGAR-KMPC PRESIDENT

General Eisenhower taking over his new job at Columbia University didn't have a thing on Frank E. Mullen who also ascended to a presidential chair last week. Mr. Mullen, who was Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, took over his new responsibilities as President of the G. A. Richards network, WJR, Detroit; WGAR, Cleveland, and KMPC, Los Angeles.

For the time being Mr. Mullen, who found he would be able to leave NBC a month earlier than expected, will operate from the Chatham Hotel in New York but later will move to Los Angeles.

Sidney N. Strotz, Administrative Vice President of NBC in charge of Television, already has taken over Mr. Mullen's duties in that field. He intends dividing his time between New York and Hollywood, retaining his position in charge of West Coast activities of NBC.

Harry Wismer, Assistant to the President of the Richards stations, continues in that capacity under Mr. Mullen, with headquarters in Detroit. Mr. Richards, who has been in frail health for several years, has ascended to the Board chairmanship and is relinquishing all operating functions to Mr. Mullen.

One report was that Mr. Mullen was said to be getting \$60,000 at NBC but is now to receive \$100,000 a year plus stock in the Richards stations. Also that he will be given an opportunity to buy out Mr. Richards entirely if he so desires and is able to secure the necessary backing.

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RMA REPORTS TV SET SHIPMENTS FOR FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR

The expanding market for television receivers was indicated in a report released Monday, June 7, by the Radio Manufacturers' Association on TV set shipments by member-companies during the first quarter of 1948. Shipments of 106,136 receivers during the three months ending March 31 brought the total distribution since Jan. 1, 1947, to 268,317.

Twenty-seven States and the District of Columbia have now received a varying amount of TV sets although some shipments have been only a handful in areas where there is no regular television broadcasting service.

The number of television receivers shipped during the first quarter of this year fell short of the more than 300,000 reported produced by RMA manufacturers for several reasons, but chiefly because many of the sets produced were in inventory at the end of the three-month period.

The New York-Newark area continued far in the lead with well over 100,000 sets in the two cities alone without counting receivers

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in cities close enough to tune in New York stations. Among other cities where the heaviest shipments have been made are Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Washington.

A few TV sets were shipped for the first time during the past quarter into Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Utah, and North Carolina.

RMA's next report on TV set distribution will cover the second quarter of 1948 and will be issued in the near future.

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COY URGES RADIO FOR SCHOOLS AS CBS FAVORS LOCAL RADIO FOR PURPOSE

Educated listening should be the goal of the public and those in the radio industry, Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission said in Cincinnati last Thursday night as he spoke at Commencement exercises of the College of Music of Cincinnati, which granted the country's first 12 degrees of Bachelor of Fine Arts in Radio Education.

Every schoolroom in America should be equipped with a radio as a major educational tool, and as soon as possible with a television screen, "the electronic blackboard of the future", he said.

Enthusiastic public and professional reaction to new-type documentary and actuality programs developed by the Columbia Broadcasting System in the past two years has convinced the network that educational programs linked to classroom use and school methods of compartmentalizing subject matter are outmoded for network radio and have become largely the province of local radio effort, Davidson Taylor, CBS Vice President in charge of Public Affairs, announced Monday, June 7.

As a result, he said, the Columbia network has revised its programming plans so that Public Affairs productions henceforth will be designed for general family listening rather than classroom audiences or those with special educational interests.

The change in policy results in suspending the CBS "American School of the Air" series. The format of "School of the Air" has been revised several times; the last major revision occurred three years ago. Its basic philosophy, which was accepted throughout the series' life span, Mr. Taylor said, "has now outlived its usefulness."

"CBS intends to devote its energies and production abilities in the field of education by radio to broadcasts directed to listeners of all ages", he said. "School broadcasting, in which this network pioneered, is now being extensively and expertly done by local school and university authorities who are in a better position to coordinate and judge their own community and educational needs. We like to feel that in its long period of service the 'American School of the Air' has provided an inspiration and an example to educators and broadcasters in their development of such local educational programs.

"The evolution of educational theory and practice has underlined the fact that a national network can serve the public best in the area of education, not when the network tried to supplant the school, but when the network addressed itself to the broadest possible audience of radio listeners, relating education to the context of normal daily experience and knowledge to behavior."

In a realignment of the CBS Public Affairs staff under the new arrangement, Mr. Taylor announced the following organizational changes:

Gerald F. Maulsby becomes Assistant Director of Public Affairs, and Mr. Taylor's deputy.

Theodore F. Koop is designated Director of News and Public Affairs, Washington. He will report to Wells Church, Director of CBS News, for reportorial and analytical broadcasts and to Robert Hudson, Director of Education and Opinion Broadcasts, for talks and forum programs originating in the nation's capital.

Werner Michel, formerly Assistant to the Director of Programs and more recently Producer of Educational Broadcasts, is named Director of Production, Public Affairs. In this newly-created position he will be responsible to Mr. Taylor for CBS documentary broadcasts and will assist Mr. Church in the production of actuality programs employing, live or recorded, the voices of persons in the news, and will aid Mr. Hudson in the production of series programs which are educational in character.

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DISC JOCKEYS (NEEDLE TRADE OF RADIO) SET FOR TELEVISION

Off the record, disc jockeys are a business-like bunch. Some 20 members of the radio "needle" trade held a business meeting recently. They are members of the New York chapter of the National Association of Disc Jockeys, which numbers 4,000 members throughout the country, according to the Associated Press.

The newly-elected Chairman of the Manhattan chapter, Paul Brenner, spun a few remarks concerning his record-riding herd:

"Real disc jockeys - the ones who last - are salesmen", he said. "They must sell the station, the sponsor and the product through the medium of records."

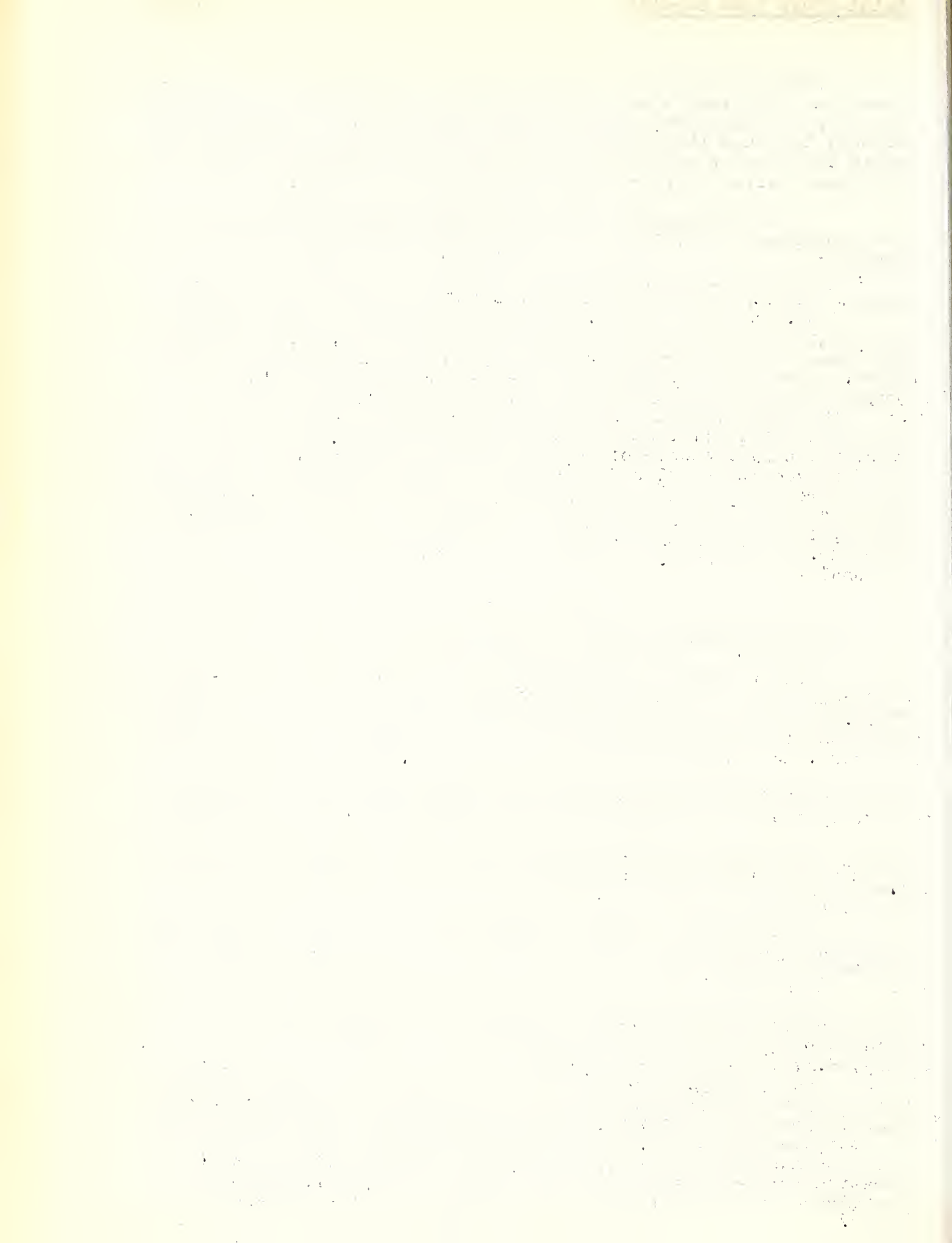
Ninety-five per cent of all platter twirlers get into the business via announcing. A pleasant voice is a "must", and the more sponsors the merrier.

The wax whirlers, like any other earnest group, want to raise the status of their profession. According to Vice Chairman Fred Robbins, N.A.B.J. is interested in nurturing young talent "who otherwise would never get a hearing."

The organization, which will be a year old in August, plans ultimately to hold auditions throughout the country and give potential entertaining talent a chance to be heard.

The music recorders are hitching their artistic belts in preparation for television. Art Ford, just returned from a month's tour of France and England, already has plans for seen-and-heard programs.

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07/37/48

PETRILLO DEFIANT ON RECORDING; EXTENDS MISS TRUMAN HELPING HAND

James C. Petrillo key-noted the annual American Federation of Musicians' convention at Asbury Park, N. J. Monday by vigorously reaffirming the ukase against recording, by saying that he had told President Truman now that Miss Truman had joined the union, he would take care of getting his daughter on the air as a singer, and finally taking a wallop at the Taft-Hartley Act and declaring that union leaders would have to get together if they were going to survive its impact.

At its second session on Tuesday, the proposed entry of the AFM into the record-manufacturing business to avoid the Taft-Hartley Law was discarded. Milton Diamond of New York, general counsel of the Union, said "making records would be passing beyond the legitimate scope and area of a labor union", and "would expose the union to prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law". He added that "by going into such a business the union might lose the rights it still retains under the Taft-Hartley legislation."

As to the platters themselves, Mr. Petrillo made it clear that his own union had no intention of retreating from its ban on recordings. Defending the ban as necessary to safeguard musicians against the competition of 'canned music', he announced bluntly that there would be no change in the policy and no negotiations with the record companies.

What Mr. Petrillo said about getting Miss Truman on the air puzzled some radio industry leaders as it was understood she had plenty of offers. One story was that there had been difficulty dealing with Miss Truman's teacher who held her rate too high. An agent was reported to have offered \$7,500 for a broadcast. The teacher is said to have replied: "Remember this is the President's daughter." "Yes", the agent allegedly retorted, "that is why I offered \$7,500."

Regarding the Taft-Hartley law, Petrillo said suits totaling \$9,000,000 already had been filed by employers against 101 unions, and that this was only "a drop in the bucket" against what could be expected later. The strategy of the National Association of Manufacturers, he declared was to "go easy" with the Taft-Hartley Law until after the election in an effort to prove that the law was not really harmful to labor. Once a Republican President, Congress and Attorney General had been installed, labor would "get the business" in full measure, Mr. Petrillo cautioned.

He emphasized, however, that he did not believe industry's dominance would continue forever. "They will sue; they will break some unions, but eventually, by God, they are stupid enough to break themselves", he declared.

He indicated that the same factors had been responsible for his decision to go along with the broadcasters on proposals for promoting television, instead of holding out for special guarantees for musicians. He recalled that the introduction of talking machines had thrown 18,000 union musicians out of work over night, and he warned against jeopardizing the \$26,000,000 a year the union members earn in radio by an ill-advised battle at this time.

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THREE-QUARTERS OF TELEVISION USERS GO TO MOVIES LESS OFTEN

The Research Department of the advertising firm of Foote, Cone & Belding, of New York, in May made a survey of "The Effect of Television on Motion Picture Attendance". The purpose of the study was to obtain an indication of the effect of television upon motion picture attendance, feeling that such a study could suggest the extent to which television will affect box office receipts when set ownership has become more widespread than it is at present.

Telephone numbers of 550 owners of home television sets were selected at random from the four major boroughs of New York City. Interviews were completed with 415 owners of sets presently in working order.

In commenting on the results of the survey and considering them, it was cautioned that the study reflects present conditions and is not presented as a prediction of future developments as the television picture is changing rapidly from day to day. It is felt that as television programs continue to improve, the medium is likely to provide increasingly stiff competition for the motion picture producer.

It is also pointed out that since the end of the war there has been a general decline in movie attendance and it is reasonable to assume that this has affected both set-owners and non-owners.

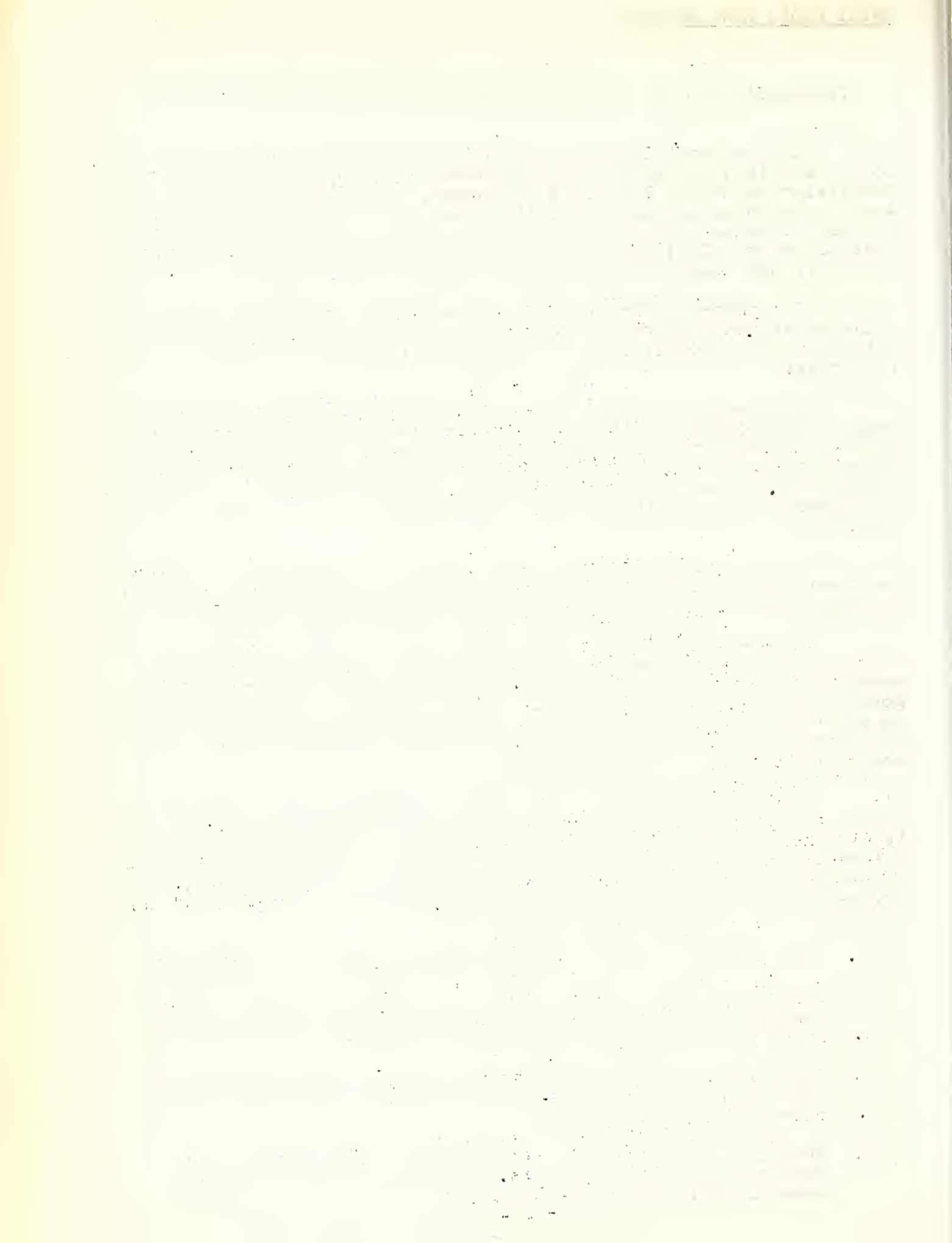
Fifty-one percent of the people interviewed in the present study reported a change in movie attendance. The majority of persons who reported a change appear to have been very heavy movie-goers before they got their set. Their attendance has dropped from an average of "once every few days" to an average of somewhat less than once a week. Those who used to attend the movies once a week now go only every two or three weeks.

It is reasonable to assume that television would influence other forms of social behavior as well as movie attendance. In order to get a better understanding of the effect of television upon home set owners, all members questioned were asked whether or not television had affected the number of evenings they spend at home. Three-fourths of the people talked to reported that they spend more evenings at home since buying their set.

The summary of the findings of the survey is as follows:

1. Television has had a definite social impact on the families interviewed. Three-quarters of them report that they spend more evenings at home now that they have a set.
2. This effect has extended to the movies. Half of the set owners interviewed report that they go to the movies less often after buying a set.
3. Most of the people who are going to the movies less were formerly very heavy movie-goers. The movies are losing some of their best customers.

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SUPREME COURT TURNS DOWN SOUND TRUCK BAN

The use of sound trucks by political candidates and what the founding fathers might think of such devices were discussed Monday by the Supreme Court.

In a ruling written by Justice William O. Douglas, the court held, 5 to 4, that a Lockport, N. Y. ordinance forbidding use of sound trucks without a permit from the Chief of Police was unconstitutional. The ordinance, Mr. Douglas found, gave the Police Chief too much power, and to let the police bar the trucks "because their use can be abused, is like barring radio receivers because they can make a noise."

Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote a dissent, shared by Justices Stanley Reed and Harold H. Burton, while Justice Robert H. Jackson objected in an individual paper.

The ordinance, the majority held, restrained the right of free speech and had "all the vices" of other such curbs struck down by the Court in the past.

The case arose when Samuel Saia, a minister of the Jehovah's Witnesses, used a sound truck four Sundays in a Lockport park without police permit, after previous permission had expired. He was sentenced to a \$130 fine or 130 days in jail.

"Loudspeakers are today indispensable instruments of effective public speech", Mr. Douglas wrote. "The sound truck has become an accepted method of political campaigning. It is the way people are reached. Must a candidate for Governor or the Congress depend on the whim or caprice of the Chief of Police in order to use his sound truck for campaigning? Must he prove to the satisfaction of that official that his noise will not be annoying to people?"

Justice Jackson criticized the decision as neither "judicious nor sound." He said that it seemed to him to "endanger the great right of free speech by making it ridiculous and obnoxious, more than the ordinance in question menaces free speech by regulating use of loudspeakers."

"The court", he stated, "expresses great concern lest the loudspeakers of political candidates be controlled if Jehovah's Witnesses can be. That does not worry me. Even political candidates ought not to be allowed irresponsibly to set up sound equipment in all sorts of public places, and few of them would regard it as tactful campaigning to trust themselves upon picnicking families who do not want to hear their message."

In an editorial in the Washington Post entitled "Loudspeaker Freedom" the following criticism of the Court's decision is found:

"Does the right of free speech, which is one of our basic constitutional freedoms, give a crusading zealot a right to set up a loudspeaker system and proclaim his doctrines in a public park to

the annoyance of people who are seeking peace and quiet? The Supreme Court has said in the Samuel Saia case that it does. To this newspaper the decision seems to be far-fetched, as it did to four members of the Court.

"In a series of historic decisions in recent years the Court has left no doubt that freedom of speech is protected against encroachments of State and local governments by the Fourteenth Amendment. Lovell v. Griffin and Hague v. CIO are landmarks in the history of civil liberties. In the first the court struck down an ordinance requiring a license for the distribution of literature; in the second it upset an ordinance requiring a license for a local assembly in the streets or parks. The court pointed to these decisions in throwing out the ordinance of Lockport, N.Y., requiring a license from the chief of police for setting up a loudspeaker in a public place. The majority thought that the ordinance, which failed to lay down specific rules for the control of sound devices but left the issuance of licenses to the discretion of the chief of police, was unconstitutional on its face.

"If the court had been dealing with actual freedom of speech in this case, the decision would probably have been unanimous. Justice Jackson contended, however, that freedom of speech was not involved. * * * * *

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RMA TO TACKLE NEW INDUSTRY PROBLEMS AT 24TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

With more than two score industry group meetings scheduled, the Radio Manufacturers' Association has announced its complete program for the 24th annual RMA convention June 14-17 at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, where industry leaders will tackle new problems brought on by the rapid advances of television and FM broadcasting and recent Government proposals for industrial mobilization and increased buying of military equipment.

The four-day industry conference will reach its climax on Thursday, June 17, when RMA President Max F. Balcom will make his annual address and report at the membership luncheon. "Radio's Role in Industrial Mobilization" will be discussed at the same luncheon meeting by Director Fred R. Lack as Chairman of the recently appointed RMA Committee on Government Liaison, which has been studying various Government proposals for industrial mobilization.

Officers for the 1948-49 fiscal year will be elected during the membership luncheon, while earlier in the day 14 Directors will be elected to fill vacancies created by the expiration of three-year terms at meetings of members of the five RMA divisions.

The first day's sessions will be occupied entirely by meetings of Parts Division sections. On Tuesday, June 15, other sections and major committees will meet, while on Wednesday, sessions of the Executive Committees of the five RMA divisions - Set, Tube, Parts, Transmitter, and Amplifier & Sound Equipment - will be held, some of them with section Chairmen.

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BOYS AND WAR SURPLUS RADIO GIVE FCC HEADACHE

Thoughtless youth and war surplus transmitting apparatus make a combination which too frequently plagues the safety radio services and puts the Federal Communications Commission to considerable trouble, at public expense, before the illegal operation can be traced and halted.

Among eight unlicensed radio stations closed by the Commission's field staff during May was one conducted surreptitiously by two 16-year-old schoolboys. These lads went so far as to use an airlines frequency to transmit the word "Mayday", which is the international radiotelephone distress signal, and represent that they were on a plane that was running out of gas. Airfields were needlessly alerted and "rescue" search was in vain.

Such calls started last November but were so infrequent as to make tracing difficult. However, FCC monitors "fixed" the origin in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon. When another hoax message was sent on May 21, watchful FCC mobile units were able to determine that it emanated from the dormitory of a certain private military school in Portland.

Here the unlicensed equipment was uncovered and, after hearing recordings of their transmission, the youths confessed. They seemed surprised to learn that, apart from the work and expense they caused, their prank jeopardized life and property in the air.

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THREE NBC TELEVISION STATIONS WILL BE IN OPERATION BY MID-OCT.

The National Broadcasting Company will have five of its own television stations in operation from coast to coast by the middle of next October, according to Sidney N. Strotz, NBC Administrative Vice President in Charge of Television.

Speaking at a press conference in New York, the head of NBC's television network also revealed that NBC's newly rented studio space in the RKO-Pathe Building on Upper Park Avenue will be ready for partial operation by next month. Of the three studios there, the largest will begin operation in July, with the two smaller ones scheduled to be ready for program production in November and December. This will give NBC a total of five major studios in New York.

The three stations that will be added to the network's currently operating two will be in Cleveland (WNBK), Chicago (WNBQ) and Hollywood (KNBH). This will bring the number of NBC owned-and-operated video outlets to the limit allowed any one broadcaster by the Federal Communications Commission. The two now in operation are WNBT, New York, and WNBW, Washington.

Mr. Strotz said that the addition of these three stations to the network by October, far in advance of the previously planned date, is the result of television's "amazingly rapid growth during the past two months. The rate of expansion of our Eastern seaboard network, both in sponsorship and in programming generally, has far exceeded our expectations and has made possible the growth of our network as a whole much more rapidly than we had anticipated."

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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20th-Fox Reported Mulling Zenith's Phone Vision
(From "The Film Daily")

Twentieth Century-Fix, preparing for a full-scale plunge into the television field, has been exploring the potentialities of Phone-Vision, the pay-as-you-see video system developed by Comm. Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith Radio Corp., it is reported reliably in Chicago.

Informed sources said that there have been generalized discussions between representatives of the film company and Zenith, and that further talks are expected to be held shortly in New York when Commander McDonald visits the Eastern metropolis.

At that time, it is understood the Zenith president will confer with officials of the A. T. & T. inasmuch as the Phone Vision system, as the name indicates, relies upon the telephone for operation.

Commander McDonald raised the curtain on the Zenith pay-as-you-see video last July. System calls for a device wired between telephone and the tele receiver. On request to the phone operator, receiver would be tuned into the desired tele program. Sans connection, the receiver would bring in only a blurred image.

Twenty million potential users of Phone Vision has been estimated by one film president, whose company has an affiliated circuit, according to McDonald.

The Zenith president has estimated that the return to the producer from each film theater patron averages approximately 4-1/2 cents. For a top feature televised into the home via Phone Vision, McDonald suggests a charge of \$1. Were the feature seen by a family of five, the producer would need only 25 cents to average 5 cents per viewer, he notes. Thus 75 cents of the \$1 would be left for division between the tele station and the telephone or utility company whose power lines might be employed to bring the programs into the nation's homes.

Admittedly, the Zenith system faces several sizeable hurdles, including the necessary approval of the FCC and perhaps that of the ICC as well.

As another legal bar looming up is the Federal law which prohibits the attachment of any foreign device to a telephone.

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Congress Blamed For "Voice Of America" Mess
(Drew Pearson, "The Washington Post")

Not in years has Congress been caught with a better case of being wrong than in the current squabble over the Voice of America. Yet the diplomats haven't been able to make the public realize that Congress, not the diplomats, are to blame.

Last year Republican economizers cut the Voice of America's appropriation to ribbons, told the State Department to broadcast through private radio channels. The State Department obeyed. It farmed out Latin American radio programs to the National Broadcasting Company, which then proceeded to concoct a series of slipshod programs that insulted Senators.

Now the Senators are angry because the State Department carried out their orders. They are also angry because the State Department didn't have enough money to hire men to monitor the daily deluge of words which NBC and other private radio networks sent abroad.

But the State Department is so meek, mild and inarticulate that it hasn't told the Congressmen in decisive, reverberating language that it was all their own fault.

Interesting fact about NBC's Voice of America broadcasts is that if NBC operated for General Foods or General Motors with the same carelessness that they worked for their Government, they would be out of business. Looks like dividends came ahead of patriotism.

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When The "Voice" Talks Out Of Turn
(The Washington Times Herald")

It seems a fair bet that as long as the "Voice of America" keeps radioing U.S. propaganda to the world there will be Congressional convulsions from time to time over what the "Voice" says.

We're speaking, of course, of the State Department's pet project for pushing the American story into foreigners' minds, to counter the persistent Russian propaganda for world Communism. The undertaking has been granted at least a total of \$18,000,000 to day and maybe more.

General title of this series was "Know North America". It was written in Spanish, under contract with the National Broadcasting Co., by a script writer who is not working any more for NBC.* * *

Lloyd Lehrbas, a veteran newspaperman and a good one, is now in charge of what the "Voice" will be saying until further notice.

However, we'd like to point out to any member of Congress who may be listening that nothing ever can make the "Voice" please everybody concerned all the time.

Lehrbas can, and it is to be hoped he will, ride herd on the programs so as to keep the "Voice" from blurping the utterances of Henry A. Wallace as being typical of U.S. thought, or from broadcasting other Communist and semi-Communist propaganda as the project used to do.

Deliberate and baldfaced lies about this country can be kept out of the "Voice" microphones in all languages.

But if Congress expects the world to be told that everything is sweetness and light in the United States, Congress will merely be asking the "Voice of America" to ape the lying methods of Radio Moscow.

Everything isn't sweetness and light in the United States. We have a wart or two on the national neck, and here and there a blemish on the face of Uncle Sam.

If capable newspapermen continue in charge of this program, they are going to clear items now and then which don't reflect credit on us but do help to point up the way life really goes in this country. That is standard newspaper practice, and we think it's the only honest practice. And if capable newspapermen are not kept in charge of the "Voice", but are replaced by a flock of amateurs and everything-is-rosy propagandists, the project will speedily bore most of its foreign listeners into tuning it out.

So Congress had better be prepared, we think, to have realistic stuff broadcast on these programs, no matter whose corns are setpped on.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Federal Communications Commission has postponed from June 14th to July 12th the time for the filing of written comments in the allocation of frequencies 25-30 MC, 44-50 MC, 72-76 MC, 152-162 MC and 450-460 MC.

The RMA will have no exhibits during their convention in Chicago from June 14-17 but many of its members will display new radio and television sets at the trade show of the National Association of Music Merchants to be held concurrently at the Palmer House to which all RMA members have been invited.

Union radio operators on East and Gulf Coast ships voted last Friday to strike on or after June 15, it was announced by the American Radio Association (CIO) which represents some 2,000 members.

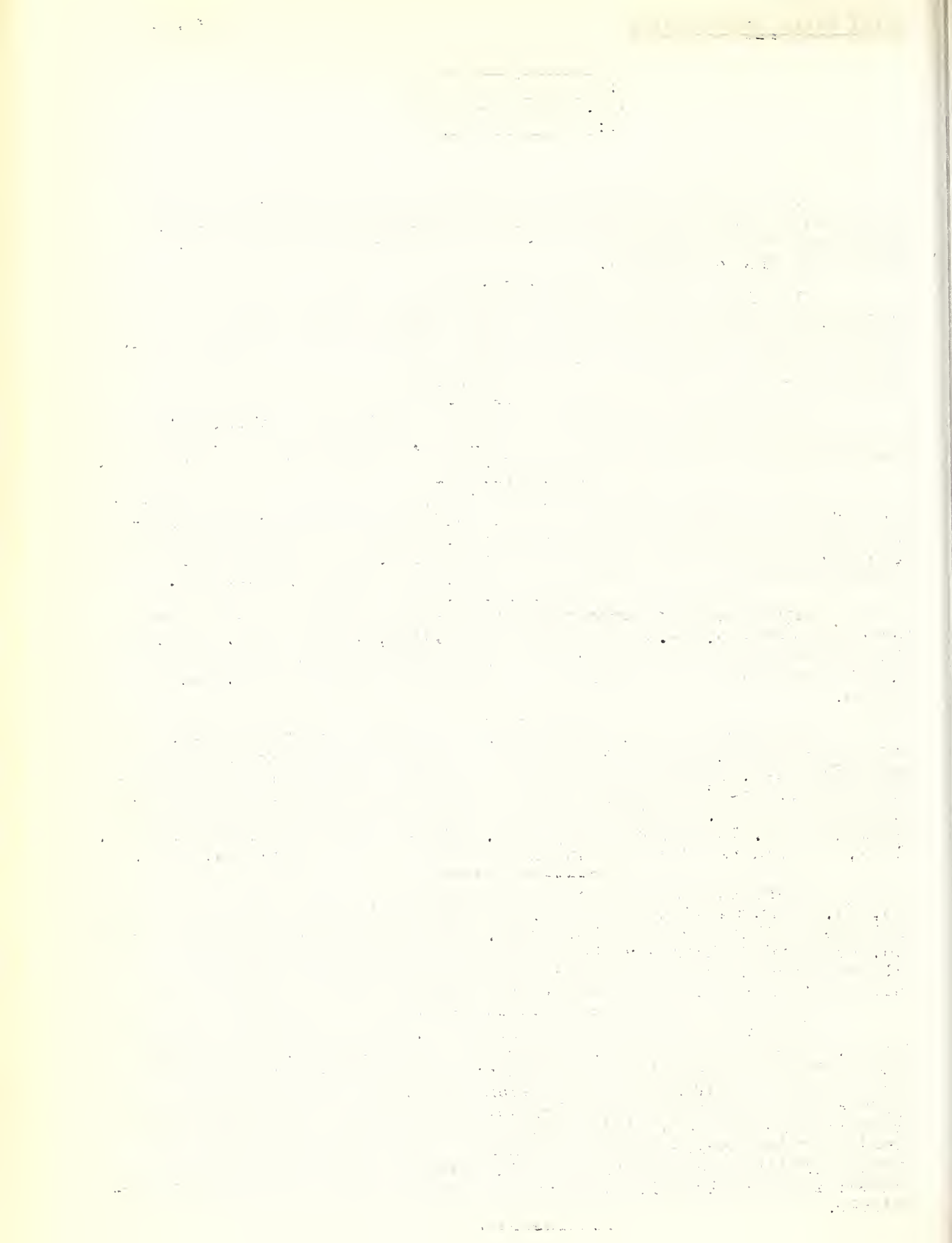
The Federal Communications Commission last week approved the transfer of Arlington radio station WEAM and WAFM-FM from its present owners to Harold H. and Meredith S. Thoms of North Carolina for \$67,500. Control will be transferred from J. Maynard Magruder and others who founded the Arlington-Fairfax Broadcasting Co., Inc.

April sales of radio receiving tubes totalled 18,675,364 compared with 18,208,842 in March and 16,181,672 in April, 1947, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported this week. Sales during April brought the total for the four months to 1948 to 69,986,594 tubes.

Following the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America held last Friday in New York, Brig. General David Sarnoff, President and Chairman of the Board, announced that a dividend of 87-1/2 cents per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of \$3.50 Cumulative First Preferred stock, for the period from April 1, 1948 to June 30, 1948. The dividend is payable July 1, 1948, to holders of record at the close of business June 14, 1948.

More than eight tons of glass have been installed in the new \$3,000,000 Mutual-Don Lee Television-Radio-FM broadcasting center at 1313 North Vine Street in Hollywood. Double panes of specially treated, soundproof glass have been installed in both the control and client's booths of each studio, guaranteeing absolute isolation from noise interference either within the studio or within the booths.

A new Philco television receiver, the popular Model 1001 with clear, brilliant 54 sq. in. picture, has been donated by the radio and television engineering department of Philco Corporation to the Philadelphia Section of the American Society of Tool Engineers. The gift of this new television set, which includes installation and warranty for one year, will help make possible the first ASTE scholarship for the most deserving sophomore engineering student at the Drexel Institute of Technology. The value of the first \$500.00 annual scholarship will be earned by a raffle for the television receiver.



Britain's musicians' union will ban almost all its 25,000 members from playing over the British Broadcasting Corporation, after July 31 in a bid to win higher pay for radio work, according to an Associated Press report. The only exceptions from the ban will be the BBC's staff musicians who work for BBC exclusively and are considered paid satisfactorily for radio work.

The Federal Communications Commission extended to November 15, 1948, subject to possible earlier adoption of permanent rules, the temporary waiver and temporary rules regarding operator requirements for ship radar stations which are currently under extension to June 15, 1948. It amended Parts 8 and 13 of its Rules and Regulations Governing the Ship Service and Commercial Radio Operators accordingly.

Burton K. Wheeler, former United States Senator, announced last week that he is in Germany to assist Fritz Thyssen, former German industrialist, who is having denazification difficulties. The former Senator reminded the press that the aging Thyssen, who broke with Hitler before the war, had been cleared by the Allies. The German denazification tribunal was slow in acting, the former Senator said.

Philo T. Farnsworth, who played a major role in the invention and development of today's electronic television, was honored by the University of Utah and Brigham Young University during a recent visit to his native State. At the University of Utah, Mr. Farnsworth was presented the medal of honor from the Academy of Western Culture "for outstanding achievement in the field of science".

W2XNZ, Radio Corporation of America, Princeton, N. J., has been granted a Construction Permit and license to cover same by the Federal Communications Commission, for a new experimental TV station, in order to continue experiments in color television on a more permanent basis.

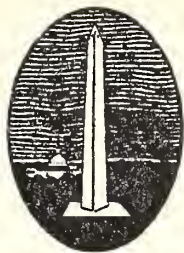
A discussion on WGN's "Your Right To Say It" series, recently concluded for the season, was given additional importance when a broadcast, almost in its entirety, was introduced into the Congressional Record of the 80th Congress by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R), of Wisconsin, one of the programs's guest speakers. The broadcast so honored was the May 11 discussion on the topic, "Must the United States Send Troops to the Middle East?" Representative Smith spoke for the negative, with Capt. Michael Fielding, author, lecturer and world traveler, on the affirmative.

The Rev. Richard E. Simms, pastor of the Broadway Methodist church, has found a new way to get his message across to the younger generation.

He installed a television set in a Sunday school room. Week nights he invites the youngsters in by turns. The only price of admission: Their promise to attend church somewhere next Sunday.

On Sunday the regular young people's meeting adjourns to the television room after devotionals and group discussion. Attendance is running about 200 a week. "If this continues", said Rev. Simms, "street corner gangs may vanish for good."

So many adults have asked for admission that the church is ordering a second set.



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Radio — Television — FM — Communications

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Robert D. Heinl, Editor

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
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JUN 18 1948

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No. 1829

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June 16, 1948

RADIO TUBE LUXURY TAX IS RIDICULOUS, CONGRESSMAN ARGUES

Declaring that we have given a lot of consideration to rehabilitating industry abroad and that it is time that we devoted some attention to preserving American industry, Representative James E. Van Zandt (R), of Pennsylvania, launched a fight last week for the removal of the luxury tax on radio tubes maintaining that this is a hardship on every American citizen.

Representative Van Zandt said that beyond food, clothing, and shelter, he could think of no other items more necessary to the American way of life than radio tubes and electric light bulbs.

"Recently the House passed a bill modifying excise taxes on cosmetics", Mr. Van Zandt stated. "When this legislation was under consideration we were told it was necessary because the excise tax was having a punitive effect on the cosmetic industry. Furthermore, it was pointed out cosmetics could no longer be considered a luxury.

"I supported the legislation because it was the first effort by this Congress to repeal the punitive excise tax that is cutting the very heart out of several industries located in my congressional district and providing employment for thousands of my constituents.

"An industry in my district, the Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Altoona, Pa., manufacturers of radio tubes and light bulbs, is suffering because of the 20 percent excise tax on radio tubes and 10-cent light bulbs.

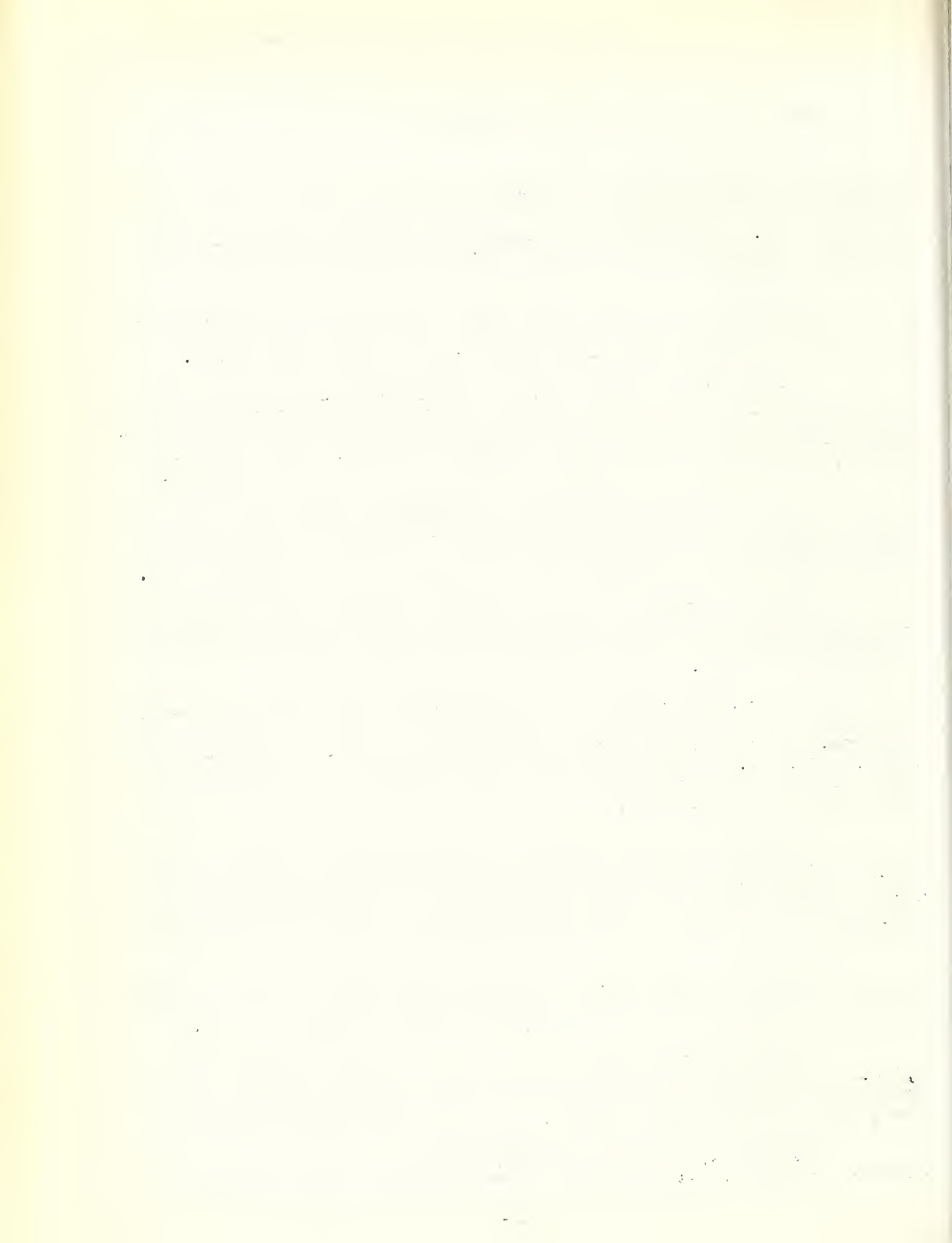
"When one considers the illumination provided by a 10-cent light bulb and the part that a radio plays in the life of the average American, it is ridiculous to classify these necessities as luxury items. Frankly, I feel there is no sound reason for a 20 percent excise levy on these necessities of life. Instead of being a luxury tax, it is a hardship tax.

"Some weeks ago I called to the attention of the House that the fur industry was suffering and that a particular furrier in my congressional district had to reduce his personnel by one-third, and unless some relief was forthcoming immediately, additional employees would lose their jobs because of the punitive excise tax of 20 percent on furs.

"Let me point out, as I did several week ago when speaking of the fur industry, the effect of this excise tax on the light bulb and radio tube operations of the Sylvania Plant at Altoona, Pa.

"In February 1945, employment at the Altoona plant was 2,480. In March 1948 the number of persons employed dropped to 750. From the pay-roll standpoint, the peak pay roll was \$3,262,000 in 1944, while the annual pay rool this year approximates \$1,600,000.

"In a city of approximately 100,000, such as Altoona, Pa., when you reduce the pay roll of a firm at least 50 percent you ser-



iously disturb the economy of the community and encourage unemployment.

"In my opinion, any Federal tax should not be a punitive or hardship tax. It is my hope, before the Eightieth Congress adjourns, that some consideration will be given to the many small companies suffering from excise taxes such as is imposed on radio tubes, light bulbs and furs."

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MACKAY RADIO CONTENTS IT SHOULD HAVE ALL PALESTINE TRAFFIC

Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, by its attorneys James A. Kennedy, John F. Gibbons and John A. Hartman, Jr., has filed with the Federal Communications Commission its Opposition to the Petition of RCA Communications, Inc. for reconsideration of the FCC's action of May 12th to consolidate the application of Mackay and to enlarge the issue.

The opposition of Mackay points out that the Commission, in its Order of December 4, 1947, in the so-called "British Commonwealth Points Case", granted to Mackay the sole circuit to the geographical area of Palestine under the Bermuda Agreement, and in the same proceeding awarded other circuits to Mackay and to RCAC. Mackay's contention is that the Commission intended it to have access to the available traffic to and from Palestine irrespective of the political subdivisions therein; and that the Commission's decision awarding Palestine to Mackay should not be disturbed by the fact that a de facto provisional government has been set up in Israel.

The Mackay petition states that "in the Commission's Report and Order in the "British Commonwealth Points" case, it is clear that the Commission awarded circuits between Mackay and RCA almost entirely upon the basis of the available traffic volumes in the respective geographical areas bearing the country names Australia, New Zealand, India, Greece, South Africa, Saudi Arabia and Palestine. The Commission was not concerned with the location of the terminal in the country - whether Jerusalem or Tel Aviv in Palestine - nor was it particularly interested in the nature or type of government operating in the several countries. The point is that the Commission, after weighing the available traffic in the respective areas involved, granted to Mackay the sole circuit to the geographical area bounded and described as Palestine.

"To now divide the Palestine area that was awarded to Mackay in that case would upset the equitable distribution of available traffic as the Commission tried to make, and would be tantamount to allowing a change in a foreign administration to dictate a partial reversal of the Commission's Decision and Order."

Upon these grounds, Mackay asks that the RCAC petition should be dismissed.

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ZENITH TO MAKE TELEVISION SETS UNDER FARNSWORTH PATENTS

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith Radio Corporation, completed negotiations last week with Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation by which Zenith has acquired paid-up rights to build home television receivers under all of Farnsworth's patents and pending applications for the entire life of the patents concerned. The payment involved was not disclosed.

Philo Farnsworth, who, as a schoolboy, developed what was said to be the first electronic system of television in the world, secured many basic patents and his company has continued fundamental research in this field. Although most of the basic patents on every application of radio have long since expired, and many of the inventions claimed by other manufacturers relate merely to improvements, it is the opinion of Zenith that no practical television set can be built today without employing certain Farnsworth inventions.

"Zenith recently patented special tubes for the transmission and reception of television sound by Frequency Modulation and has announced a revolutionary television development called 'Phonevision,'" the announcement concluded. "The acquisition of complete rights under the only other basic patents in the television field gives to Zenith the complete assurance that its Phonevision and television sets recently announced for Fall production will incorporate every modern and essential feature and will represent the finest television apparatus ever developed."

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SHOUSE SEES BROADCASTERS FACING TROUBLE TO CONTROL TELEVISION

James D. Shouse of Cincinnati, President of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation, in an address to the Advertising Federation of America Convention at Cincinnati last Monday, on "what about television?" predicted that the broadcaster faces a struggle for control of the television field "that may well shake our structure of independent broadcasting to its economic foundation.

"This struggle for power in the field of television will be no child's game, and it will revolve ultimately into a contest among the independent broadcaster, the newspapers, and the moving picture interests", he said.

"It is far from a foregone conclusion not only that the broadcaster will survive but that in the very process of survival the economic pressure brought on by television capital requirements and operating costs may seriously curtail the type of service which he has been providing in his sound broadcasting station. The stakes in this game are high, and it is later than most people think."

Pointing out that to the 900 broadcasting stations operating in the United States there now have been added from 1,200 to 1,300 FM stations, Mr. Shouse urged the delegates to "take care that you are not helping to finance stations whose standards threaten, because of competitive factors, the essential quality of America's free system of broadcasting."

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MISS HENNOCK BACKED FOR FCC BY SENATE COMMITTEE

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that when the Senate meets tomorrow (June 17) that the name of Miss Frieda B. Hennock, Democrat, of New York, whose appointment as a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a seven-year term, beginning July 1st, might be favorably voted on, and not held up along with several other Democratic nominations. After appearing before the Brewster subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, for an unheralded hearing last Wednesday (June 9), her name was voted out of Committee yesterday (June 15) and recommended for confirmation.

If, as it looks at this stage of the game, Miss Hennock is to be the first woman appointed to the FCC, it is going to place the Washington chapter of the Association of Women Broadcasters, who sent a copy of a resolution to Senator Brewster, Chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, expressing appreciation and approval of President Truman's choice, and saying that they say in the appointment "desirable recognition of women's contribution to the radio industry."

President Truman nominated Miss Hennock on May 24th despite the fact that she is a New York lawyer with no radio or communication experience, to succeed Commissioner Clifford J. Durr, whose term expires June 30th. The nomination was looked upon as a purely political appointment.

Miss Hennock graduated from the Brooklyn Law School and has been a lawyer in New York for more than 20 years, specializing in corporation practice. She became the youngest woman lawyer in New York at the time of her admission to the bar in 1926. From 1935 to 1938 she was Assistant Counsel to the New York State Mortgage Commission. Since 1941 she has been a member of the firm of Choate, Mitchell and Ely, a long-established firm of New York corporation lawyers. Previously she had practiced independently in both criminal and civil law.

Miss Hennock is regarded in New York City as a leader in the liberal wing of the Democratic party. She has been active in both the New York State and national campaigns but is not affiliated with Tammany or any other local New York organization.

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POWEL CROSLY, 3D, DIES AT MIAMI

Powel Crosley, 3d, General Manager of the Crosley Marine Research Laboratory in suburban Coral Gables, died at his home in Miami last Monday of a heart attack. His age was 36. He was the son of Powel Crosley, Jr., President of the Crosley Automotive Association, and former radio manufacturer, Cincinnati.

Surviving also are his widow and three sons, all of Miami; his grandmother, Mrs. Powel Crosley, Sr., and a sister.

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WTOP - POST, KQW - CBS TRANSFERS FILED AT FCC

The Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday, June 15, asked permission of the Federal Communications Commission to assign the license of Station WTOP to a new corporation, WTOP, INC., which will be owned 55 percent by the Washington Post and 45 percent by CBS.

The Post will pay \$855,470 to WTOP, INC., in exchange for 55 percent of the stock. CBS will transfer to WTOP, INC., properties and equipment valued at \$699,930, in exchange for 45 percent of the stock.

Tuesday also, the Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., asked FCC consent to transfer control of KQW, San Jose, and KQW-FM, San Francisco, to CBS for \$425,000 plus 55 percent of the net quick assets, value to be determined when the deal is closed. CBS now owns 45 percent to KWQ.

The CBS-Post application follows an agreement, signed last Friday (June 11) by Frank Stanton, President of CBS, and Philip L. Graham, President of The Washington Post Company and President of WTOP, INC.

The agreement is contingent on FCC approval of both the WTOP and KQW moves. It also provides that the deal be closed within 30 days after the FCC consent is given, which in turn is subject to a 60 day waiting period.

John S. Hayes, General Manager of the Post-owned WINX, will become General Manager of WTOP, according to the application. No other "substantial changes in the present staff of WTOP" are proposed.

No substantial changes in WTOP's program policies are contemplated. However, "The applicant proposes to study the possibilities of augmenting the station's current program schedule by the addition of programs of local interest employing the facilities of the Washington Post, a newspaper nationally distinguished for service to its community."

WTOP-FM, when it is completed, will duplicate WTOP programs, and broadcast "non-duplicated FM programs of local interest when and if circumstances arise which make the presentation of such programs desirable."

CBS retains its news operation and executive offices in Washington.

The KQW application is based on an agreement (May 18, 1948) between CBS and Mott Q., Ralph R., and Dorothy M. Brunton, detailing sale of the Bruntons' interest in KQW and KQW-FM.

The application points out that San Francisco is the second largest center on the Pacific Coast and the terminal and relay points for all international broadcasting from the Pacific news area.

"Each of the other transcontinental networks, in fact or in effect, owns its own San Francisco station", the application states.

CBS believes "that the acquisition of Station KQW will enable it to improve the program and technical service of that station and otherwise improve operation of that station in the public interest by making the services of (CBS) personnel available to that station.

"In addition, if (CBS) is granted a construction permit for a San Francisco television station, ownership of both a television and a standard broadcast station in the same area will make it possible for (CBS) to operate both stations more efficiently to the benefit of both stations and their audiences."

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HOFFMAN APPOINTED GEN. MAN., WOL; CRAVEN IN CHARGE OF ENGINEERING

Phil Hoffman, Vice-President, Cowles Broadcasting Company, and formerly Manager of Radio Station KRNT, Des Moines, Iowa, has been appointed to the position of General Manager of Radio Station WOL, Washington, it was announced yesterday (June 15) by Luther L. Hill, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company.

Commander T.A.M. Craven, who has been Acting Manager for WOL, will remain in Washington as Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company in Charge of Engineering. Due to the increasing activities of the Cowles Broadcasting Company in the field of television and FM, it is deemed desirable that Commander Craven devote his full time and energies in those fields. In connection with this, Commander Craven has announced that WOL-FM will probably take to the air before the end of this month.

In assuming managership of WOL, Mr. Hoffman will be coming direct from Des Moines, home office of the Cowles organization. He has been with the Cowles since 1931, and has had extensive experience in administrative, managerial and commercial activities of radio broadcasting stations.

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WESTINGHOUSE TURNS OUT NEW TELEVISION MODELS

The Westinghouse Electric Corporation will produce two new table television models and two new console combination units with television, FM-AM radio and automatic phonograph facilities, F. M. Sloan, Home Radio Division Manager, told more than 350 company distributors over the week-end. Prices have not yet been determined, he said.

All television receivers will have direct view cathode ray tubes ranging from ten to sixteen inches, Mr. Sloan disclosed.

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"NEW YORK TIMES" SPREADS ITSELF IN TELEVISION-RADIO ISSUE

The New York Times blossomed forth with a 28-page Television-Radio Supplement last Sunday (June 13) that was a credit to that great newspaper and a feather in the cap of its radio and television editor Jack Gould.

"In fostering the growth of television", Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, writes, "The Commission believes it is helping to bring the American people the most powerful medium of mass communication ever conceived in the mind of man."

Among the other leading contributors to the issue were Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, Chairman of RCA; William S. Paley, Chairman of CBS; Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company; W.R.G. Baker, Vice-President of General Electric Company, first man to have his initials carried as the call letters of a television station WRGB, Schenectady; Commander E. F. McDonald, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, and Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Jack Gould writes:

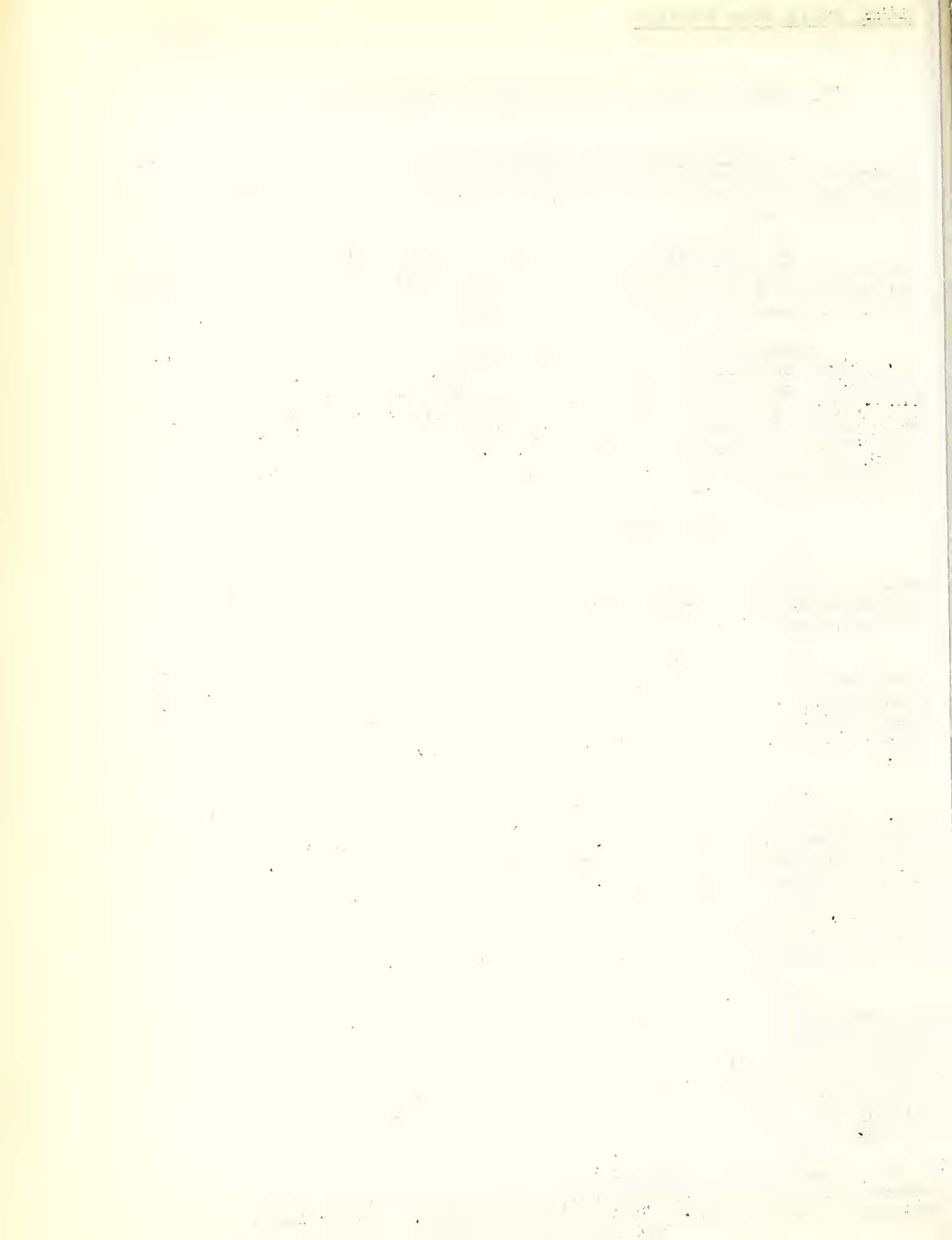
"The arrival of television is as unmistakable as it is sudden. A year ago the feat of sending pictures through the air was largely a matter of technical interest. Today television is accepted as a practical wonder.

"As an art, it provides a new and distinctive form of entertainment which promises to have vast cultural ramifications. As a business, it bids certain to assume billion-dollar proportions in another twelve months - the first 'post-war baby' to join the industrial elite. On whatever basis it is judged, television is decidedly here.

"Television now boasts a national audience of 1,750,000 persons. There are 375,000 sets in use, each being enjoyed by an estimated average of five persons. Reports last week indicated that by the end of 1948 the number of receivers would rise to 800,000 and the total audience to above 4,000,000. A year later the audience is expected to exceed 10,000,000. Sets are being bought at the rate of nearly 50,000 a month - as fast as they are made. The average price paid for a receiver a year ago was between \$400 and \$500; this year it is expected to drop to the \$300-\$400 bracket.

"Thirty stations as of this week will be transmitting sight with sound and another thirty to forty will be doing so before the start of 1949. Networks at present run from Boston and Schenectady, south to Richmond, linking New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on the way. Before January the Midwest is due to be linked to stations on the Eastern seaboard. A coast-to-coast network, joining New York and Hollywood, is expected between 1950 and the end of 1952.

"The root of the video industry's uncompromising confidence in the future is the indisputable fact that it is different: never before has it been possible to speak simultaneously to the country's millions, face to face. Thanks to television, it is possible now.



BELIEVES RADAR-TV ROCKET MIGHT BOMB U.S. FROM EUROPE

As a prophecy of how terrible a third world war would be, Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr. in his latest book "Radar" reveals that giant radio controlled rockets projected through the stratosphere could hit a target thousands of miles away, because radar-television would control their flight and enable a gunner, far beyond the horizon, to guide them to the target. Mr. Dunlap goes on to say a rocket bomb with a television eye in its nose might conceivably enable an operator in Europe to see continually what was directly ahead of the cometlike projectile, and by means of radio control cause it to land in Boston, New York, Chicago, Niagara Falls or Detroit.

"As wireless has always been a mystery to the layman, so is radar", Mr. Dunlap explains. "Yesterday, he asked how an electric spark could send messages through the air; how a vacuum tube could make a microphone a voice to all the world. Today, he asks, how can an iconoscopic camera scan a scene and send the picture invisibly through space to be reproduced in homes far away?"

"How can an invisible radar beam pulse through the air, strike the tiny speck of an airplane up twenty thousand feet, or twenty miles away? The miracle is that it does exactly that, for a radio wave is reflected like an echo from a plane, even when the latter is but a pin point in space."

Mr. Dunlap who, in his previous books, has done more to simplify radio and television in the mind of the average reader, performs an equally valuable service in explaining the newest of these amazing discoveries.

"Radar" he tells us, "is a pulse or beam of high-frequency radio energy, timed and molded by precision electronic instruments, projected into space. Traveling at the speed of light, it goes off into the infinite unless it strikes an interfering object - an airplane, a ship, or a mountain peak - and then bounces back, or 'echoes', to a receiver, all within millionths of a second! In that twinkling of an eye the existence and exact location of the aircraft, ship, or mountain is revealed. That is the magic of radar, a miracle of science!"

The author also makes a point probably not known to the average person when he explains, as if in contradiction to the recent claim by the Soviet, that a Russian invented radar:

"The pattern of radar has been woven on the loom of Time by many hands. They include the skilled fingers of Hertz and Marconi, Tesla and Thomson, Braun, Edison, DeForest and a host of others - Kennelly, Heaviside, Taylor, Tuve, Page, Zworykin, Wolff, and other men famous for their contributions to the advance of radio as a science, an art, and an industry."

"Radar is detecting and ranging by radio. Ra-radio; d-detection or direction-finding; a-and; r-ranging. There you have the make-up of the word 'r-a-d-a-r,' which spells the same forward and backward."

"Through the study of nature, man often finds clues to scientific development, or at least their explanation. He shaped the airplane after the bird; he studied the gull and the eagle for wing as well as body design. And in television he endeavors electronically to emulate the human eye. Now it is recognized that the basic idea of radar is found in the swift flight and unerring agility of bats in the dusk and dark.

"Drs. Robert Galambos and Donald R. Griffin, of the University of Rochester Medical School, have disclosed that bats are guided by reflected sound - a sort of natural radar. They discovered that these membrane-winged mammals, while in flight, emit a constant stream of pulselike squeaks pitched far above the range of human hearing, in fact as high as 50,000 cycles, or vibrations per second. The best of human ears cannot hear above 20,000 cycles, and many do not go above 8,000; dogs, 35,000 cycles, and rats, about 40,000."

"'Go into a cave and shout, and you will have a radar system of your own', said Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Vice-President in charge of RCA Laboratories. 'Sea captains have had a sort of radar of their own ever since they had foghorns. They blow the horn and if the toots come back as echoes they know something is ahead and they quickly do something about it.'

"The boy who yoohoos into a ravine or against a cliff to hear an echo also has a radar system. That again illustrates the radar principle. Sound traveling 1,090 feet a second strikes an object and is reflected. There is a micro-second time lag, of course, between the second the sound is released and the second the echo is heard. The time interval is greater if the boy shouting is farther away from the cliff or reflecting surface; the interval will be very short if the boy is close to the wall or cliff."

"'The radar peep that echoed from the moon was more than a faint signal of hope to radio scientists and astronomers', observed Brig. General David Sarnoff. 'To them it was as important as the first feeble transatlantic signal to Marconi's ears when he plucked the letter "S" from the ocean air. That flash of three dots in the Morse code told him that world-wide radio communication was possible. Similarly, the radar signal from the moon proved that man might someday reach out to touch the planets; it revived speculation on interplanetary communication and inspired great hope for interstellar scientific exploration.'"

This revised edition of "Radar" (Harper & Brothers, N. Y. Price \$3.00) is Mr. Dunlap's tenth book. The others are:

"Dunlap's Radio Manual", "The Story of Radio", "Advertising by Radio", "Radio in Advertising", "The Outlook for Television", "Talking on the Radio", "Marconi: The Man and His Wireless", "The Future of Television", "Radio's 100 Men of Science."

The new edition of "Radar" is dedicated to Charles M. Dunlap, Jr., USNR, Mr. Dunlap's nephew, "who served his country in naval radio operations on board the USS Sibley in the war against Japan at Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and in other areas of the Pacific."

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NO CHANCE WHITE BILL PASSING; WOULD SPLIT FCC & BAN HIGHER POWER

Government control of radio program content as implied by the White Bill reported out of Committee last Wednesday (June 9) is in effect "repeal of the Constitutional provision" protecting freedom of speech and the press, Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters said last Thursday.

Commenting on S-1333, which was reported out of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by a vote of 9 to 4, and which would amend the Communications Act of 1934, Judge Miller said that such control of program content "would return radio and the press to the status of England's 'licensed press' of the 17th century.

"I cannot see how this kind of control can be reconciled with the flat statement of the Supreme Court only last month that 'We have no doubt that motion pictures, like newspapers and radio, are included in the press whose freedom is guaranteed by the First Amendment.' For instance, what of facsimile, which is a newspaper transmitted by radio? Would the Commission control it?

"Although the apparent theory is that the Federal Communications Commission would act only after the fact, and with regard to the so-called 'over-all' programming policy of a licensee", Judge Miller said, "it is clear that over-all programming cannot be examined in a vacuum - any such examination must include a consideration of specific programs. We know from years of practical experience, that the Commission has acted and will continue to act before the fact, and with respect to specific programs, unless this type of supervisory power is denied to it.

"For a demonstration of this, one need look no farther than the still-undecided 'Mayflower rule' controversy, which was established by default when a radio station was intimidated into cancelling specific programs in order to have its license renewed.

"This plainly, is censorship both before and after the fact. It is contrary not merely to the present Communications Act's prohibition of such censorship, but to the plain and forbidding language of the First Amendment to the Constitution as well. We cannot acquiesce in this proposed legislative repeal of the Constitutional provision."

The amended White Bill contains two different versions from that which a subcommittee approved and submitted to the full committee last December, namely that the Federal Communications Commission would be split into two panels - one to handle broadcasting matters and the other for common carriers and the safety and special services, and Commissioners' salaries would be boosted to \$15,000 from the current \$10,000. Also the bill would write into law the portion of pending Johnson Resolution (S-246) banning a power above 50 kw until international agreement on the use of higher power is reached via the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

Since Congress is all set to adjourn as of June 19th, if at all possible, and despite President Truman's spanking, there is little chance of the bill being passed this session especially since the House has not yet held any hearings on it.

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ZENITH SUES ADMIRAL CORP. FOR UNFAIR COMPETITION

Zenith Radio Corporation has just filed suit in Federal Court against Admiral Corporation and Continental Can Company, charging that Admiral had "copied, imitated, and appropriated" the design of Zenith's fast selling "Zenette" model portable radio.

The suit charges unfair competition, and alleges that the public will be deceived by this close imitation of the popular Zenith model. Zenith has asked for an injunction.

The suit was filed by Irving Herriott and Charles O. Parke as attorneys for Zenith Radio Corporation.

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FACSIMILE TO GO COMMERCIAL ON FM BAND JULY 15

Rules and regulations to enable commercial FM stations to give commercial facsimile service were announced Thursday (June 10) by the Federal Communications Commission, the enabling rules to be effective July 15. Experimental facsimile broadcasting has progressed to the point where the FCC feels its operation on a commercial basis is warranted.

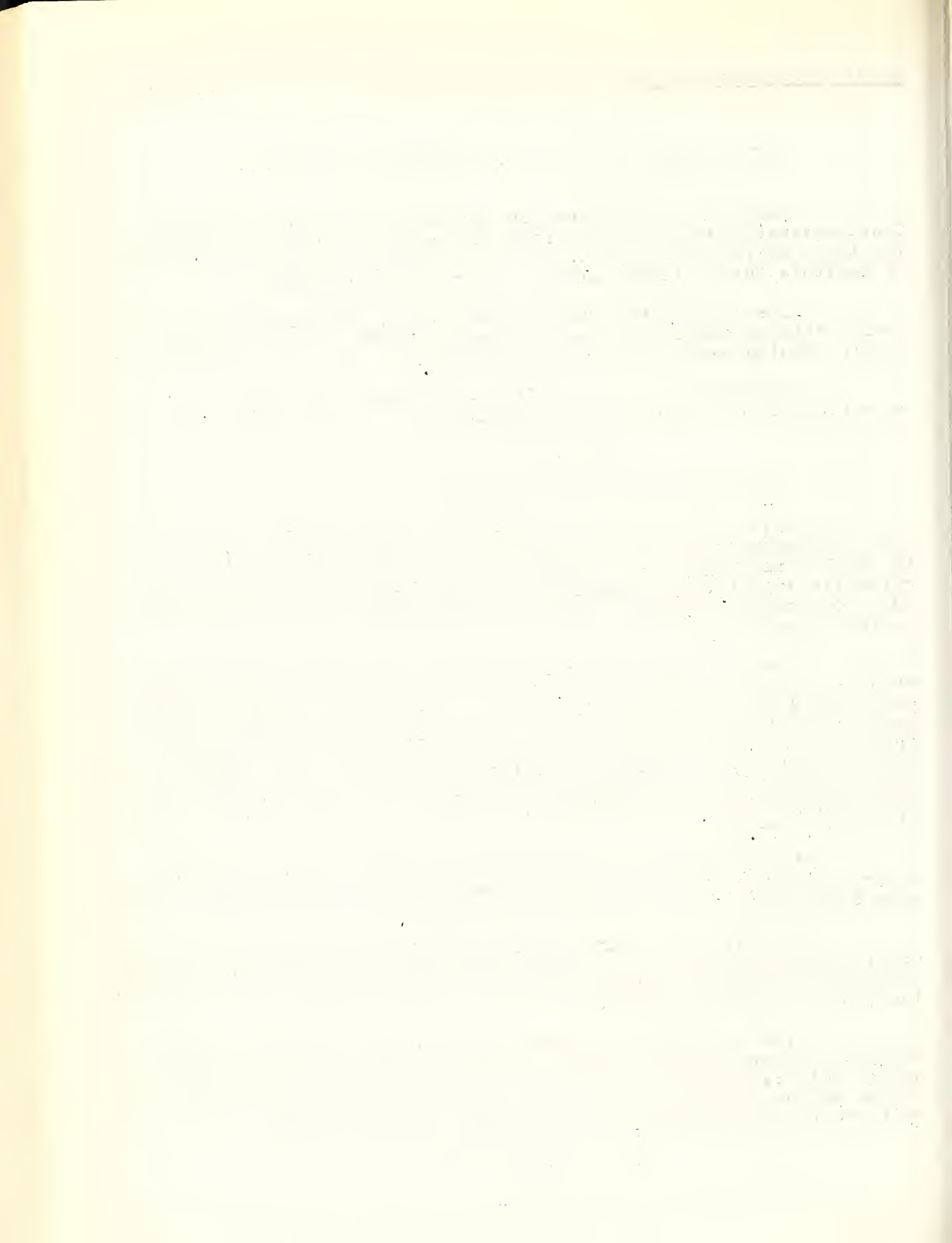
The FCC rules will allow either the simplex or multiplex methods to be used. Simplex facsimile interrupts the aural programs during facsimile transmission on the channel, but in multiplex both are transmitted at the same time. Because of this, simplex facsimile transmissions will be limited to one hour between 7 A.M. and midnight, with no limit for the hours between midnight and 7 A.M. Multiplex facsimile on the other hand, may be transmitted for a maximum of three hours between 7 A.M. and midnight, as well as any time between midnight and 7 A.M.

The FCC urged in its announcement that continued multiplex experiments be carried on so that FM and facsimile may operate in the same band without limiting frequency response.

The rules authorize a recording width of 8.2 inches for the usual number of scanning lines per inch (105), but allows other paper widths where desired with appropriate numbers of lines per inch under the single set of standards.

With respect to non-broadcast services, facsimile has been employed to some extent by common carriers, such as the telegraph, and by police, aeronautical and some other specialized services. Facsimile may be authorized for such services provided the emissions are confined to the band assigned to the particular service.

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PLANS OUTLINED FOR WOIC AND WOR-TV AT WASHINGTON GROUND BREAKING

Ground breaking ceremonies were held yesterday (June 15) for the transmitter building of Washington's newest television station, WOIC, scheduled to go on the air October 1 on Channel 9. A 300-foot television and antenna have already been erected at 40th and Brandywine Streets.

At the ceremonies, attended by FCC Commissioner George Sterling, a comprehensive plan was revealed under which the new station will link Washington with TV stations in New York and other key eastern cities, and transmit to them Washington-originated programs of national and international import and receive their outstanding programs in return.

Theodore C. Streibert, President of WOR in New York which owns and will operate the Washington TV station, said in revealing the plan, "Soon after WOIC's debut, WOR will open its New York television outlet, WOR-TV, and the two television stations, connected by coaxial cable, will exchange programs between the nation's two most important news centers. These stations", stated Mr. Streibert, "will become the nucleus of the Mutual eastern regional television network. The programs originated by the two stations will be furnished as Mutual program service to the members and affiliates of Mutual which operate television stations. Also film recordings of these programs will be offered to Mutual affiliates not connected by the coaxial cable or micro-wave relay."

In describing the WOIC transmitter building, J. R. Poppele, Vice-President of WOR in charge of engineering, who attended the ground breaking ceremonies, said, "WOIC's transmitter building will be a one-story structure of modern design approved by the District Board of Zoning, Fine Arts Commission, and Park and Planning Commission."

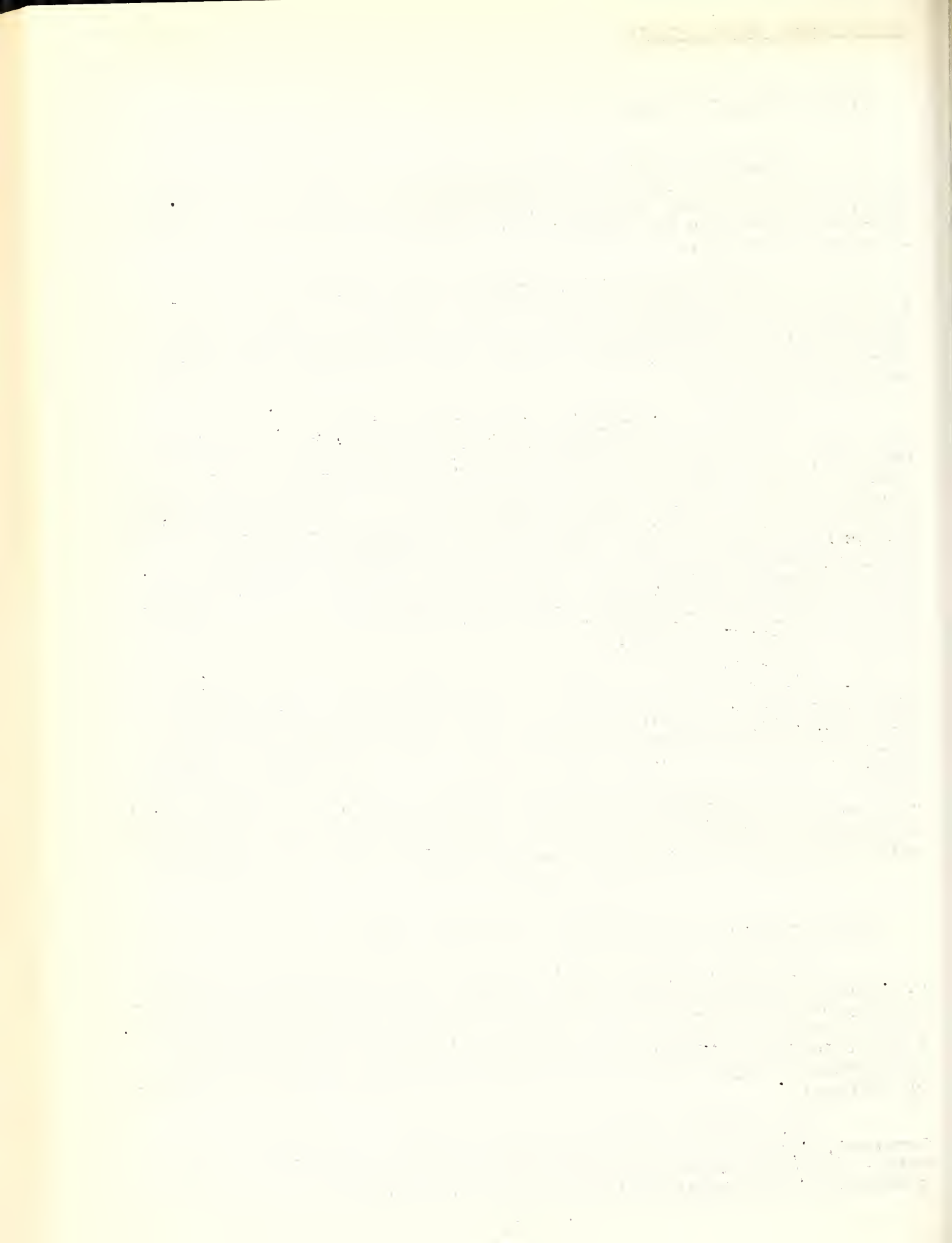
"In equipping the transmitter building", Mr. Poppele said, "WOR engineers will take advantage of all new methods of construction and design. Provision has been made for shortwave, micro-wave and relay equipment and terminals for the co-axial television cables."

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TRUMAN DOESN'T FORGET FRIEND PETRILLO; TELLS HIM REMOVE CONGRESS

President Truman didn't forget his newlymade friend James C. Petrillo, re-elected President of the American Federation of Musicians, on the "non-political" coast-to-coast trip. From the presidential train at Olympia, Washington, Mr. Truman telegraphed to Mr. Petrillo at the AFM convention at Asbury Park last week, charging that Congress, by commission and omission, was imperiling the future of America.

Mr. Truman's message, which continued his criticism of Congress, asserted that this country has gone forward - not backward - for fifteen years and that all Americans have shared in the growth and development of its economy and resources.



"Recently this pattern has been challenged", the message said, "by a Congress which has enacted class legislation to benefit favored groups, a Congress which favors increasing prices and profits, but is indifferent to the problems of the small wage earner."

Delegates of the union received the message with vigorous applause.

Senator Wayne Morse, (R), of Oregon, attacking the Taft-Hartley Law as the work of a hysterical Congress, predicted in an address before the convention that it would provoke "an uprising that would correct the conditions" brought on by the law. He also predicted that various sections of the act would be found unconstitutional.

While criticizing communism, which he said "would establish a police state if it prevailed", he also assailed the Mundt-Nixon bill to outlaw Communist activities as a blow to democracy.

A resolution intended to foster revival of vaudeville as a means of creating employment opportunities for musicians was adopted. It authorized Mr. Petrillo and the executive board to set up a "Committee to Bring Back Vaudeville." Another resolution adopted urged Congress to abolish the 20 per cent amusement tax.

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WJZ-TV ANTENNA GOES UP ON HOTEL PIERRE THURSDAY

WJZ-TV, the American Broadcasting Company's key television station, will emerge from the laboratory and blue-print stage and become visible to thousands of its potential viewers when, on June 17, its ultra-modern antenna structure will be transported from Camden, N.J. and hoisted to the top of the station's transmitter site, the Hotel Pierre, at Fifth Avenue and 61st St., New York City.

According to Frank Marx, ABC Vice-President in Charge of General Engineering, the WJZ-TV antenna, designed to transmit a powerful audio and video signal over the entire Greater New York area, will be of the pylon super turnstile type. Built by the Radio Corporation of America for the American Broadcasting Company, the huge structure weighing 8,000 lbs. will be installed atop the Hotel Pierre in three sections. The pylon, or under-structure, will be delivered in two sections and the six-bay, all-steel turnstile antenna will arrive at its destination in one section. The over-all height of the antenna structure will be 80 feet, and, when hoisted onto the hotel, one of New York's highest buildings, will give WJZ-TV a monumental antenna in the heart of Manhattan.

The installation of the antenna assures WJZ-TV's great potential audiences that the network's excellent programs will achieve topmost quality of transmission, for the equipment recently installed in the Pierre to originate the station's signals matches in efficiency the antenna that will put them on the air.

With the transmitter already installed, and the antenna erection schedule for June 17, ABC plans to transmit test patterns in the near future. Action transmission of programs will begin in August.

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THE
OFFICE OF THE
TREASURER
OF THE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1910
TO THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed sale of the land in the section of the public domain in the State of California, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours,
Very truly,
The Treasurer
of the
United States
Department of the
Interior

:::
 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
 :::

Radio-Tele's 300 G Convention Tab
 ("Variety")

It's estimated that the week of the Republican Convention in Philadelphia this month will add up to a \$300,000 expense account for the radio-television networks and stations. This amount, of course, is exclusive of the regular salaries of staffers assigned to the GOP powwow and if the cancelled-out commercial time segments were added the figure would approximate something closer to \$400,000.

NBC alone, it's said, will have a total of nearly 200 at the Philly convention for its radio-tele setup, with the other three networks (ABC, CBS, Mutual) adding an additional 200. The estimated 300G figure is based on such items as hotels and room space, food, liquor, transportation, lines, engineering, private phones, air conditioning units, teletype and news printers. Plus the overtime tab for personnel.

You Have Two Choices

(Richard L. Coe in "Washington Post")

Of television the radio industry is of two minds! . . .

- (1) That "video" eventually will take over all phases of radio . . .
- (2) That "video" will remain, no matter how important its scope, only a supplementary modium of the air . . .

Radio, as we know it, is here to stay, says the first camp, pointing to 40 million radio families and network billings of \$200 million a year.

Newspapers Increased Their Advertising Share By 31%
 ("Editor and Publisher")

In 1946, newspapers got 27% of national ad expenditures while the magazines received 35%. The report indicates that during 1947, however, the newspapers increased their share to 31%, while magazines dropped to about 34%. Other major media, such as network and spot radio, lost some of their share, or, like outdoor and farm journals, remained relatively static in this respect.

Churchill Claims British Led World In Radar
 (Winston Churchill in "New York Times" and Life Magazine)

In the Spring of 1939 the Graf Zeppelin flew up the east coast of Britain. General Martini, Director-General of Signals in the Luftwaffe, had arranged that she carried special listening equipment to discover the existence of British Radar transmissions, if any. The attempt failed, but had her listening equipment been working properly the Graf Zeppelin ought certainly to have been able to carry back to Germany the information that we had Radar, for our Radar stations were not only operating at the time but also detected her movements and divined her intentions. The Germans would not have been surprised to hear our Radar pulses, for they had developed a technically efficient Radar system which was in some respects ahead of our own. What would have surprised them, however, was the extent to which we had turned our discoveries to practical effect, and woven all into our general air defense system. In this we led the world.

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:::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The election of Charles Edison and Morris F. LaCrois as Directors of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation was announced last week by Col. Sosthenes Behn, Chairman and President of the Corporation, following a regular meeting of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Edison is President and Director of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and formerly served as Governor of the State of New Jersey from 1941 to 1944, and as Secretary of the United States Navy from 1939 to 1940. Mr. LaCrois is Chairman of the Board of the General Telephone Corporation and is also a partner in the brokerage firm of Paine, Weber, Jackson and Curtis. He is also a trustee of Smith College.

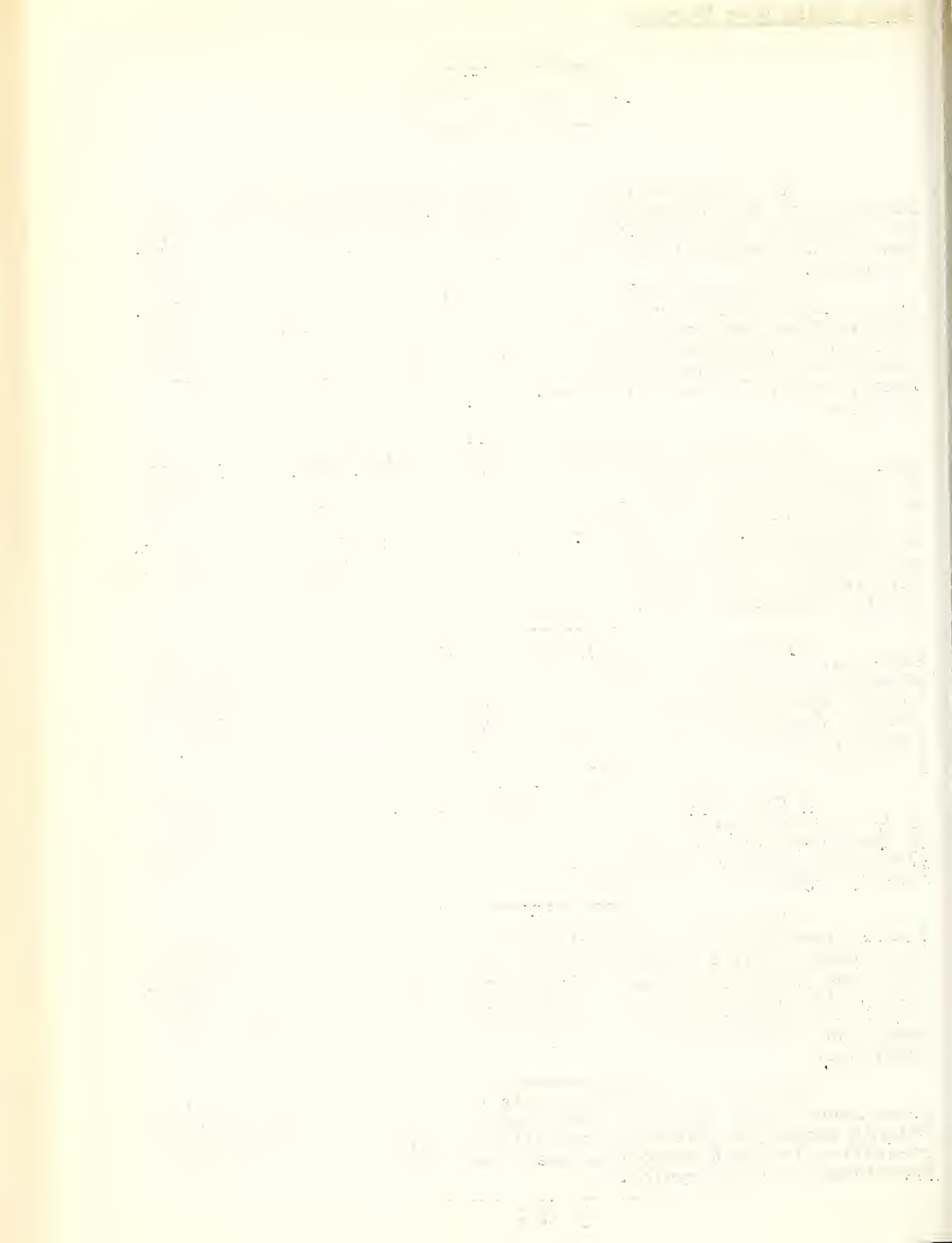
 The morning and Sunday published St. Louis Globe-Democrat will be cited for its extra-curricular services to the citizenry of St. Louis and Missouri by editor Gabriel Heatter during the course of his "Behind The Front Page" broadcast over Mutual on Sunday, June 20 (7:30 to 8 P.M., EDT). Mr. Heatter will salute the paper for its outstanding civic betterment contributions and for its leadership in civic affairs both locally and state-wide. The citation to the paper will follow a dramatization on a story typical of those published "behind the front page" of a newspaper.

 J. Leonard Reinsch, Manager of radio for the James M. Cox stations, was the main speaker at the June 15 radio session of the Advertising Association of the West convention which got underway on Monday, June 14, for four days in Sacramento. Mr. Reinsch spoke on "What's Ahead of Radio". Harry C. Butcher, President of KIST, Santa Barbara, formerly with the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington, presided as Session Chairman.

 A bill stripping the Federal Trade Commission of authority to issue "cease and desist" orders was approved last Friday (June 11) by the House Interstate Commerce Committee. It substitutes Commission authorization to prepare complaints for presentation to Federal District Courts for prosecution.

 A three-man committee, headed by Prof. Robert Bowie of Harvard Law School, is now making a study of nine independent regulatory commissions, including the Federal Communications Commission. The study is being made under Lodge-Brown bill setting up a Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Report of findings will be made to Congress early next year. Owen D. Young and ex-Senator Robert LaFollette are two other members of the Committee.

 Television sets will enable reporters at typewriters in the press room to keep in touch with what is going on down on the Philadelphia Republican National Convention floor, and cue them for rapid re-entries to their convention seats for quick coverage of major happenings as they develop.



A farewell luncheon will be tendered to FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr by the Washington chapters of the National Lawyers Guild on June 19th upon his retirement at the end of his term on June 30. Speakers will include FCC Chairman Wayne Coy; Thurman Arnold, former Assistant Attorney General, and Senator Claude Pepper.

 Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, left last week for the Summer vacation to what he described as the North Country where he said it would take \$2.50 postage on a postcard to reach him.

 John M. Otter has been elected Vice President and General Sales Manager of Philco Corporation, it will be announced tomorrow by James H. Carmine, Vice President, Distribution, of the Corporation.

Mr. Otter joined Philco in 1926 and has played an important part in helping to create the nationwide Philco distribution organization which includes 134 wholesale distributors and about 27,000 dealers. For the past year he has been General Sales Manager of Philco.

 A hearing was held today in Washington in the cases of Radio Kits, Inc., and others, for false and misleading advertising in the sale of radio parts assembled in kits.

 Plans for a vast adult education project to be undertaken by the National Broadcasting Company and its affiliated stations in cooperation with leading U. S. colleges and universities were announced Monday (June 14) by Ken R. Dyke, the network's administrative Vice-President in Charge of Programs and Public Affairs.

Institutions of higher learning are being invited to join with NBC and its affiliates in a college-by-radio plan which will provide home-study courses built around network-produced programs, supplementary guidance broadcasts by local affiliates and university stations, and assigned reading. The entire project will be under the supervision of Sterling W. Fisher, Manager of the NBC Public Affairs and Education Department.

 Announcement was made last week in New York by John Cowles of Minneapolis, Vice-President of Cowles Broadcasting Co., and Mrs. Cowles, of the engagement of their daughter, Sarah Richardson, to John Marshall Bullitt, son of Mrs. Donald M. Payson, of Portland, Me., and the late Keith L. Bullitt of Los Angeles. The wedding will take place in August.

 A United Press report from Athens, Greece, stated that William Donovan, wartime chief of the U. S. Office of Strategic Services, left by plane Sunday, June 13, for New York, after a preliminary investigation into the death of George Polk, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent. Donovan said "Greek police and judicial authorities are handling the case satisfactorily."

 John Mills, who had been living in Pasadena, Calif., since his retirement as Director of Publications of the Bell Telephone Laboratory in 1945, died Monday night in Rochester, N.Y., while visiting his son, John Jr.

An important contributor to the development of transcontinental telephony, Mr. Mills held twenty-nine patents relating to wire and radio telephonic communication, and as an author had done a great deal toward making modern scientific achievements comprehensible to the layman.



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June 23, 1948

REPUBLICANS TAKE FCC TO CLEANERS; REP. COX, GA., LAUGHS LAST

The move to have the Federal Communications Commission investigated by a select committee went through the House in the last Hours of Congress like greased lightning. Although the resolution was introduced by Representative Forest A. Harness of Indiana, it was said to have been inspired by Representative E. E. Cox (D), of Georgia, who resigned the chairmanship of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee chairmanship four years ago under fire while that group was investigating the FCC, which it later practically whitewashed.

Commenting upon the record breaking speed with which the resolution was handled, and accusing Representative Cox, Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D), of Illinois, endeavoring to block the measure, said:

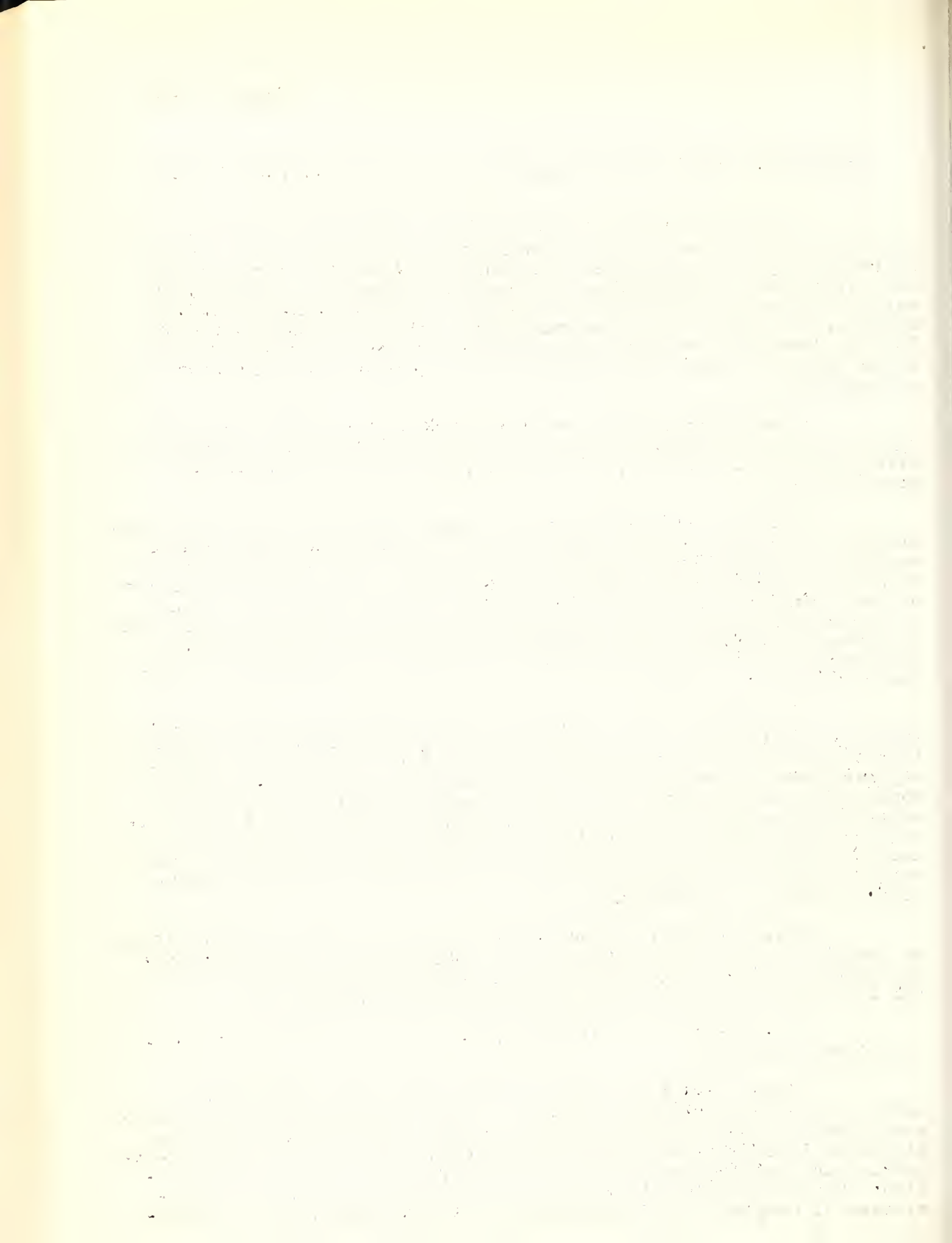
"This resolution before us was introduced day before yesterday, in the afternoon, I think about 2 or 2:30. At 3:00 o'clock a meeting of the Committee on Rules was called. The committee acted upon the resolution even before it was printed. It was reported without any hearings and in the few moments that the committee was in session, there was no testimony with the exception of a statement that was made by my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cox). I observed that other members of the committee were not familiar with the resolution.* * * *"

"I surmise what is behind it but I am constrained to express my suspicions. However, in view of the statement and interruption of my colleague from Georgia [Mr. Cox] I strongly feel that he may have been behind the influence in urging this action. I also wonder why the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held a meeting this morning and by a nearly unanimous vote agreed to oppose this resolution and now have been obliged to reverse its position and to support the resolution. Again, I refrain to express my views because it has been my policy that if I could not do a person some good, I would not harm him.* * *"

Representative Sabath declared that a further investigation of the FCC if any were made, should be made by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which spent two years going over the FCC in 1943-44 and "knows something about the Commission."

Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R), of New Jersey, Chairman of that Committee said:

"The resolution which is before the House deals with a matter which comes within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Under the Reorganization Act the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is given legislative jurisdiction over matters relating to the Federal Communications Commission. The Reorganization Act lodges with each of the regular Committees of Congress the responsibility of examining into the admin-



istration of the agencies of Government within their respective jurisdictions."

Nevertheless the resolution prevailed to have an entirely new Committee investigate the FCC which will probably be headed by Rep. Harness and which Rep. Cox in all likelihood will be a member. Referring to the old investigation, the latter said:

"Never in the history of this Congress was so outrageous a campaign initiated and prosecuted against a Member of this House as was that carried on against myself, in the effort to prevent the exposure of a record that would be shocking even to Mr. Sabath if he knew it."

To which Mr. Sabath replied:

"It was because of the strong personal plea of the gentleman from Georgia made at that time that the resolution was adopted and the investigation was ordered, but later the gentleman from Georgia resigned from the select committee and the gentleman from California [Mr. Lea], Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was appointed in his place, and the final report which I now have before me does not bear out the statement of the gentleman from Georgia. It does not indicate that there was any interference in the investigation."

Rep. Sabath put up a spirited defense of the FCC even to taking up the cudgel for Edward Lamb, of Toledo, of alleged Communist leanings, who is alleged to have been favored by the Commission with four radio licenses within two weeks, and is one of the main targets in the Harness resolution, saying:

"Mention has been made of the fact that the Commission granted several licenses to a gentleman, a Mr. Lamb. It was charged that he has leanings to the left and it was charged that two of the stations he has operated for the past several years have carried broadcasts allegedly communistic in character or that might be deemed in advocacy of communistic front organizations. I wish to state that if I thought for one moment that the Commission had issued these licenses to Mr. Lamb's organization without warrant or justification and without any investigation, they ought to be investigated and I would be keenly interested to know about it. The fact is that while the applications were approved a few weeks ago, one of them was filed as far back as 5 years ago. It is also a matter of record that no complaints have been filed against Mr. Lamb's two operating stations by the citizens in the cities in which the two stations are located.*** The record shows that the Commission, as well as the FBI, had made a thorough investigation and that the four licenses were granted conditionally. Two of the stations, I am informed, he is not in position to finance. He does not own them personally; they are held by different corporations, but he has the controlling management.

"Mr. Lamb, I understand, is the same gentleman who filed the first portal-to-portal suit against a certain corporation. I wonder if that fact is not the underlying reason for the attack being made against him. * * * * *

1917-18

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"I do not wish to delay the House unnecessarily. I think the resolution has no place here. As to the question as to whether the employees in the Commission are disloyal, I am told that the 1,300 men who are employed have been investigated by the FBI."

Rep. Harness said he was making no allegations against the FCC because he had no personal knowledge of the facts.

"If there is no foundation for the charges, then Congress should be informed and the FCC cleared and exonerated."

The five man committee soon to be named by Speaker Martin which will go to work at once, and report to the new Congress in January, has been given broad authority to investigate every phase of the FCC including the Commission's right to issue the controversial "Blue Book", a report of an FCC advisory group which leveled criticism on the public service policy of the FCC and the broadcasting industry and concerned itself with the quality and content of the programs.

During the course of the debate on the Harness resolution, former Democratic Speaker Rayburn of Texas, said:

"I do not know what kind of a Chairman Wayne Coy is going to make. I think he is a very good and a very able man. But whatever he is, he is a better man and a better chairman than the man he succeeded was capable of being."

The last Chairman was Charles Denny, now Chief Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company.

Commenting upon the Harness resolution, the Washington Post said:

"The busy, busy Rules Committee of the House - the committee that for weeks and weeks was too busy to report a rule on draft legislation, the World Health Organization, housing, the bill to finance United Nations headquarters and other vital measures - acted yesterday with the speed of electricity. A resolution introduced in the morning by Representative Harness to provide for another investigation of the FCC - shades of Congressman Cox and his witch hunt of yesteryear - was given a rule instant and put before the House without a moment's reflection. What hath Leo Allen wrought! Obviously, judging from its progenitors and the time of its propagation, another star chamber, conceived in politics and dedicated to the proposition that a Federal agency can do no right. The Rules Committee of the Eightieth Congress could come to no more fitting finish."

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Mexico, according to an Associated Press report last week, canceled concessions of all foreign telegraph, radio and cable companies, effective June 16, 1949.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the company to have a clear and concise system in place to ensure that all data is properly documented and accessible. This will help in the analysis of trends and the identification of areas for improvement.

In the second part, we explore the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It is important to choose the right tools and techniques to ensure that the data is reliable and valid. The use of statistical analysis can provide valuable insights into the performance of different departments and the overall health of the organization.

The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of the findings. It is crucial to develop a clear plan of action and to assign responsibilities to specific individuals. Regular communication and reporting are essential to ensure that the plan is being followed and that any issues are identified and resolved promptly.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action. It is the responsibility of all employees to ensure that the data is accurate and that the findings are implemented. By working together, we can achieve our goals and improve the performance of the company.

STORER DISCOUNTS TV'S HARMFUL EFFECTS ON BROADCASTING

Commander George B. Storer, President of The Fort Industry Company, took sharp issue with an article by Joseph W. Taylor in the Wall Street Journal (May 21) in which Mr. Taylor said television was luring listeners away from the living room radio sets and neighborhood movies and in effect the worst was yet to come.

"It is apparent", Mr. Storer wrote, "that Mr. Taylor has been exposed to a great deal of convention conversation at the National Association of Broadcasters' meeting in Los Angeles. Evidently a gloomy picture of the future of radio broadcasting has been painted for his benefit."

Mr. Storer said it was also apparent that "any temporary dislocation of radio broadcasting is more than offset by the enhanced opportunities offered by television."

Complaints were to be expected "from certain broadcasters who have enjoyed substantial earnings and, in many cases, not too much competition in the past", Mr. Storer said.

"Being a so-called old-timer (21 years)", Mr. Storer continued. "I can well remember the early vicissitudes of our present radio broadcasting system, and I am much more enthusiastic over the potential opportunities for service and profit in the field of television than I was in the early days of radio. This is largely due to the present day acceptance which radio has developed with advertisers. Many late comers in the radio broadcasting business do not know the uphill road traversed by early licensees of radio stations."

Mr. Storer also pointed out that not only radio would have its advertising funds siphoned from it by video. He said that the combination of the elements of sight, sound and motion into a single means of mass communication has already demonstrated its "tremendous impact" upon audiences and should prove to be "one of the most effective advertising vehicles ever developed."

"It is, also, quite possible", warned Mr. Storer, "that the development of television as an advertising medium will not adversely affect radio advertising budgets alone, but, also, may seriously reduce budgets allocated to other advertising media."

"President day radio broadcasting", said Mr. Storer, "did not achieve its present successful status until network broadcasts and low cost receivers had been developed. The growth of television will undoubtedly parallel that of the radio broadcasting industry."

Mr. Storer said it was his opinion that "ultimately television receivers will be used to receive regular radio broadcasting on the sound channel part of the day and, during appropriate periods, television will be added; thus combining both sight and sound, communication and entertainment from a single instrument."

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HOUSE FCC PROBE SPARKS SENATE TO MAKE OWN INVESTIGATION

Although obviously intended as a counter-move to keep the House from running away with the ball but described as only to secure more facts for the Federal Communications Commission reorganization bill (S. 1333) which failed to pass last week's Congressional log jam, the Senate will conduct its own probe of the FCC. Thus, election year to the contrary notwithstanding, the Communications Commission will be investigated twice this Summer. The House had previously approved the creation of a select committee to look into whether or not the FCC is granting licenses to subversive persons or organizations, the "Blue Book", etc. (See previous story page 1 this issue).

Closely following the House move comes this announcement from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which has jurisdiction over radio and communications matters in the upper body:

"Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., announced the appointment of a subcommittee of three members of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to study various communications problems during the recess of the 80th Congress.

"The subcommittee will be headed by Senator White and includes Senators Tobey of New Hampshire and McFarland of Arizona as the other members. The subcommittee will act under authority granted legislative committees by the terms of the Congressional Reorganization Act to maintain a continuous watchfulness of the execution of the laws by the administrative agencies.

"The terms of the order under which the subcommittee will operate indicates that a comprehensive study is to be made of all phases of communications with the purpose of recommending legislative proposals to the next Congress. The operations of the Federal Communications Commission to determine whether that agency is adequately checking overall operation and qualifications of radio station licensees in granting renewals of licenses are to be looked into. Other matters slated for study include problems relating to American domestic and international telephone, telegraph and cable companies, including national defense problems; the question of radio frequency shortages for such services as aviation, trains, taxicabs and industrial uses; and forthcoming international conferences at which treaties will be made regarding the use of radio frequencies.

"Senator White, who is completing 31 years of service in Congress, was persuaded to act as chairman at the urgent request of both Republican and Democratic members of the Committee who sought to have the veteran legislator's wide experience and broad viewpoint made available to the next Congress in its consideration of communications legislation."

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MACKAY RADIO OPPOSES PRESS WIRELESS RATE INCREASE PLEA

The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, by its attorney James A. Kennedy, has entered its opposition at the Federal Communications Commission to the efforts by Press Wireless to compel Mackay to increase by at least 50% its rates for multiple-address press (or "presscast") service, and asks that Press Wireless' petition be dismissed.

The Mackay petition states in part:

"The increase in multiple-address press rates, authorized by the Communications Commission's Order of July 30, 1947, in an amount 'not to exceed 50% on the average' was clearly predicated upon and designed to meet the needs of Press Wireless, Inc. on the basis of hearings held in April and May, 1947. No other carrier offering multiple-address press service at that time, in one form or another and as an incident to over-all general public service communication, had sought increases in rates for such service. In endeavoring to meet the revenue requirements of Press Wireless, Inc. at that time (it had requested a 70% increase), the Commission noted that it was unable to find on the Record 'that the operations of Press Wireless offered a fair basis for the fixing of press rates generally for all of the carriers. It is entirely possible that the costs reasonably attributable to the handling by Press Wireless of its press traffic are higher than those of carriers handling large volumes of commercial and government traffic, in addition to press traffic, as a result, for example, of the ability of such other carriers to distribute overhead costs over the several classes of service.' The application of a flat 50% increase in the rates of other carriers for such types of multiple-address press service as they offer would clearly have been wholly unwarranted.

"The Commission's Order of April 22, 1948, following further hearings in this proceeding, did not fix at 50% or at any other amount the increase which Mackay might have to make in its multiple-address press service in order to eliminate the unlawful discrimination, preference and advantage found to exist with respect to Mackay's charges for multiple-address press service.* * * *

"Within thirty days from the service of the Commission's Order of April 22, 1948, Mackay submitted to the Commission an amended tariff for its multiple-address press (or "presscast") service, effective on thirty days' statutory notice, applying such increases in rates as will add to Mackay's presscast revenues a sum which, percentage-wise, is equivalent to the additional revenues for point-to-point services as are estimated to result from the increased point-to-point rates authorized by the Commission."

"Press Wireless, Inc. requested no increases in rates applicable to any of its press services, for two reasons: first, it did not foresee operating losses resulting from its operations at rates in effect after August 5, 1947, and, second, further increases in rates for press communications service would be contrary to the public interest because such action would reduce 'the amount of

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the Chinese university of petroleum. It is pointed out that the history of the university is a reflection of the development of the petroleum industry in China. The paper then discusses the history of the university from its founding in 1913 to the present. It is noted that the university has played a significant role in the development of the petroleum industry in China. The paper then discusses the current status of the university and its future prospects. It is noted that the university is currently facing many challenges, but it has a bright future ahead of it. The paper concludes by stating that the study of the history of the Chinese university of petroleum is of great importance to the development of the petroleum industry in China.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the development of the petroleum industry in China. It is noted that the petroleum industry has grown rapidly in China in recent years. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for petroleum products in China and the discovery of new oil reserves. The paper then discusses the challenges that the petroleum industry in China is currently facing. It is noted that the industry is facing a number of challenges, including the increasing cost of oil and the need to improve the efficiency of the industry. The paper concludes by stating that the petroleum industry in China has a bright future ahead of it, but it must overcome the challenges it is currently facing.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the Chinese university of petroleum in the development of the petroleum industry in China. It is noted that the university has played a significant role in the development of the industry. This is due to the fact that the university has produced a large number of graduates who have gone on to work in the petroleum industry. The paper then discusses the challenges that the university is currently facing. It is noted that the university is facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the quality of its education and the need to attract more students. The paper concludes by stating that the Chinese university of petroleum has a bright future ahead of it, but it must overcome the challenges it is currently facing.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the future of the petroleum industry in China. It is noted that the petroleum industry is expected to continue to grow in China in the future. This is due to the increasing demand for petroleum products in China and the discovery of new oil reserves. The paper then discusses the challenges that the petroleum industry in China is currently facing. It is noted that the industry is facing a number of challenges, including the increasing cost of oil and the need to improve the efficiency of the industry. The paper concludes by stating that the petroleum industry in China has a bright future ahead of it, but it must overcome the challenges it is currently facing.

traffic flowing between the countries at a time when all our government agencies are advocating as much freedom of expression and exchange of news as possible'."

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REINSCH CALLS TELEVISION "MOSTEST" INDUSTRY

While speaking last week before the Advertising Association of the West at Sacramento, Calif., J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of the Cox Stations, described television as "the mostest" industry that has ever been developed in this country. He predicted that the achievements of sound broadcasting will be projected 100-fold by television, but not to the exclusion of any existing medium.

Mr. Reinsch pointed out that television is the most expensive, the most fascinating program service, the most personnel required, takes the most space in the spectrum and is the fastest growing industry in the country.

The fact that television "is the most powerful sales force ever developed by man" was pointed up by the facts that "94% of the sensory stimuli needed to encourage product sales are apparent in television advertising" and that although it costs five dollars per person to demonstrate a car, even with the limited ownership of video receivers "it costs only three and one-half cents per person per demonstration" in New York.

Mr. Reinsch said that he was a "confirmed television zealot" and went on to present facts on the growth of the number of television stations and the prediction of FCC Chairman Coy that "all channels in the 140 top markets will be gone by the end of this year."

In closing Mr. Reinsch stated: "Television? Certainly, it will set the world on fire. It will put every man-jack of you in the advertising business on the alert. You'll come up with the answer."

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RMA REPORTS TV SET PRODUCTION RISE CONTINUES IN MAY

Production of television receivers continued to climb during May, while radio set production in a seasonal decline fell below both the previous month's output and the May 1947 total, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported yesterday [Tuesday, June 22].

May's TV set production by RMA-member-companies totalled 50,177 for an average of more than 12,500 receivers produced weekly. The average weekly production of television receivers in May represented an increase of more than 38 percent over the average weekly production for the first quarter of 1948. May's output brought TV set production by RMA member-companies to 214,543 for the first five months of 1948 and the total manufactured since the war to more than 400,000.

Radio set production, including FM-AM and TV receivers, totalled 1,096,780 in May compared with 1,182,473 in April.

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SENATE RAMS THROUGH HENNOCK FCC O.K.; "SUSPICIOUS", SAYS BALL

Almost the last business to be transacted by the Senate early Sunday morning following its historic 40-hour final session, was a rush confirmation of the nomination of Miss Frieda B. Hennock, New York attorney, to be the first woman to serve on the Federal Communications Commission, in fact believed to be the first woman ever to be named to a Federal regulatory body aside from Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Miss Hennock was appointed to a seven-year term by President Truman at \$10,000 a year to succeed Clifford J. Durr, who resigned recently when his wife came out for Wallace.

Senator Joseph H. Ball(R), of Minnesota, jumped to his feet declaring that he was opposed to the nomination.

"So far as I can discover, the only investigation, the only hearing, regarding this nomination, was a brief executive session of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. For several weeks the reports were that the nomination would never get out of committee. Then all of a sudden it was reported, with, I may say, somewhat suspicious haste. It is for a 7-year term on the Federal Communications Commission. In my opinion that is a tremendously important Commission. I think it is up to the Senate to satisfy itself - and frankly I am not satisfied; I do not know about the wisdom of the nomination one way or the other - that appointments to this Commission will really serve the best interests of the Nation.

"I myself have observed some rather disturbing things about the Federal Communications Commission. I have heard more disturbing reports since this nomination was reported. I have heard a report, on what I consider reliable authority, which indicates that certain interests, groups, who are greatly interested in this nomination, have a direct pipe line to the Federal Communications Commission, which we certainly would not want to have occur. What the score is I do not know. So far as I can determine, Miss Hennock is a lawyer from New York, and I might point out that the late President Roosevelt never appointed a member of the Federal Communications Commission from New York City, for the simple reason that New York City is the center of the radio industry, and he wanted to avoid any possibility of the industry itself having too much influence on the Commission. So far as I can discover, she has had no experience in radio matters, and from what I can learn of her background, frankly I do not think she is qualified for the job.

Senator Owen Brewster (R), of Maine, came to Miss Hennock's rescue saying that the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee had favored her confirmation by a vote of 8 to 0.

"Miss Hennock", the Main Senator continued, "has been a member of the New York bar for 20 or 25 years. I hesitate to estimate the age of a lady, but I should say she is between 40 and 50 years old, so she is reasonably mature. She has had quite a brilliant record at the bar. She is a member now, which is somewhat unusual for a woman, of the third largest law firm in New York City, one of

the most highly respected and distinguished, one composed almost exclusively of Republicans. She has had no experience in radio, as the Senator from Minnesota has said, which, it seemed to many of us, was perhaps most fortunate, because one who had been active in radio work, representing radio clients, would by that very fact come in under somewhat of a cloud. The committee took into consideration her breadth of experience and training and recognized abilities.

"I may say that one of her most earnest sponsors was John W. Davis, of New York, who certainly is a leader of the New York bar, and who vouched most earnestly for her capacity and character. And from many other quarters there have come most earnest testimonials as to the character and competency of this woman."

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NBC EMPLOYEES, EXECUTIVES IN FAREWELL PARTIES TO FRANK MULLEN

As final evidence of their high regard for him during long association, the National Broadcasting Company gave not only one, but two, big send-offs for Frank E. Mullen, former Vice-President and General Manager when he recently took over his new duties as what was reported to be the \$100,000 a year presidency of the G. A. Richards network - WJR, Detroit, WGAR, Cleveland, and KMPC, Los Angeles.

The NBC management committee and stations operations group hosted Mr. Mullen, originator of the famous Farm and Home Hour, at a farewell dinner Friday, June 4, which was featured by a dramatic review of his career at NBC. Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, Chairman of RCA, and Niles Trammell, President of NBC, were the high ranking officials on this occasion.

A week later, all company employees were guests at a parting reception in Mr. Mullen's honor at the Waldorf-Astoria. Numerous gifts were presented at both parties.

Mr. Mullen has opened a temporary office in the Hotel Chatham in New York, but later will make his permanent headquarters in the West.

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RAYTHEON PRODUCES NEW UNIVERSAL TELEVISION RECEIVER

Marking another step forward in the rapidly advancing television field is the introduction of a universal television receiver which operates on alternating current of any frequency as well as direct current. This universal set eliminates the need of converters in DC areas and is now in production by Belmont Radio Corporation, Chicago, subsidiary of Raytheon Manufacturing Company.

The new receiver is a table model with a 7" direct view video screen and it incorporates all the latest developments in television engineering. Priced at a suggested retail list of \$179.95, the set is the forerunner of the completely new video line to be marketed in the near future under the name of Raytheon-Belmont.

Encased in a genuine mahogany cabinet, the new AC-DC television set has 17 tubes (plus one rectifier tube) and it covers both television bands and all 13 station channels. It provides improved television viewing - 23 square inches of picture surface giving fine definition and a brilliant true-to-life picture. All essential controls are on the front panel. Measuring 17"x16"x10" and weighing but 30 pounds, the receiver is easily moved and can be used with almost any ordinary table.

In describing the new TV set, G. L. Hartman, General Sales Manager of Belmont, yesterday [June 22] emphasized the following additional features: Simplified pre-set tuning for any station; automatic sight-sound station selector; exceptional brilliance, adjustable to individual preference, and low power consumption. All components and tubes are standardized, enabling easy replacement when necessary, and the set is highly resistant to extraneous interference.

An important part of the Raytheon-Belmont television program is its new portable test equipment designed for use by service dealers. This equipment also is in production and consists of three units: Composite video generator (list price \$250); R-F alignment signal generator (list price \$300); and antenna alignment communicator (list price \$39.50).

The composite video generator brings to the service engineer in a single, small lightweight portable case all the elements needed to provide a complete "standard television video signal". Thus trouble shooting and repair work can be carried out in the shop or in the home, at any time - and no time is lost waiting for a television transmitter to come on the air. The unit weighs 45 lbs.

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NEW ASCAP HEAD SEES TV LENGTHENING SONG LIFE

Fred E. Ahlert, who has recently been elected President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, makes the prediction that whereas a song used to last for months, radio cut that time down sharply but feels that television may stretch it out again.

"Song writers don't have an easy time, and I know it", says Mr. Ahlert. He now can probably do more about it than any other man.

First, Mr. Ahlert hopes to make the use of ASCAP music easier for the 31,000 ASCAP-licensed broadcasters, hotels, night clubs, theaters, symphonies, concert bureaus.

Second, he will encourage the creative worker. "The more people work on songs, the more chances we have of getting the best", he believes, and adds emphatically: "Creation is individualistic. It must be uninhibited, unrestricted, uncensored if the writers are to turn out songs of lasting quality.

A big broad-shouldered man with hair that is thinning and turning gray, slow of speech and soft-voiced, Mr. Ahlert is no man to talk about Ahlert. You have to ask someone else about his popular

song successes: "I'll Get By", "Mean To Me", "I Don't Know Why", "I'm Gonna Sit Right Down and Write Myself a Letter", "Walkin' My Baby Back Home", and Bing Crosby's theme song: "Where the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day."

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RMA PRES. NAMES INDUSTRY MOBILIZATION COM.; OFFICERS ELECTED

RMA President Max F. Balcom yesterday (Tuesday, June 22) appointed an eight-man Industry Mobilization Policy Committee which will immediately urge appropriate Government officials to adopt a mobilization plan for the radio and electronics industry as developed last week by the RMA Board of Directors at Chicago.

Fred R. Lack, Vice President of Western Electric Co., New York, was named Chairman of the Policy Committee. The other members are: Paul V. Galvin, President of Motorola, Inc., Chicago, Vice Chairman; Frank M. Folsom, Executive Vice President, RCA Victor Division, Camden, N.J.; Harry A. Ehle, Vice President of International Resistance Co., Philadelphia; George R. Haase, Vice President of Operadio Manufacturing Co., St. Charles, Ill.; H. L. Hoffman, President of the Hoffman Radio Corp., Los Angeles; W. A. MacDonald, President of Hazeltine Electronics Corp., New York; and R. C. Sprague, President of Sprague Electric Co., North Adams, Mass.

Mr. Balcom's action followed a thorough discussion and anticipated military requirements for radio and electronics equipment by the RMA Board of Directors during the Association's 24th annual convention at Chicago last week. At that time RMA Directors were told that the Government's armaments demands from the radio industry may reach a billion dollars annually.

The committee will seek more long range objectives to expedite the production of military equipment through a spreading of the work among all segments of the radio industry, including both large and small manufacturers, equally throughout major producing areas.

In addition to Max F. Balcom being re-elected as President of the RMA for his second term, Leslie F. Muter, of Chicago, was re-elected RMA Treasurer for his Fourteenth year. Dr. W. R. G. Baker, of Syracuse, N. Y., was re-elected Director of the RMA Engineering Department, and the Board of Directors re-elected Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President, and reappointed John W. Van Allen of Buffalo as General Counsel. Following the Board meeting, Executive Vice President Bond Geddes announced the appointment of James D. Secrest as RMA Director of Public Relations. Mr. Secrest will continue in charge of all RMA publications and serve also as staff assistant to the Parts Division.

The three new Directors are: Allen B. DuMont, President of Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Passaic, N.J.; John W. Craig, General Manager of the Crosley Division of Avco Manufacturing Corp., of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Herbert W. Clough, Vice President of Belden Manufacturing Co., of Chicago.

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The twelve Directors who were re-elected are: Benjamin Abrams, of New York City; Max F. Balcom, of Emporium, Pa.; W. J. Barkley, of New York City; H. C. Bonfig, of Chicago, Ill.; G. Richard Fryling, of Erie, Pa.; Samuel Insull, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Kahn, of Chicago, Ill.; F. R. Lack, of New York City; W. A. MacDonald, of New York City; A. D. Plamondon, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; Allen Shoup, of Chicago, Ill.; and G. W. Thompson, of Columbus, Ind. Retiring Directors are Past President R. C. Cosgrove, Lloyd A. Hammarlund and Monte Cohen.

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GRADUATED SCALE OF TELEVISION PROGRAM AUTHORIZED

The Federal Communications Commission adopted rules (amending Sec. 3.661) which provide for a graduated scale of television programming during the early license period. The change, proposed May 6, 1948, and now made final (June 16), permits a program operating schedule, effective July 1, 1948, as follows:

During the first 18 months - not less than 2 hours daily in any five broadcast days per week and not less than a total of 12 hrs. a week.

During the period 18 and 24 months - same, but at least 16 hours per week.

During the period 24 to 30 months - same, but at least 20 hours per week.

During the period 30 to 36 months - same, but at least 24 hours a week.

After 36 months - not less than 2 hours in each of the seven days the week and at least 28 hours per week.

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TELECASTING STILL IN THE RED SAYS PHILCO'S NEW PRES.

The television broadcasting industry is still operating in the red, William Balderston, new Philco President stated in a newspaper interview last week, but he believed that profitable operations for this industry were not too far distant. He said that while last year stations had trouble rounding up advertisers, this year advertisers are steadily increasing in number. Also as more television sets come into the market, he explained, television stations will be able to increase their rates correspondingly. Last year about 180,000 television sets were produced, he estimated. This year, he felt, output will reach 600,000 units.

Mr. Balderston said that Philco's television set output currently was between 3750 and 4000 sets a week and that company expected this rate to be doubled by end of 1948. He added that the weekly production rate of television sets will exceed that of radio receivers in dollar volume early in the final quarter of this year.

About half of the company's 17 manufacturing plants now contribute directly to television production, Mr. Balderston said. The final manufacturing operations are conducted in a new \$3,000,000

plant on C Street between Westmoreland and Ontario, where Philco has installed the longest conveyORIZED production lines in the world for producing television receivers in quantity. This plant was designed especially to turn out television sets.

"There are still many production problems troubling the industry but none of them seem insurmountable", Mr. Balderston said. "A shortage of cathode ray tubes may become one of the major problems. Philco plans to invest \$500,000 to increase production at its Lansdale tube plant, with output stepped-up so that it will fill 30% of company's needs over next few years." Mr. Balderston pointed out, however, that a shortage of glass blanks is now limiting production of tubes by the industry. Expensive glass-blowing machines used to blow glass for these tubes takes a year to make, and glass shortage will probably limit cathode ray tube production for some time to come.

Shortages of steel, aluminum and cabinets are also furnishing problems to the industry.

The effect of the growth of the television industry on the radio industry is still a matter of conjecture. Television set and television-radio-phonograph set sales will probably have an important effect on the sales of radio-phonographs, but Philco president said he would like someone to tell him just how extensive it will be. He foresaw, however, a good production year for radios in 1948. He estimated that total radio set output would range from 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 sets this year, compared with 19,000,000 last year. He believed automobile radio set output might jump from 3,200,000 sets last year to 4,000,000 this year.

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BROADCAST APPLICATION FORMS CHANGED

The Federal Communications Commission made final certain changes in broadcast application forms and record-keeping requirements which it proposed May 20, 1948. These changes, effective August 1, 1948, are largely editorial and clarifying in nature, although some of them substantially affect the kind and extent of the information required. Changes are made in the following forms: 301 (Application for Authority to Construct a New Broadcast Station or Make Changes in an Existing Broadcast Station); 302 (Application for New Broadcast Station License); 303 (Application for Renewal of Broadcast Station License); 313 (Application for Authorization in the Auxiliary Radio Broadcast Services); 314 (Application for Consent to Assignment of Radio Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License); 315 (Application for Consent to Transfer of Control of Corporation Holding Radio Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License); 321 (Application for Construction Permit to Replace Expired Permit; and 701 (Application for Additional Time to Construct Radio Station; and Sections 3.46, 3.182 and 3.254 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations are amended. Present forms can be used until September 30, 1948.

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My dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]

:::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::
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 :::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::

Store Broadcasting Reported Spreading Rapidly
 ("Washington Post")

Is it not enough, it seems, that, with the blessing of the Supreme Court, our ears are to be bombarded by raucous admonitions and appeals, political and otherwise, coming from sound trucks in parks and on street corners. A new advertising industry called store broadcasting is reported making great headway. Several grocery chains are trying it out. Housewives as they struggle with baskets or carts through grocery shopping crowds, trying to decide whether they can afford bananas after what they paid for lamb chops, now find themselves being urged through a loudspeaker to take home Zilch's canned beans or Blink's macaroni to surprise and delight their husbands. The voice is usually a compelling masculine one, frequently that of a familiar radio announcer. As yet, advertisers aren't fully decided whether this method will cause shoppers to harken to suggestions or to clap their hands over their ears and flee the store. If sales go up - as they already have on some products so advertised - loud speaker advertising will be extended.

After that, no doubt we shall find ourselves being pursued by resonant hucksters into department stores, restaurants, beauty shops, drug stores, barber shops, pool halls, even Turkish baths. Already broadcasting on streetcars has become a public issue. Taxis will probably join the movement and lease out their ether. Add all the honking from power-mad motorists, and the screeching of their brakes, clatter of trucks, clangor of streetcars, whir of low flying airplanes, shriek of telephones, blare of neighbors' trumpet-voiced radios, and we shall be virtually assured of continuous din. Nor need we expect anything to be done about it. For decades little groups of crusaders have organized societies and passed resolutions for noise abatement, yet bedlam around us increases. Perhaps we should be realistic and face the fact that most people like noise - especially if they can make it themselves - also that as life gets more and more mechanized, more people will be equipped with noise-makers, and that we might as well take Pope's advice and learn "the wondrous power of Noise."

Yale Raps Rudy Vallee
 ("Yale Alumni Magazine")

Unfortunately the Whiffenpoofs never copyrighted their anthem. Some fifteen or more years ago Rudy Vallee, a Yale graduate ('27) copyrighted a portion of it and popularized it on the radio. The song in various arrangements has been further commercialized through the years greatly to the embarrassment of members of both the Whiffenpoofs and Mory's.

Rudy Vallee was never a member of either organization.

Truman Charges Press, Radio Misleading Public On "Facts"
(United Press)

Aboard Truman Train, June 16 - President Truman, traveling through Kansas, said today it was "almost impossible" to put definite "facts" before the public because of "certain people" in the newspaper and radio business.

Enroute to Kansas City, Mo. for an overnight stop before continuing on to Washington, the President told a station crowd at Dodge City, Kan., that he had seen about 2,500,000 people in his current trip to "fix the issues" facing the country.

"I merely wanted to lay before you the facts as they are", he said after telling the crowd they must decide whether the country is to be controlled by the people or "the special privilege boys".

Mr. Truman said it was almost impossible "to get definitely the facts before the people, for the simple reason that there are certain people in the newspaper business and certain people in the radio business who have a distorted view of what the people ought to know and ought to think."

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Philadelphia Claims 40,000 Television Sets
(By Jerry Gaghan, in "Variety")

Hopeful estimates of the tele stations in Philadelphia claim 40,000 sets are now in operation. This represents a tremendous advance over the 18,000 in operation at the end of last year.

Sets at the end of 1947 were being installed at the rate of 2,200 a month. Allowing for due increase in monthly installations, the 40,000 figure might seem exuberant. But with 1,500 stores in town selling TV sets, with production finally getting on the caboose of demand and department stores already launched on financing, there is every likelihood that no one knows just how many sets are in operation. The 40,000 figure may be no mere press agent's boast * * *

WCAU-TV, for example, gets an hourly rate of \$200. This scale is slated for a prompt increase when the number of sets in this area goes past the 50,000 mark. * * *

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Walkie-Talkie To Speed Up Restaurant Service
(Leonard Lyons in "Washington Post")

The headwaiter at the Hotel Taft's new tap-room in New York will have a walkie-talkie, with which he'll transmit orders directly from customers to kitchen and bar.

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New Secret Radio Police SOS Sender
(Freling Foster in Collier's (Condensed in Reader's Digest))

A new radio device, worn under the coat, enables a watchman, policeman or prison guard to send a silent signal for help to a central office machine that sounds a buzzer, flashes a light and prints the man's identification number on a tape. The wearer can send the signal unnoticed by touching a button in his shirt cuff, by raising his arms if held up, or by falling on and squeezing a small rubber bulb attached to his belt in case he is slugged. 15 -

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TRADE NOTES

Harry Diamond, 48, Chief of the Electronics Division of the Bureau of Standards, died unexpectedly Monday, June 21, at his home in Washington. Born in Quincy, Mass., Mr. Diamond had been associated with the bureau since 1927 when he joined its staff as an associate radio engineer. As wartime chief of the Bureau's ordnance development division, he was instrumental in the perfection of a number of electronic devices used in the war, including the proximity fuse, described as the "No. 2 secret weapon of World War II.

He also was one of the inventors of an instrument landing system for airplanes, and in 1933 he participated in the first completely blind flight of an airplane from College Park to Newark, N.J.

Mr. Diamond received a number of awards in recognition of his achievements in the field of electronic development, including the Washington Academy of Science Award for Engineering Achievement in 1940 and both the Naval Ordnance Development Award for Exceptional Service and the War Department Certificate for Outstanding Service in 1945.

His funeral was held Tuesday, June 22 with burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

George Bristol has been appointed Manager of the Presentation Division of the CBS Sales Promotion and Advertising Department, effective immediately. Mr. Bristol joined CBS in 1946 assigned to general promotion duties and more recently was senior sales presentation writer.

The proposed new Senate Office Building to be built of marble and rising seven stories high on 1st Street between B and C Streets, N.E., in Washington, will provide space for 15 standing committees of the Senate. The approximate cost of the structure will be \$21,700,000 and will have space for a large auditorium and provide for broadcasting, television and movies. There will be dining space and large hearing rooms.

The Navy Department has announced that an amphibious cargo ship, the Marquette, has arrived at Haifa carrying seven mobile radio sets and their operators to establish communications for the Palestine truce observers working under Count Bernadotte.

Total value in national advertising carried in daily newspapers this year should "at least break through the \$400,000,000 mark", Alfred B. Stanford, Director of the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, predicted in an interview last week.

At the present rate of newspaper ad gains, this would appear to be a conservative estimate. The total last year for newspapers was \$369,000,000, a gain of nearly \$100,000,000 over the total for 1946. Considering that conditions are more favorable this year, a rise to nearly \$400,000,000 does not seem improbable.

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THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
January 10, 1900

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1899

ALBANY:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PRINTERS.
1900



Founded in 1924

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JUL 5 1948

NILES TRAMMELL

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, *Editor*

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JUL 20 1948

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No. 1831

June 30, 1948

COY EXTRAVAGANTLY PRAISES DURR, PRES. LOYALTY PROGRAM CRITIC

No one leaving the Federal Communications Commission has been so highly lauded as Clifford J. Durr, retiring member of the Federal Communications Commission, whose term expires today (Wednesday, June 30) and who will be succeeded by Miss Frieda Hennock, New York lawyer, first woman to serve on the Commission.

Comment was occasioned by what seemed to be the excessive praise of Commissioner Durr by Wayne Coy, FCC Chairman, despite the fact that Mr. Durr vigorously disapproved of President Truman's loyalty program and the announcement that Mrs. Durr would head the Henry A. Wallace campaign in Northern Virginia. There are those who credit the loyalty and Henry Wallace incidents with Mr. Durr's reportedly not seeking reappointment. The exact circumstances of his exit have remained somewhat of a mystery but it is known that Durr visited the White House shortly after it became known that Mrs. Durr was going to the bat for Wallace and that the announcement came almost immediately thereafter that President Truman had accepted Durr's resignation.

The facts in the case were, of course, known to Chairman Coy who in going all out in his praise for his colleague Mr. Durr, evidently had no feeling that he was being disloyal to his boss, President Truman.

Mr. Coy, addressing a farewell luncheon to Commissioner Durr at a luncheon of the National Lawyers Guild of the District of Columbia said, in part:

"I like to speak of a man - with the full realization that the best speech about Cliff Durr is our experience with him.* * * *"

"I like the patriotism of Cliff. He does not overlook the dangers that are within our borders. Nor does he hold any base shame for his own folk. He knows their underlying greatness. He is an exultant believer in democracy. If he is capable of wrath, all his wrath would fall upon those reckless sons of America who would sell our soul of liberty for restraints to be imposed by a few. * * * I covet such patriotism for myself. I am angry at myself when I recognize my derogations from this standard. * * *"

"My own conclusion, from what I was able to observe as a broadcaster and from what I have experienced as a member of the Commission is that in Clifford J. Durr, this nation has had an official who has exemplified the highest type of public service in the American tradition.

"Of Mr. Durr, fighting for his beliefs in the smoke and fury of battle, you can make this observation: "There he stands like a stone wall." And I can assure you that you do not know how immovable a stone wall can be until you have engaged Mr. Durr in debate. * * *"

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, as the settlers fought to establish a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It was a process of constant evolution, shaped by the dreams and aspirations of its people. The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability to overcome adversity. It is a story of hope and progress, of a nation that has always been looking forward.

"Because of his shining integrity, his keen intellect and his disarming charm, most people who have differed with him have not been able to find it in their hearts to resent him. The few real enemies he has made are of such a stripe that their enmity is a badge of honor.* * * * *

"He has been a consistent rebel against 19th Century thinking in 20th Century electrical communications. With the perceptiveness of a Hogarth he has helped the members of the broadcasting fraternity to get a perspective on the follies and the foibles of their profession. He has lost his share of skirmishes and battles but it will be a sad day for America if his long-range objective of a more socially useful and a more democratic broadcasting system ever becomes a Lost Cause. * * * *

"Today, the name of Clifford J. Durr stands high on the roll of those who have contributed to American broadcasting in the public interest. He has always had before him the vision of broadcasting as a palladium of the people's liberties. He has had high aspirations for the fulfillment of broadcasting's destiny as a dynamic leader in moving this nation toward the realization of the American dream. * * * *

"I regret that Cliff is seceding from the Commission. I would much prefer to see him continue to carry the load of drudgeries he has endured for the past seven years. I am made selfish in this regard by my own responsibilities. Perhaps I hesitate to face them without his company.

"If I forget thee, Cliff,
Let my right hand forget her cunning,
Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth,
If I remember thee not."

In response at the Lawyers Guild Luncheon, Commissioner Durr, a Rhodes scholar, already on record as against not only President Truman's loyalty program but the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American activities, registration of Communists and favoring the FEPC, declared he was very much concerned "when the Government resorts to non-judicial sanctions to regulate people's minds. I have had occasion to read some of our secret police reports and I am particularly disturbed when I see the secret police given jurisdiction over people's thinking, a situation just as dangerous as in Japan, Germany or Russia."

Senator Pepper (D), of Florida, characterizing Mr. Durr "as one of the most devoted public servants who has ever served the people of this country" and stating that "the Government will be immeasurably poorer following his resignation, inserted in the Congressional Record (June 22, A4385) six pages of newspaper and other articles praising the outgoing Commissioner.

Furthermore, it was stated that Mr. Durr, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Justice Black of the U. S. Supreme Court, will be feted at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor in New York this week by friends in the radio industry and the Committee of the Civil

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States since the year 1789. The names are arranged in chronological order, and the year of their election is given in parentheses. The names are: George Washington (1789), John Adams (1797), Thomas Jefferson (1801), James Madison (1809), James Monroe (1817), John Quincy Adams (1825), Andrew Jackson (1829), Martin Van Buren (1837), William Henry Harrison (1841), Zachary Taylor (1849), Franklin Pierce (1853), James Buchanan (1857), Abraham Lincoln (1861), Andrew Johnson (1865), Ulysses S. Grant (1869), Rutherford B. Hayes (1877), James A. Garfield (1881), Chester A. Arthur (1881), Benjamin Harrison (1889), Grover Cleveland (1893), William McKinley (1897), Theodore Roosevelt (1901), William Howard Taft (1909), Woodrow Wilson (1913), Warren G. Harding (1921), Calvin Coolidge (1923), Herbert Hoover (1929), Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933), Harry S. Truman (1945), Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953), John F. Kennedy (1961), Lyndon B. Johnson (1963), Richard M. Nixon (1969), Gerald R. Ford (1974), Jimmy Carter (1977), Ronald Reagan (1981), George H. W. Bush (1989), Bill Clinton (1993), George W. Bush (2001), Barack Obama (2009), Donald Trump (2017).

Liberties Union. It will be interesting to see just who these radio friends will be as Durr threw bricks at the industry almost from the time he was sworn in. Morris Novik is Chairman of the New York luncheon committee.

Commissioner Durr, who it is said is "already being pushed for speaking and writing assignments", has not announced his plans but it is reported in one quarter since he has already blasted the House Un-American Committee for its treatment of atomic scientist E. O. Condon, that Durr may be built up as a martyr high pressured to leave the Government because of difference of political beliefs with President Truman and the Administration.

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DEWEY, TRUMAN, ALL KEPT EAGLE EYE ON CONVENTION WITH TV

That those vitally concerned as well as an audience estimated at 10,000,000 made the fullest use of television in keeping in constant touch with Convention Hall in Philadelphia last week, was shown by the wide publicity the newest medium of communication received. This free advertising should have been worth a million dollars or more to television set manufacturers to say nothing of how much it will help the broadcasters to get out of the red.

All of the candidates (except General MacArthur) were right in Philadelphia, but even they used television and radio freely. President Truman sitting in the White House was likewise not missing a thing. Here are some of the press references:

Truman At Work Watches G.O.P. Roll Call
("Associated Press")

President Truman viewed the second ballot roll call at the Republican National Convention by television. He sat in his Oval Room office working on legislation and signing official correspondence during the proceedings, his press secretary, Charles G. Ross, reported.

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Dewey's Set Goes Blooey
(Edward F. Ryan in "Washington Post")

Governor Dewey heard the start of the balloting in his own suite, but there was trouble with the television set. An aide ran out to get a radio set, saying that Governor Dewey was the only one in town who couldn't hear what was going on. A portable radio was rushed in.

In the break between the first and second ballots he walked, coatless, to the room of Bradley Nash, New York attorney and friend of Dewey's, where there was a television and radio and a direct telephone to the convention floor.

He came out smiling shortly after 5 P.M. when the second ballot had brought him within 33 votes of the nomination. He then predicted his nomination would be made on the third ballot. He returned to his suite, dined there, and went back to Nash's room to hear and see the night session.

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Dewey's Most Moving Experience
(Ed. F. Ball in "Washington Post")

Governor Dewey gave an account of his own activities from the time he sat down near a television set to hear the crucial third ballot that gave him the nomination.

He said he had known it was "possible" that Senator John W. Bricker (Ohio) would go onto the convention platform to announce the release to Dewey of the delegates who were backing Senator Robert A. Taft (Ohio) for the nomination.

But, he said, he did not know it for a fact until he heard Senator Bricker. "It was one of the most moving experiences of my life", said Dewey. He added that Bricker's words were "beautiful" and that he would "always appreciate" them.

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Dewey, Taft Wives Use Television Sets
("New York Times")

Neither Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey nor Mrs. Robert A. Taft was on the scene Thursday afternoon during the balloting for the Republican choice for the presidency. Instead of venturing into the steam-ing Convention Hall, the wives of the two leading aspirants for the nomination watched the proceedings in their hotel rooms by television.

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Mrs. Dewey Spotted Governor's Loud Tie Over TV
(Mary Van Rensselaer Thayer in "Washington Post")

Mrs. Dewey takes charge of Mr. Dewey's clothes herself, she watches him like a hawk.

During the convention he wore a broadly striped tie. Mrs. Dewey spotted it in the television. "You can't wear that tie again. Those stripes stood out like a zebra."

"Why I think it looks pretty good", protested her husband. But he didn't have a chance. The bit of neckwear was consigned to limboland.

During supper a television set had been set up in Mrs. Dewey's sitting room. Ensconced on a sofa in front of the machine and plopping a few pillows behind her back, Mrs. Dewey and a few intimate friends sat in front of it beady eyed until 11 o'clock. An alert observer whose skill would get her a reportorial job any day, Mrs. Dewey missed no trick. "There's poor Joe Martin, why doesn't someone get him some colored glasses - he'll go blind without them. There's Judy Weiss (New York national committeewoman).

Doesn't she look pretty, I've never seen that dress before. Isn't it nice that Senator Martin comes out so well on the screen. Oh, there's Jane Todd, she looks well, too. Brunettes seem to come out better. Blondes fade - there's a blonde who looks wonderful, do you suppose it's a matter of pigmentation?"

The Dewey boys Tommy and Johnny were briefed for their evening program. They were to go to Convention Hall in charge of Corporal Micklas. Jim Haggerty reminded them that the television camera would be turned on them constantly. They could tell when the camera was working by a red light burning on top.

Asked who they'd like to take with them, Tommy asked: "How about Aunt Margy and Uncle Pat?"

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Taft Eats, Looks, Listens
("Associated Press")

Senator Robert A. Taft observed the proceedings by television as the delegates cast their ballots Thursday. He and Mrs. Taft were in their air-conditioned room in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. The Ohio Senator was seated at his desk lunching on chicken salad when the calling of the roll of States began. A telephone line from the Taft suite to the convention hall kept him in communication with Clarence J. Brown, his campaign manager.

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Taft Sticks To His TV Set All Day
(Clayton Knowles in "New York Times")

With the Tafts in their room all day listening to the television broadcast, the only clue as to what was going on inside came from their visitors, who passed in a steady stream, particularly in the recess period. The only exception came when Mr. Taft stepped into the hall after New York went along with the proposal of recess.

"That certainly doesn't show any particular confidence in their ability to control the convention", said Mr. Taft.

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Stassen's Workers Get Bad News Via TV; Fold
("Washington Post")

When former Gov. Harold Stassen moved to make Dewey's election unanimous, the workers in his headquarters heard his words come over the radio in stunned surprise. Some of them just quietly picked up and left the headquarters and did not come back. Most of them lingered on to give him a rousing welcome when he paid them a goodbye visit.

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Television Also Gives Vandenberg The Final Word
(James Reston in "New York Times")

Senator Vandenberg was sitting in a big green chair at his Philadelphia hideout at 250 Eighteenth Street, overlooking Rittenhouse Square. Members of his family were gathered around him in front of a television set, as the clerk at the Republican convention tolled off Governor Dewey's decisive victory.

"This is the last time", he told his children, "that you'll have to come to a convention and worry about the standing of your old man."

"That's okay with me", his daughter remarked.

"Me too!" replied the Senator.

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Television Aerials Were Guarded
(Meyer Berger in "New York Times")

Two cops doing eight-hour stints, kept twenty-four hour guard on expensive television aerials on the Philadelphia Convention Hall.

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NBC-LIFE G.O.P. TV GOES OVER BIG; RCA LOANS NOTABLES SETS

The most ambitious project of its kind ever attempted there apparently wasn't any question but that the joint television program coverage of the National Republican Convention by the National Broadcasting Company and Life Magazine clicked in a big way.

Nothing like it had ever been attempted before. Or on such a scale. NBC's army of commentators, cameramen, and technicians joined 50 of Life's editorial staff. Network stations in seven cities, including New York and Washington, carried the full Life-NBC news reel while nine other stations showed film resumes.

RCA Victor reported that it had installed television receivers especially for the convention in dozens of key locations in Philadelphia and that an estimated 1,500,000 people saw at least a part of the G.O.P. proceedings by means of the new medium in the Quaker City area alone. RCA placed sets in the following strategic Philadelphia places:

Thomas E. Dewey's headquarters in the grand ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford, where four big-screen television sets were in operation; also in the private rooms of Gov. and Mrs. Dewey and in the Dewey press and radio headquarters;

Senator Robert A. Taft's convention headquarters in the main ballroom of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, where a developmental model of RCA Victor's new "life-size" projection television unit was field tested;

THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the Republic of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and justice. It is a story of the people who have fought for the principles of liberty and equality. It is a story of the men and women who have shaped the destiny of this great nation. The history of the Republic is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity and oppression. It is a story of the power of the people to create a better world for themselves and for future generations.

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Ex. Governor Harold E. Stassen's suite at the Warwick Hotel; Ex-President Herbert Hoover's suite at the Bellevue-Stratford; Gov. Dwight Green's suite at the Benjamin Franklin; Senator Arthur Vandenberg's Philadelphia headquarters, and National Chairman Carol Reece's suite at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Other receivers were installed by the company in the Convention headquarters of the news services and some leading newspapers, and in radio news centers, Life magazine headquarters at the Phi Epsilon Pi Fraternity House, the Pennsylvania Railroad Press Lounge in Convention Hall, and the headquarters of many major broadcasting executives who were in town to supervise coverage of the convention.

A giant television installation was made at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, near Convention Hall, where six leading manufacturers installed 150 television receivers so that the public could see the convention proceedings on television. Some 4,000 persons in the Museum witnessed the historic third ballot which gave Dewey the Republican presidential nomination.

Reports from RCA Victor distributors in Philadelphia areas where stations carried the television coverage of the event and the company's Philadelphia distributor, reported a 250 percent increase in television receiver sales during the pre-convention week, compared with the preceding week, despite the traditional Summer lag in demand for indoor entertainment service. Washington (Southern Wholesalers, Inc.) reported a 275 percent increase, Baltimore, a 260 percent rise, and the new Boston market, a complete sell-out of all available receivers.

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BELL LABS. GET RADAR PATENT RIGHTS

A device for simulating radarscope images whereby radar may be used for commercial and educational purposes was one of 432 inventions patented last week by the United States Patent Office.

Since the war radar has been used in navigation of merchant vessels and aircraft during periods of low visibility. New ways and means have been developed for simulating by optical means the indications produced by radar.

Designed by Scott J. McDermott, of Port Washington, N. Y., and Henry J. Kostkos of Westfield, N. J., and intended primarily for demonstrating the type of indication produced by the "plan position indicator" (P.P.I.) type radar, this device is held useful in connection with sales programs and for general demonstration or educational purposes, as at conventions in scientific museums, etc.

The patent (No. 2,443,631) has been assigned to the Bell Telephone laboratories.

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STA'S FOR AM STATIONS ABOLISHED AS OF AUGUST 16, 1948

Special temporary authorizations in connection with standard broadcast station operation are abolished, effective August 16, 1948, under a report and order announced Monday, June 28, by the Federal Communications Commission in amending its Rules and Regulations (Section 1.324) accordingly. This decision is the result of proposed rule-making announced February 6, 1948.

The Commission noted a general trend by AM stations to use STA's to operate beyond the hours for which they are licensed, many resorting to this practice over extensive periods of time. Of about 2,000 AM stations authorized, more than 450 are for daytime or limited time operation. The number of STAs granted to these stations has increased to such a degree that night service by full-time stations is suffering considerable degradation.

In view of the development of other types of broadcasting, the Commission feels that continued temporary nighttime operation by daytime or limited time standard broadcast stations is not in the public interest. Exception is made in the case of actual emergency, for which adequate authority is presently contained in Section 2.63 of the rules.

The Commission believes that the new broadcast services will be in a position to broadcast the programs which promoted AM stations to request STAs. It holds, in particular, that diligent efforts toward the establishment of FM service in individual communities will take care of such future needs. In this connection, it points out that many AM stations requesting nighttime operation are themselves holders of FM authorizations. The Commission points out that many programs broadcast under STAs are of the type to which full-time stations should devote a reasonable amount of time. In this connection it will in future renewal proceedings give careful consideration to complaints that existing full-time stations failed to devote a reasonable amount of time to such programs.

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NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY TO CELEBRATE 25TH BIRTHDAY

The Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, D. C., which pioneered in the development of radar, will celebrate its 25th anniversary in ceremonies to be held at the laboratory at 2 P.M. Friday.

The first radar set used in this country was developed at the laboratory in 1938 by Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor. Scientists there also had a hand in the development of the atomic bomb and worked out an electrical welding process and new methods of casting metals which greatly speeded up construction and repair of ships during the war. The work done at the Bellevue laboratory on underwater sound was another important World War II contribution.

The laboratory was formally commissioned in 1923 by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. to improve the safety and efficiency of the fleet by research into Navy problems.

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COMMISSIONER HENNOCK EXPECTED TO TAKE OFFICE SOON

Although at this late date (afternoon of June 30), no news has been forthcoming from the Federal Communications Commission as to when Miss Frieda B. Hennock expects to take up her reins as the first woman Commissioner on the FCC, it is expected that it will be tomorrow, July 1st, or shortly thereafter, inasmuch as Clifford Durr's appointment as Commissioner expires today. The only hitch in her doing so might be caused by a troublesome tooth which has been bothering her for some time.

Drew Pearson, in his column, wrote as follows concerning Miss Hennock and her appearance before the Interstate Commerce Committee:

"One of the few Truman appointees to be confirmed by the Senate during the last-minute rush of Congress was Miss Frieda Hennock, the first lady ever appointed to the Federal Communications Commission. Miss Hennock was confirmed not only because of her ability but because of her amazing frankness.

"Called before the Republican-dominated Interstate Commerce Committee, Miss Hennock, appointed as a Democrat, told the Senators:

"'I'm against you and I always have been. I have done my best to collect money for Roosevelt and have probably taken a lot of good Republican money away from what you wanted to collect.'

"'Do you know anything about radio?' asked one Republican Senator.

"'Only that I've raised a lot of money for radio programs for Roosevelt', replied Miss Hennock.

"Senator Brewster of Maine wanted to know what Miss Hennock thought of Mary Martin of Maine, who last year was considered as a possible appointee of the FCC.

"'I didn't know her', replied the lady Democrat from New York. "But I think that women haven't had nearly the recognition they deserved since they got suffrage. If they have brains and ability they should not be penalized merely because they wear a skirt.'

"The amazed Senators, taken back by Miss Hennock's frankness, asked many questions, all of them courteous and friendly. When the hearing was over, the prospective FCC Commissioner told the Committee:

"'You're much too nice. I hope you don't confirm me and that you'll call me back here every week.'

"But they didn't, they confirmed her right away.

Note - The FCC is composed of a certain number of Democrats and a certain number of Republicans so that Miss Hennock's political affiliation as a Democrat was not held against her by the Republicans.

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HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES TO CONDUCT FCC INVESTIGATIONS

Two separate inquiries are to be held during the Summer and Fall into the Federal Communications Commission. The House Committee will direct its attention to the FCC personnel and general operations, its licensing and renewal policies and its treatment of applications filed by alleged subversive or Communist-front groups.

The Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee probe will be conducted by Senators Wallace H. White, Jr., who is retiring from the Senate, and Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, and Ernest W. McFarland (D), of Arizona. This Committee will deal with both domestic and international matters, broadcasting and non-broadcasting, with emphasis on FCC's licensing and program review activities so far as broadcasting is concerned.

Speaker Martin (R), of Massachusetts, on Tuesday (June 29) named five members of a special House Committee which is headed by Representative Harness (R), of Indiana. Other members named by Mr. Martin are:

Representatives Hall (R), of New York, Elston (R), of Ohio, Priest (D), of Tennessee, and Harris (D), of Arkansas.

The Committee was named under the Harness resolution adopted by the House June 18 authorizing it to determine whether the FCC "had been and is, acting in accordance with law and the public interest".

The investigation will be the first House probe of the FCC by the Republican Congress. However, the FCC was investigated several years ago by the Democrats and given a clean bill of health.

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FCC APPROVES RCA ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY TELE STATION IN WASHINGTON

The Federal Communications Commission last week approved a grant for installation by the Radio Corporation of America of an experimental ultra-high frequency television transmitter in Washington, D. C. The new station will be installed at the Wardman Park Hotel, site of the National Broadcasting Company's commercial television station in the Nation's Capital, WNBW.

In announcing plans to explore radio frequencies above 500 megacycles recently, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Executive Vice President in charge of the RCA Laboratories, stated that the Washington experiment is a continuation of a long range research program of RCA Laboratories to determine the usefulness of ultra-high radio frequencies for television.

The experimental transmitter will operate on a band of 510 megacycles, simultaneously with the television broadcast service of WNBW on 67 megacycles. Both transmitters will utilize the same transmitting tower. RCA and NBC engineers will make field tests in the Washington area to determine the characteristics of television service in the ultra-high frequencies.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized as a corporation. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its role in the development of modern higher education. It has a long history of producing influential leaders in various fields of study, including science, literature, and the arts. The university's campus is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago, and it is home to a large and diverse student body. The University of Chicago is a member of the Association of American Universities and is ranked among the top universities in the world.

ZENITH'S DR. ELLETT RECEIVED PRESIDENT'S MEDAL FOR MERIT

Dr. Alexander Ellett, Zenith Radio Corporation's Director of Engineering Research, received the President's Medal for Merit, June 7 at the Museum of Science and Industry, for his contribution to victory in World War II.

The Medal for Merit is the highest award given civilians by the President of the United States. It was presented to Dr. Ellett at the opening ceremony of Industrial and Economic Course of the Armed Forces Industrial college. The Medal is to honor his development work on the V-T proximity fuze for bombs and shells, including the initiation of printed circuits. This work resulted in the development of an efficient, light weight, economical radio device for exploding the projectile when it came into the proximity of a target.

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith, was first attracted to Dr. Ellett by his ability during the war to get things done in the shortest possible time. This became apparent when Zenith was manufacturing the V-T proximity fuze.

Dr. Ellett, a veteran of two years in the air service during World War I, earned his Ph.D. in physics at John Hopkins in 1922. He joined the faculty of the University of Iowa in 1924 and became Professor of Physics in 1929.

His major pre-war research activities were in spectroscopy atomic and molecular beams and nuclear physics. In November, 1940, he was invited by Dr. R. C. Tolman, Vice Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, to enter governmental research. In 1942, when the office of Scientific Research and Development was organized under the directorship of Vannevar Bush, Dr. Ellett was made Chief of Division 4.

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SYLVANIA ELECTRIC SELLS \$15,000,000 DEBENTURES TO EQUITABLE

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has sold \$15,000,000 3-1/4 per cent 15-year debentures to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S., Don G. Mitchell, President of Sylvania, announced last Friday (June 25). Proceeds will be used to pay off a loan of \$14,000,000 arranged with Guaranty Trust Company and a group of other banks in September, 1946. The balance of \$1,000,000 will be added to Sylvania's working capital.

Through a sinking fund arrangement, provision will be made for retirement of \$10,000,000 of the debentures by their maturity date. The Hammond, Harvey, Braxton Company acted as agents for Sylvania in the transaction.

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FORT INDUSTRY CLEARED BY NLRB OF IBEW COMPLAINT

The complaint against The Fort Industry Company by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1360 (AFL) which alleged unfair labor practices, has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board Trial Examining Division in Washington. The Board also denied the Union's request for oral argument and hearing, but adds that IBEW may file anew if it contends the company has committed fresh unfair practices.

The IBEW charged in its amended complaint filed in December 1946, that Fort Industry's Miami outlet, WGBS, had discharged and "failed or refused to reinstate" Madeline Foerster, station employee, because she "joined and assisted the union and engaged in concerted activities . . . for the purposes of collective bargaining. . ." The union also charged the company with refusal thereafter to bargain collectively and consequently engaged in unfair labor practices within the meaning of Section 8 (1), (3) and (5) of the National Labor Relations Act.

In its answer, Fort Industry admitted engaging in interstate commerce but denied the charges, alleging that Miss Foerster was discharged for "gross inefficiency, insubordination and lack of attention to duty."

Findings of Sidney Linder, Trial Examiner, showed that Fort Industry recognized the union as the collective bargaining representative of its technicians, and met and dealt with it accordingly. The result was an exchange by each of proposed contracts, most of the clauses with which they were both in accord. This was particularly true, the findings indicated, with respect to the closed-shop provision insisted upon by IBEW but rejected by Fort Industry as inconsistent with the "anti-closed shop" amendment in the Florida State constitution.

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DON LEE GETS \$250,000 NEW VIDEO EQUIPMENT

General Electric Company has announced at Electronic Park, N.Y., that it has shipped television equipment last week for the Don Lee Broadcasting Corp. at Los Angeles, Cal., recently authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to start commercial operations.

Operating experimentally since 1931 to become the oldest station in the United States operating on a regular program schedule, the Company has placed a \$250,000 order with G.E. for postwar television equipment to use under its newly-announced permit.

Equipment furnished by G.E. includes a high-powered transmitter, complete studio and film units, and mobile equipment to be used by the station in covering sports events and other attractions.

The new transmitter, to replace one now located on Mt. Lee, will be installed at Lee Park on Mt. Wilson at an elevation of

5800 feet. This site is expected to give the transmitter superlative coverage of the area.

The television studio equipment will be housed in multi-million dollar production studios on Mt. Lee and the new Don Lee television-radio studios at 1313 North Vine Street, in the heart of Hollywood.

The television equipment has been designed to operate on television channel 2, at 55.25 megacycles for video and 59.75 for audio.

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SAYS TV NEEDS TWO LOCOMOTIVES - MOVIES AND ADVERTISERS

Commenting upon the television situation, E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, said:

1. The public get what they want -- and they want first run movies in their homes on television.
2. I have often said that television is the baby that grew too big to carry before it learned to walk, but I think a better simile is - television is like a freight train that has a much heavier load of program expense to be pulled than radio and it needs two locomotives to pull it. Radio's relatively light financial program train load has been pulled by one locomotive - namely the advertiser who has paid for everything in radio broadcasting. Television is a long freight train carrying a terrifically heavy financial load for visual programs which cannot economically be pulled by the one locomotive supplied by the advertiser. If television ever hopes to reach its economic destination, it needs and must have a team of two locomotives to pull it - both the movies and the advertisers.

If the movie interests by any chance do not want to supply, in return for adequate remuneration, the additional locomotive that is needed - that locomotive will be supplied by someone else who will control the entertainment world of the future.

Present day television broadcasters now experiencing terrific losses are beginning to appreciate this obvious fact more and more.

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SENATE PRAISES WALLACE WHITE FOR RADIO AND OTHER WORK

Tributes were in order in the closing days of Congress for veteran Senator Wallace White, Jr. (R), of Maine, Senate Majority Leader, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, co-author of all radio bills, who long has handled radio and communications matters in the upper body. Of Senator White, Minority Leader Senator Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, said:

"As I have often said, both here and elsewhere, there is no man for whose ability, honor, integrity, and personality I have a higher regard than I have for the senior Senator from Maine (Mr. White) who is leaving the Senate at the end of his present term.

"Not only have I served with Senator White in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, but I have visited him in his home in Maine, and I have been charmed by his dignity and his attitude, not only on national matters and international matters, but also on matters regarding the State of Maine where he lives.

"I wish for him the most pleasant retirement."

Senator Brewster (R), of Maine, Senator White's colleague, replied:

"I am quite sure I express the feelings of my colleague from Maine in appreciation to the minority leader, with whom he has been so long associated here in the Senate of the United States. It has been a matter of profound regret that the senior Senator from Maine, the majority leader, has not been able to be more active here on the floor of the Senate in his last year in the Senate, as his service comes to a close; and it is even more of a source of regret to him that in these closing days of the session, his strength did not seem to make it wise for him to stay longer. * * * * *

"What the senior Senator from Kentucky has said about the others who have served here for so long is almost equally true of Senator White, who came here as a young man, serving first as a clerk to a committee, and then as assistant President pro tempore of the Senate, and finally rising to the position of Senator, and then to the position which he has graced in recent years, that of majority leader of the Senate, when rounding out more than a quarter of a century of service here; and also being recognized as an outstanding authority in the field of shipping, where the "White Bill" was the name of one of our most important pieces of merchant-marine legislation; and in a rapidly expanding field of radio legislation, as well, where he was recognized in an almost unique manner when the President of the United States, heading another political party, asked him, when he was merely a member of the minority, and not chairman of a committee, to serve as chairman of the United States delegation to one of the great international radio conferences; and the invitation was repeated in more recent years, recognizing his vast authority in this field, as well as the devotion he brought to every field of service into which he entered.

"I know I express the profound regret of the citizens of Maine that he has determined to terminate his long career of public service at this time, when he still has before him many years of activity, in which I know all of us wish for him the very happy days to which his distinguished service so abundantly entitles him.

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The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the study of this disease. The second fact is that the majority of the cases are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the study of this disease.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

The Inter-American Association of Broadcasters is meeting in Buenos Aires, June 30 through July 9th.

The applications of the Independent Broadcasting Co., Inc. (WIBK), Knoxville, Tennessee, have been denied by the Federal Communications Commission. They included an application for an FM construction permit and an application for an AM broadcast license. The FCC granted the station authority to continue temporary operation for a period of not more than ninety days from June 29th in order that Independent may be afforded time to cease its operations and wind up its affairs.

Effective last week, three new appointments have been made by the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation, according to an announcement by James D. Shouse, President.

Chester Herman, who has been Assistant Program Manager of WLW on loan to television, is now Program Director for WLWT, Crosley Cincinnati tele outlet. Ken Smith has been named Assistant Program Director for WLW, replacing Chester herman.

Rita Hackett Cassidy has been named Director of Television film procurement, with her office at Mt. Olympus, Crosley's tele site.

The Franklin Institute's 1948 Levy Medal on Monday, June 28, was awarded jointly to Dr. Jan A. Rajchman and William H. Cherry, both of the RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N.J., for their paper on "The Electron Mechanics of Induction Acceleration". The Levy Medal is awarded annually to the author or authors of an outstanding article published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute. It will be presented to the winners on October 20.

Col. Sosthenes Behn, Chairman and President of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, announced last Thursday that at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, General William H. Harrison had been elected President and a Director of the Corporation, to become effective September 1st next.

Colonel Behn who with his brother Hernand founded the company in 1920, will continue as Chairman of the Corporation and chief executive officer, thus again separating that office from the office of President, which he has also held since the death of his brother in 1933.

General Harrison was born in 1892. His telephone career includes wide experience in manufacturing, engineering, operations and management. He will leave the post of Vice President in charge of Operations and Engineering of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with a record of outstanding achievement. General Harrison had a distinguished war record in the Offices of Production Management from 1941 to 1942 and subsequently as Major General he acted as Director of Procurement, Army Service Forces, Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen said last night in South Hadley, Mass., the "Voice of America" must tell the truth about the United States, even if it hurts, or it will lose its value as a propaganda weapon, according to a UP report.

He warned against any effort to picture this country as "the home only of sweetness and light" in an address prepared for delivery to the Mount Holyoke College Institute on the United Nations.

Kenneth Lloyd Hancock has been appointed Engineer-in-Charge for the Tangier, Morocco station of RCA Communications, Inc. The Tangier office is one of the major stations in the RCA system of automatic tape relay transmission. By utilizing equatorial relay stations radio paths through the auroral zone are avoided. Mr. Hancock joined the RCA organization in 1927. He was formerly Engineer-in-Charge of the New Brunswick transmitting station.

A special post office box for contributions to the "Silver Shower" campaign to raise \$100,000 to buy radio sets for German schoolrooms has been arranged by the National Association of Broadcasters, to simplify collection of donations by listeners to some NAB member stations.

Most NAB member stations will themselves receive the donations and forward the total to NAB after the drive, which runs from July 4 to 14, but emergency cases may direct their listeners to send donations to "Silver Shower, Post Office Box 7810, Washington, D.C."

An informal engineering conference was called by the FCC last week for August 10 to gather information on harmonic and spurious emissions from all types of radio transmitters operating between 10 and 30,000,000 kc.

Contracts totaling \$1,600,000 for transmitters, antenna systems, power plants and auxiliary equipment, will be let by the State Department's International Broadcasting Division this week, it has been learned. This sum is the division's deficiency appropriation for the remainder of the 1948 fiscal year which ends today (June 30) and must be spent before the expiration date or it cannot be used.

Two more New York hotels, the Taft and New Yorker, now are offering their guests rooms equipped with television. The Roosevelt put television in 40 rooms last November. It reports room service business - beverages and meals - for these rooms is 300 per cent above non-television rooms.

Edward C. Bonia, General Sales Manager for radio and television, Bendix Radio Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, has announced the appointments of C. J. Hassard and R. W. Fordyce to his sales staff.

J.H. Duncan, who has been Acting Director of Television Operations for the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation during the developmental period, has been named Director of Television Engineering for WLWT, Crosley's Cincinnati tele station.

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